



川寶科技股份有限公司

CHIME BALL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders

Handbook

Time: June 15, 2023 Thursday 10:00 am

Place: No. 33, Ln. 277, Sec. 3, Changxing Rd., Luzhu Dist., Taoyuan City (Company
Office 1F Conference Room)

Meeting Format: Physical Meeting

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In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd
Procedure for the 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders

1. Call the Meeting to Order
2. Chairman Remarks
3. Management Presentation
4. Proposals
5. Discussions
6. Other Matters
7. Questions and Motions
8. Adjournment

2023 Agenda of Annual Meeting of Shareholders

1. Time: June 15, 2023 Thursday 10:00 am
2. Place: No. 33, Ln. 277, Sec. 3, Changxing Rd., Luzhu Dist., Taoyuan City (Company Office 1F Conference Room)
3. Meeting Format: Physical meeting
4. Call the Meeting to Order
5. Chairman Remarks
6. Management Presentation
 - (1) 2022 Business Report
 - (2) Audit Committee's Review Report on the 2022 Financial Statements
 - (3) 2022 Distribution of Employee Compensation and Director Remuneration Report
 - (4) 2022 Distribution of Cash Dividends Report
7. Proposals
 - (1) Adoption of the 2022 Business Report and Financial Statements
 - (2) Adoption of the Proposal for Distribution of 2022 Profits
8. Discussions
 - (1) Amendment of Some Articles of the Articles of Incorporation
9. Other Matters
 - (1) Lifting Board of Directors' Non-Compete Clause
10. Questions and Motions
11. Adjournment

Management Presentation

Report No 1.

2022 Business Report

Explanation: The 2022 Business Report is attached as pp. 7, Appendix 1.

Report No 2.

Audit Committee's Review Report on the 2022 Financial Statements

Explanation: Audit Committee's Review Report on the 2022 Financial Statements is attached as pp. 12, Appendix 2.

Report No 3.

2022 Distribution of Employee Compensation and Director Remuneration Report

Explanation:

1. In accordance with Article 24 of the company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall allocate 1% to 15% of the current year's profits for employee compensation and no more than 3% of the current year's profits for director remuneration. However, when the company has accumulated losses, these should be offset.
2. The company's profits for the 2022 fiscal year amounted to NTD 245,956,141. Based on the recommendation of the 5th Remuneration Committee at its 5th meeting, employee compensation was set at NTD 2,459,561 and director remuneration at NTD 0, both to be distributed in cash.
3. There is no difference between the amounts of employee compensation and director remuneration distributed as described above and the amounts estimated for the 2022 fiscal year.

Report No 4.

2022 Distribution of Cash Dividends Report

Explanation:

1. In accordance with Article 25 of the company's Articles of Incorporation, the board of directors is authorized to resolve to distribute all or part of the dividends and bonuses in cash, and to report to the shareholders' meeting.
2. A cash dividend of NTD 96,078,268 is allocated from the distributable earnings of the 2022 fiscal year, with each share receiving approximately NTD 2. Calculations are rounded down to the nearest whole number, and any fractional amounts are combined and recorded as other income for the company.
3. This proposal has been approved by the board of directors, which will set a record date for dividend distribution and handle other related matters. In the event that factors such as share buybacks, convertible bond conversions, cash capital increases, or other factors affect the total number of outstanding shares, resulting in changes to the shareholders' dividend ratio, the board of directors authorizes the chairman to adjust the shareholders' dividend ratio.

Proposals

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

Explanation:

1. The Company's 2022 business report and financial statements (including the consolidated financial statements) were approved at the board of directors' meeting on March 23, 2023 and audited by independent auditors, Su-Li Fang and Chian-Ming Tseng of Deloitte & Touche. The financial statements (including the consolidated financial statements) audited by the accountant and the independent auditor's report have been submitted to the Audit Committee for review and a written report has been issued by the audit committee upon completion of the audit.
2. The business report, the independent auditor's report, and the financial statements (including consolidated financial statements) are attached in Meeting Agenda (pp. 7 appendices 1 and pp. 13 appendices 3)

Resolution:

Proposal No.2: Adoption of the Proposal for Distribution of 2022 Profits (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Explanation:

1. In accordance with the company's Articles of Incorporation, a proposed profit distribution table for the 2022 fiscal year has been prepared and approved by the board of directors on March 23, 2023.
2. The Company's net profit after tax for the 2022 fiscal year was NTD 227,585,647, plus the beginning undistributed retained earnings of NTD 1,068,010,776 and the remeasurement amount of the defined benefit plan of NTD 1,188,492. After offsetting the treasury stock debit retained earnings of NTD 5,690,319, a legal reserve of NTD 22,308,382 and a special reserve of NTD 864,709 were allocated according to the law, resulting in distributable profits of NTD 1,267,921,505 for the current year.
3. Please refer to appendices 4 pp. 33 of the meeting manual for the proposed 2022 fiscal year profit distribution table.

Resolution:

Discussion

Discussion No.1: Amendment of Some Articles of the Articles of Incorporation (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Explanation:

1. In accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the needs of the company, some articles of the "Company Articles" will be amended.
2. Please refer to the comparison table of the Articles of Incorporation before and after the amendment in appendices 5 pp. 34 of the meeting manual.

Resolution:

Other Matters

Case 1: Lifting Board of Directors' Non-Compete Clause (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Explanation:

1. In accordance with Article 209 of the Company Act, a director who engages in activities within the company's scope of business for themselves or others shall explain the significant content of their actions to the shareholders' meeting and obtain its permission.
2. The Company's directors have added concurrent positions as shown in the table below:

Details of the lifting of Board of Directors' Non-Compete Clause:

Title	Name	Companies with the lifted non-compete clause	Held Positions
Director	Hung-Ming Chang	Bao Hui Technology Co., Ltd.	Chairman
Director	Li-Hong Lu	Bao Hui Technology Co., Ltd.	Director

3. Submitted for resolution.

Resolution:

Questions and Motions

Adjournment

Appendix 1

Business Report

Shareholders:

In 2022, the global PCB industry continued to face the impacts of COVID-19, the Russo-Ukraine war, competition from Chinese equipment, geopolitical conflicts, and high inflation which resulted in a slowdown in overall market growth. General consumer electronics products such as mobile phones and notebooks have been greatly affected by increased inventory and inventory digestion since Q2 2022. The capacity utilization rate of our PCB customers has gradually declined to less than 60% since Q2, causing a delay in capital expenditure for equipment and affecting the revenue of the Company in the PCB sector. On the other hand, due to strict control measures of COVID-19 in China and geopolitical impacts, many Taiwanese and Chinese PCB companies have initiated plans to set up factories in Southeast Asia, which will form a new PCB cluster in the future, bringing significant benefits to the Company's PCB business.

Although consumer demand has declined, the overall market has been driven by the application needs of 5G, AIoT, high-performance computing (HPC), and electric vehicles. Many equipment manufacturers are gradually moving towards high-end equipment and semiconductors along with PCB factories. The main growth momentum for the PCB industry in the future comes from IC substrates, followed by HDI, multilayer boards, and FPC products.

In response to the market trends of 5G, AIoT, and high-performance computing (HPC) related applications in the coming years, the Company is actively adjusting its business goals, focusing on the research and development of high-end exposure equipment for substrates and packaging, and actively recruiting R&D talent to prepare for generating higher revenue for the group in the future. At the same time, in response to the return of Taiwanese businesses and the shift in the PCB industry in Southeast Asia, especially Thailand, we are expanding our service locations and evaluating production bases in southern Taiwan and Thailand to enhance customer service, attract talent, and continuously strengthen our competitive advantage. We believe that this will create another peak in revenue in the future.

The Company's main business focus in the PCB industry for the next five years includes:

1. Contact exposure machines, flexible PCB RTR exposure machines, and solar panel projection exposure machines.
2. PCB/Substrate direct imaging exposure machines.
3. Substrate/2.5D 3D IC Stepper.

These three main product lines from the Company will provide exposure machine application solutions for 5G, electric vehicles, high-performance computing (HPC), artificial intelligence (AI), servers, electric vehicles, and solar panel projection, among other areas.

The Company's three main product lines will provide exposure machine application solutions for 5G, electric vehicles, high-performance computing (HPC), artificial intelligence (AI), servers, electric vehicles, and solar panel projection, among other areas.

The Company's subsidiary, Bao Hong SEMI Technology Co.(Bao Hong Technology), is the leading manufacturer of semiconductor mature process regeneration equipment in both China and Taiwan. Its main business items include equipment regeneration, system upgrades, installation and maintenance, semiconductor component manufacturing and agency, and providing energy-saving solutions for equipment. Customers include major domestic wafer fabs, as well as major wafer fabs in mainland China, Korea, Japan, and Singapore.

In recent years, Bao Hong Technology has been actively working on semiconductor equipment localization, key component development, and corresponding patent layouts. They have independently developed high-precision intelligent vacuum transfer modules (VTM) and front-end wafer transfer platforms (EFEM) solutions, which have been successively delivered to customers. To achieve complete equipment localization, Bao Hong Technology has collaborated with Pure

Metallica Co., Ltd. (Pure Metallica) to develop PEALD/ALE equipment, with the first mass-production equipment expected to be delivered to customers for verification in the first half of 2024. To further enhance the adaptability of materials in different semiconductor production environments, Bao Hong and Pure Metallica together have developed numerous atomic layer deposition (PEALD) and ENP wet process-related applications during the development of PEALD equipment and metal compound precursors. These applications can be used to modify the anti-corrosion characteristics of metal surfaces, such as reducing physical damage, increasing water resistance, and extending the life of electronic components. The current test results show that the cost-performance ratio is ahead of the industry, and it is expected to make a significant contribution to the group's revenue in the future.

With the explosive growth in demand for automotive electronics and 5G markets, as well as the digital transformation dividends brought about by the pandemic, Bao Hong Technology continued its growth momentum from 2021, achieving record sales of equipment in 2022. However, as the pandemic subsides and demand for consumer products continues to decline, customers are sending warning signals of order cuts, which in turn affect the capacity utilization rate of wafer fabs. Despite this, in line with the established plans of customers for capacity expansion and equipment upgrades, it is expected that Bao Hong Technology's mature process equipment will still have room for slight growth in 2023, and there will also be significant growth in sales revenue for wafer transfer modules (VTM, EFEM), key semiconductor component consumables (Silicon, SIC), and special metal materials with optical and anti-corrosion surface treatments.

In addition, Bao Hong Technology's new R&D center building, located in Baoshan Township, Hsinchu County, is scheduled to open in the fourth quarter of 2023. The new building not only has 18 modern 8"/12" equipment assembly production lines, but it is also the location of the group's Hsinchu Science Park equipment and software R&D center. In the future, it will help the group recruit R&D talents and provide fast, high-quality, and high-value services to customers in the Greater Hsinchu area, creating a mutually beneficial and prosperous future together.

While undergoing a gradual transformation, the Company also regards corporate sustainability and corporate governance as priority issues. Energy conservation and carbon reduction have become an international trend, with carbon reduction being an important evaluation in corporate sustainable development. The Company plans to establish an internal working group to address the implementation of "environmental sustainability," fulfilling "social responsibility," and perfecting "corporate governance" in all aspects, and simultaneously incorporating ESG standards into work objectives. The Company sincerely thanks all employees, customers, shareholders, and partners for their long-standing support and recognition.

1. 2022 Operating Results

(1) Results of the 2022 operating plan implementation:

Unit: Thousand NTD ; %				
Item	2022	2021	Gain (Loss) Amount	Gain (Loss) Ratio
Operating Revenue	1,795,723	2,417,036	(621,313)	(25.71%)
Operating Margin	481,444	606,435	(124,991)	(20.61%)
Operating Expense	348,551	355,862	(7,311)	(2.05%)
Operating Income	132,893	250,573	(117,680)	(46.96%)
Non-Operating Income/Expenses	185,313	(5,282)	190,595	3608.39%
Net Profit After Tax Attributable to the Company's Owners	227,586	184,482	43,104	23.36%

In year 2022, the serious Russo-Ukrainian geopolitical conflict and the repeated ravages of the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with strict epidemic prevention and control measures in mainland China, have impacted the global supply chain. The global PCB industry has experienced a slowdown in overall market growth under the continuous negative effects of international conflicts, high inflation, and high inventory levels. In 2022, the company's consolidated operating revenue was NTD 1.796 billion, a decrease of 25.71% compared to the consolidated operating revenue of NTD 2.417 billion in 2021. However, benefiting from the appreciation of the US dollar, the net profit after tax in 2022 was NTD 227 million, and the earnings per share were NTD 4.85.

(2) Budget Execution:

According to current laws and regulations, the Company did not disclose financial forecasts for 2022. The overall operational status of the company is roughly in line with the original operating plan, with no significant anomalies.

(3) Financial Revenue and Expenditure and Profitability Analysis:

Due to the increase in net profit, the net cash flow from operating activities in the 2022 was NTD 440 million, an increase of 25% compared to last year. The cash balance at the end of the period was NTD 1.4 billion.

As of the end of 2022, the total assets were NTD 5.1 billion, with total liabilities of NTD 2.4 billion. The debt ratio was 48%, and the financial structure and debt repayment ability were normal.

Unit: Thousand NTD ; %

Item			2022	2021
Profitability	Return on total assets(%)		4.81	4.46
	Return on equity(%)		8.67	7.54
	Ratio of net profit to paid-in capital ratio (%)	Operating Income	28.19	53.15
		Pre-tax Net Profit	67.49	52.03
	Net profit margin(%)		12.51	7.58
	Earnings per share after tax(NTD)		4.85	3.93

(4) Research and Development Status

Due to the application demands of 5G, AIoT, High-Performance Computing (HPC), and electric vehicles, the overall market is driven, and many equipment manufacturers are gradually moving towards high-end equipment and semiconductors along with PCB manufacturers. The main growth momentum for the PCB industry in the future comes from IC substrates, followed by HDI, multilayer boards, and FPC products. The main products will provide exposure machine application solutions for 5G, electric vehicles, high-speed computing (HPC), artificial intelligence (AI), servers, electric vehicles, and solar panel projections, thus actively adjusting the layout of substrate and packaging, and other high-end exposure equipment research and development. Below are the research and development expenses and results invested in the last two years:

Unit: Thousand NTD ; %

Item	2022	2021
Research and Development Expenses	85,526	72,535
Net Operating Revenue	1,795,723	2,417,036
Research and Development Expenses as a Percentage of Net Operating Revenue (%)	4.76	3.00

2. Research and development achievements in the last two years

Year	Research and Development Achievements
2021	SEMI X10 10μm DI Exposure Machine TiTAN 8600PSR_H High Power Solder Mask DI Exposure Machine Electric Vehicle Long Size Roll-to-Roll Exposure Machine
2022	Gemini High Power Solder Mask DI Automatic Line Exposure Machine Plasma-assisted Atomic Layer Deposition and Etching Dual-function Equipment Multi-carrier Wafer-level Transfer Equipment Front-end Module Front-end Semiconductor Single Board Computer Motherboard Plasma RF Bias Coupling Matching Controller

2. 2023 Operating Plan Summary:

(1) Operating Strategy

1. Continuously deploy PCB equipment and semiconductor cross-industry alliance opportunities, and cooperate with strategic partners to expand product applications, enhance adhesion with international manufacturers, and stay close to the market.
2. Actively grasp market trends and international situations, providing optimized products that meet market demands in a timely manner.
3. In response to the relocation of PCB factories, it is planned to expand service locations and production bases in southern Taiwan and Southeast Asia to enhance customer service, attract talent, and continuously strengthen our competitive advantage.
4. Continuously strengthen personnel recruitment and education and training programs, implement talent cultivation and sound professional organization and management, and effectively reduce talent turnover to achieve the goal of sustainable operation.
5. Establish a new corporate image and revamp the company website for the new business model, allowing customers, markets, and investors to effectively obtain the necessary information through publicly available online information.
6. Implement green manufacturing and fulfill corporate social responsibility.

(2) Expected Sales Quantity and Its Basis

The Company's expected sales amount for 2023 remains conservative, and the increase in annual sales amount depends on the global economic recovery status, changes in the industry operating environment, and considering the Company's recent operating conditions and new customer development progress, as well as the Company's capacity expansion and technology improvement factors.

(3) Important Production and Marketing Policies

1. Production Policy:

- (1) Flexible manufacturing system to effectively adjust workforce allocation during peak and off-peak seasons.
- (2) Strengthen management, improve yield rate, save costs, and reduce production costs.
- (3) Find alternative suppliers and establish a safety stock strategy.
- (4) Form strategic alliances with upstream suppliers, deploy advanced materials, ensure procurement advantages of raw materials, establish green supply chains, and cultivate long-term partnerships with suppliers.
- (5) Respond to the relocation of PCB factories and actively build production bases in Southeast Asia.

2. Marketing Policy:

- (1) Cultivate important domestic and foreign customers, establish long-term positive cooperation with customers, actively deploy and develop new customers, expand the international market, and increase global market share.
- (2) Establish a complete equipment turnkey business model.
- (3) Provide satisfactory after-sales service to enhance product added value.

3. Future Development Strategy

- (1) Grasp market demand, integrate group resources to create R&D momentum, and refine core technical capabilities.
- (2) Continue R&D to obtain more international certifications and patent from various countries.
- (3) Pay attention to industry development trends and pulse, respond to industry relocation, and make early arrangements for service locations and production bases.
- (4) Implement the three dimensions of "environmental sustainability", "social responsibility", and "corporate governance" in detail, and simultaneously incorporate ESG standards into work objectives.

4. Impacts from external competitive environment, regulatory environment, and overall operating environment:

- (1) External competitive environment: With many competitors in the industry and the rise of the red supply chain, competition is becoming fierce. In the face of these challenges, the Company will continue to improve its core technical capabilities and actively invest in the research and development of high-end equipment.
- (2) Regulatory environment: To comply with increasingly stringent environmental regulations, climate change response laws, and tax system adjustments, the Company will actively implement ESG sustainable management concepts. The Company will also properly plan to comply with relevant tax regulations and to reduce operating pressures in the industry.
- (3) Overall operating environment: Amid uncertainties, rising inflation, challenges in the labor market, supply chain constraints, and the fading effects of fiscal and monetary stimulus programs from various countries, these factors will pose significant risks to the overall economy. In response, the Company will prudently adapt to changes in global industry and market demand, continuously improve operational flexibility, and implement risk control measures, with the aim of achieving sustainable growth and creating value for the company.

Chairman: Hung-Ming Chang

General Manager: Hung-Ming Chang

Accounting Manager: Hsuan-Yi Chen

Appendix 2

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd. Audit Committee Review Report

The Board of Directors has submitted the financial statements, including the consolidated statements, for the year ended. The Audit Committee has reviewed the financial statements (including consolidated financial statements) for the fiscal year 2022 of Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd, which have been audited by auditors Fang Su-Li and Tseng Chien-Ming of Deloitte & Touche, and an independent auditor's report has been issued. Along with the business report and the proposal for profit distribution, the Audit Committee has found no discrepancies and, in accordance with Article 219 of the Company Act, a report has been prepared for your reference.

To: Shareholders' Meeting of Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd. for 2023

Audit Committee Convener: Yao-Hsun Chang

March 23, 2023

Appendix 3

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company's Only Financial Statements of Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd, which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, and the parent company Only Statements of Comprehensive Income, Only Statements of Changes in Equity and Only Statements of Cash Flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company Only Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company's only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the accompanying parent company's only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our 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 Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd Only Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company's only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter for Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd Only Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, is stated as follows:

Revenue Recognition

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd. has significant sales revenue, with LED Exposure Units manufacturing and trading being the main source of revenue for the Company, accounting for 79% of the total revenue; moreover, there has

been a great change in the sales revenue of LED Exposure Units for customers, so it is one of the key audit matters to be recognized in 2022.

Our audit procedures related to the evaluation included the following, among others:

1. We evaluated and tested the internal control process of sales transactions for only financial statements in accordance with the Company's internal control system.
2. We audited the relevant industry background and other information of the newly added customers of LED Exposure Units sales to confirm the authenticity of the customer's existence and the rationality of the transaction.
3. We obtained the transaction details of the operating revenue of the newly added LED Exposure Units sales, sample inspected the original orders and signed documents of relevant external customers, and confirmed the rationality of the recognized amount of sales revenue. In addition, checked whether the amount and object of the receipt voucher are consistent with the amount and object recognized in the remittance note and income.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including members of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company's only 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 parent companies' only 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 are also:

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent company's only 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 Suli, Fang and Jianming, Zeng, Deloitte & Touche Taipei, Taiwan Republic of China

March 23, 2023

NOTE to READERS

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

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

(English Translation of Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)
Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021

N	O	A	S	S	E	T	S	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		N	O	L I A B I L I T I E S A N D E Q U I T Y	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021						
								A M O U N T	%	A M O U N T	%				A M O U N T	%							
		CURRENT ASSETS										CURRENT LIABILITIES											
1100								\$	519,684		17		\$	275,813		9		\$	200,000		6		
1136									-		-		89,202		3			27,919		1			
																		3,635		-			
1150									42,004		1		52,237		2			73,091		2			
1170									300,800		10		696,085		22						9		
1180																							
									47,562		2		24,304		1								
1200									1,471		-		4,548		-								
1210																							
									70,691		2		114,512		3								
1220									10,388		-		-		-								
130X									345,377		11		337,262		11								
1410									14,224		1		17,365		-								
1470									848		-		444		-								
11XX									1,353,049		44		1,611,772		51								
		NON-CURRENT ASSETS												NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES									
1517																							
									52,320		2		45,334		2								
1550									1,232,966		40		1,053,844		33								
1600									386,444		12		389,161		12								
1755									2,673		-		1,816		-								
1780									26,616		1		41,145		1								
1840													11,319		-								
1975									1,167		-		-		-								
1990									18,265		1		18,632		1								
15XX									1,720,451		56		1,561,251		49								

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company's only financial statements.

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

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

2022 and 2021

N	O	2022		2021	
		A M O U N T	%	A M O U N T	%
4000	Net revenue (Note 4,22 and 30)				
		\$ 316,085	100	\$ 1,036,214	100
5000	Cost of revenue (Note 11,23 and 30)	<u>236,275</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>703,620</u>	<u>68</u>
5900	Gross profit	79,810	25	332,594	32
5910	Realized (unrealized) gains or losses with subsidiary company	<u>886</u>	<u>1</u>	(<u>761</u>)	<u>-</u>
5950	Realized gross profit	<u>80,696</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>331,833</u>	<u>32</u>
	Operating expenses (Note 10,20,23 and 30)				
6100	Sales and marketing	40,887	13	66,103	7
6200	General and administrative	39,691	13	54,447	5
6300	Research and development	63,715	20	61,422	6
6450	Expected credit impairment losses and reversal gains	(<u>2,915</u>)	(<u>1</u>)	<u>3,628</u>	<u>-</u>
6000	Total operating expenses	<u>141,378</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>185,600</u>	<u>18</u>
6900	Income from operations	(<u>60,682</u>)	(<u>19</u>)	<u>146,233</u>	<u>14</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses (Note 4 and 23)				
7100	Interest income	4,718	2	2,607	-
7010	Other income (Note 30)	3,643	1	10,620	1
7020	Other gains and losses	83,277	26	(16,962)	(1)
7050	Finance costs	(3,224)	(1)	(2,509)	-
7060	Share of profits of subsidiaries and associates	<u>215,765</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>82,862</u>	<u>8</u>
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>304,179</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>76,618</u>	<u>8</u>

(Continued)

(Concluded)

N	O	2022				2021											
		A	M	O	U N T	%	A	M	O	U N T	%						
7900	Net income before tax	\$		243,497		77	\$		222,851		22						
7950	Income tax expense (Note 4,24)	(15,911)	(5)	(38,369)	(4)
8200	Net income			227,586		72			184,482		18						
	Other comprehensive income (loss)																
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:																
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation				1,188			-			238			-			
8316	Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,085)	(2)			9,334			1		
8380	Share of other comprehensive gain/(loss) of subsidiaries and associates	(595)			-			-			-			
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:																
8361	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations				8,519			3	(2,446)			-		
8399	Income tax benefit (expense) related to items that may be reclassified subsequently	(1,704)	(1)			489			-		
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax			323		-					7,615			1			
8500	Total comprehensive income	\$		227,909		72	\$		192,097		19						
	Earnings per share (Note 25)																
9750	Basic earnings per share	\$		4.85			\$		3.93								
9850	Diluted earnings per share	\$		4.67			\$		3.79								

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company's only financial statements.

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
2022 and 2021

N O		Capital Stock - Common Stock S h a r e s	Capital Surplus	R e t a i n e d E a r n i n g s			O t h e r s	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value	Treasury Stock	Total Equity
				Legal Capital Reserve	Special Capital R e s e r v e	Unappropriated E a r n i n g s	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve			
								T h r o u g h O t h e r C o m p r e h e n s i v e I n c o m e		
A1	BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2021	\$ 471,481	\$ 547,395	\$ 322,002	\$ 10,454	\$ 1,012,473	(\$ 11,928)	\$ 1,228	(\$ 10,480)	\$ 2,342,625
	Profit distribution in 2020									
B1	Legal Capital Reserve	-	-	527	-	(527)	-	-	-	-
B3	Special capital reserve	-	-	-	246	(246)	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	(23,463)	-	-	-	(23,463)
M7	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	2,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,048
N1	Share-based payment transaction	-	4,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,275
D1	Net income in 2021	-	-	-	-	184,482	-	-	-	184,482
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	238	(1,957)	9,334	-	7,615
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2021	-	-	-	-	184,720	(1,957)	9,334	-	192,097
Z1	BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2021	471,481	553,718	322,529	10,700	1,172,957	(13,885)	10,562	(10,480)	2,517,582
	Profit distribution in 2021									
B1	Legal Capital Reserve	-	-	18,472	-	(18,472)	-	-	-	-
B3	Special capital reserve	-	-	-	(7,377)	7,377	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	(93,852)	-	-	-	(93,852)
L3	Treasury Stock Retired	(2,220)	(2,570)	-	-	(5,690)	-	-	10,480	-
M7	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	2,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,569
N1	Share-based payment arrangements	2,210	7,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,789
D1	Net income in 2022	-	-	-	-	227,586	-	-	-	227,586
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	1,188	6,815	(7,680)	-	323
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2022	-	-	-	-	228,774	6,815	(7,680)	-	227,909
Z1	BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2022	<u>\$ 471,471</u>	<u>\$ 561,296</u>	<u>\$ 341,001</u>	<u>\$ 3,323</u>	<u>\$ 1,291,094</u>	(<u>\$ 7,070</u>)	<u>\$ 2,882</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,663,997</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

2021 and 2022

N	O	2022	2021
	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
A10000	Income before taxes	\$ 243,497	\$ 222,851
A20000	Provided by (used in) operating activities:		
A20100	Depreciation expense	19,740	22,783
A20200	Amortization expense	14,513	14,619
A20300	Expected credit impairment losses and reversal gains	(2,915)	3,628
A20400	Gains on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	-	(971)
A20900	Finance costs	3,224	2,509
A21200	Interest income	(4,718)	(2,607)
A21300	Dividend income	(984)	(504)
A21900	Share-based compensation	3,183	4,275
A22300	Share of profits of subsidiaries	(215,765)	(82,862)
A22500	Loss (gain) on disposal or retirement of property, plant and equipment, net	-	57
A22800	Loss (gain) on disposal or retirement of intangible assets, net	16	-
A23800	Loss (gain) for market price decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	(995)	5,852
A23900	Realized (unrealized) gains or losses with subsidiary company	(886)	761
A24100	Loss (gain) on foreign exchange, net	(64,104)	14,218
A29900	Profit from lease modification	-	(1)
A30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31130	Notes receivable	10,233	(21,649)
A31150	Accounts receivable (included related parties)	430,662	(302,665)
A31180	Other receivables	3,123	(1,330)
A31200	Inventories	(21,075)	3,932
A31230	Prepayments	3,141	(4,948)
A31240	Other current assets	(404)	2,785
A32125	Contract liabilities	(22,693)	16,162
A32130	Notes payable	(3,635)	3,598
A32150	Accounts payable (included related parties)	(217,008)	105,994
A32180	Other payables	(9,373)	10,055
A32190	Accrued profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors	(10,201)	14,588
A32230	Other current liabilities	206	39
A32240	Net defined benefit asset/liability	(980)	(179)
A33000	Cash generated from operations	155,802	30,990

(Continued)

(Concluded)

N	O	2022	2021
A33300	Interest paid	(\$ 3,179)	(\$ 2,485)
A33500	Income tax paid	(41,305)	(2,331)
AAAA	Net cash generated by operating activities	<u>111,318</u>	<u>26,174</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
B00010	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(15,540)	(15,066)
B00020	Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,469	180
B00040	Gain from sale of amortized cost financial assets	-	(24,028)
B00050	Disposal of sale of amortized cost financial assets	89,202	-
B00200	Disposal of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	(4,990)
B02200	Payment of acquisition of interests in subsidiaries	(5,270)	(10,000)
B02700	Payments of property, plant and equipment	(1,738)	(4,306)
B02800	Disposal of sale of property, plant and equipment	-	810
B03800	Refundable deposits refunded	367	1,937
B04500	Intangible assets	-	(472)
B07500	Interest received	4,671	2,569
B07600	Dividends received	<u>108,021</u>	<u>61,626</u>
BBBB	Net cash generated by investing activities	<u>181,182</u>	<u>8,260</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
C00100	Increase in short-term loans	100,000	-
C01700	Proceeds from long-term loans	(59,500)	(102,000)
C03000	Increase in guarantee deposits	250	-
C04020	Payments of lease liabilities	(1,334)	(1,860)
C04500	Cash dividends	(93,852)	(23,463)
C04800	Executed employee stock option	<u>6,606</u>	<u>-</u>
CCCC	Net cash used in financing activities	(<u>47,830</u>)	(<u>127,323</u>)
DDDD	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash	(<u>799</u>)	(<u>515</u>)
EEEE	NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	243,871	(93,404)
E00100	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>275,813</u>	<u>369,217</u>
E00200	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 519,684</u>	<u>\$ 275,813</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company's only financial statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), 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 notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company 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 the 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 Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were 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 these matters. Key audit matter for the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 is stated as follows:

Revenue Recognition

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd. has significant sales revenue, with LED Exposure Units manufacturing and trading being the main source of revenue for the Company, accounting for 89% of the total revenue; moreover, there has been a great change in the sales revenue of LED Exposure Units for customers, so it is one of the key audit matters to be recognized in 2022.

Our audit procedures related to the evaluation included the following, among others:

1. We evaluated and tested the internal control process of sales transactions for financial statements in accordance with the Company's internal control system.
2. We audited the relevant industry background and other information of the newly added customers of LED Exposure Units sales to confirm the authenticity of the customer's existence and the rationality of the transaction.
3. We obtained the transaction details of the operating revenue of the newly added LED Exposure Units sales, sample inspected the original orders and signed documents of relevant external customers, and confirmed the rationality of the recognized amount of sales revenue. In addition, checked whether the amount and object of the receipt voucher are consistent with the amount and object recognized in the remittance note and income.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company's Individual Financial Statements of Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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 the IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance (including members of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company'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 Company's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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 Company 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 the entities or business activities within the Company 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 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 Suli, Fang and Jianming, Zeng, Deloitte & Touche Taipei, Taiwan Republic of China

March 23, 2023

NOTE to READERS

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

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

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021

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

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)
2022 and 2021

N O		2022		2021	
		A M O U N T	%	A M O U N T	%
4000	Net revenue (Note 4 and 24)	\$ 1,795,723	100	\$ 2,417,036	100
5000	Cost of revenue (Note 11 and 25)	<u>1,314,279</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>1,810,601</u>	<u>75</u>
5900	Gross profit	<u>481,444</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>606,435</u>	<u>25</u>
	OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 10, 22, 25 and 32)				
6100	Marketing	157,490	9	174,844	7
6200	General and administrative	107,428	6	105,178	5
6300	Research and development	85,526	4	72,535	3
6450	Expected credit impairment losses and reversal gains	(<u>1,893</u>)	<u>-</u>	<u>3,305</u>	<u>-</u>
6000	Total operating expenses	<u>348,551</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>355,862</u>	<u>15</u>
6900	Income from operations	<u>132,893</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>250,573</u>	<u>10</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses (Note 4 and 25)				
7100	Interest income	17,092	1	4,743	-
7010	Other income (Note 32)	3,422	-	12,797	1
7020	Other gains and losses	173,153	10	(15,357)	(1)
7050	Finance costs	(<u>8,354</u>)	(<u>1</u>)	(<u>7,465</u>)	<u>-</u>
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>185,313</u>	<u>10</u>	(<u>5,282</u>)	<u>-</u>
7900	Net income before tax	318,206	18	245,291	10
7950	Income tax expense (Note 4,26)	<u>93,554</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>61,982</u>	<u>2</u>
8200	Net income	<u>224,652</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>183,309</u>	<u>8</u>

(Continued)

(Concluded)

N	O	2022			%	2021			%
		A	M	O U N T		A	M	O U N T	
	Other comprehensive income (loss)								
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:								
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	\$		1,188	-	\$		238	-
8316	Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,680)	-			9,334	-
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:								
8361	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations			8,519	-	(2,446)	-
8399	Income tax benefit (expense) related to items that may be reclassified subsequently	(1,704)	-			489	-
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax			323	-			7,615	-
8500	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$		224,975	13	\$		190,924	8
	NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:								
8610	Shareholders of the parent	\$		227,586	13	\$		184,482	8
8620	Non-controlling interests	(2,934)	-	(1,173)	-
8600		\$		224,652	13	\$		183,309	8
	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO :								
8710	Shareholders of the parent	\$		227,909	13	\$		192,097	8
8720	Non-controlling interests	(2,934)	-	(1,173)	-
8700		\$		224,975	13	\$		190,924	8
	EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 27)								
9750	Basic earnings per share	\$		4.85		\$		3.93	
9850	Diluted earnings per share	\$		4.67		\$		3.79	

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

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
2022 and 2021

N O		Capital Stock - Common Stock		R e t a i n e d E a r n i n g s			O t h e r s	Unrealized Gain (L o s s) o n F i n a n c i a l Assets at Fair V a l u e T h r o u g h O t h e r C o m p r e h e n s i v e I n c o m e	Treasury Stock	T o t a l	Non-controlling I n t e r e s t s	Total Equity
		S h a r e s	Capital Surplus	Legal Capital R e s e r v e	Special Capital R e s e r v e	Unappropriated E a r n i n g s	Foreign Currency T r a n s l a t i o n R e s e r v e					
A1	BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2021	\$ 471,481	\$ 547,395	\$ 322,002	\$ 10,454	\$ 1,012,473	(\$ 11,928)	\$ 1,228	(\$ 10,480)	\$ 2,342,625	\$ -	\$ 2,342,625
	Profit distribution in 2020											
B1	Legal capital reserve	-	-	527	-	(527)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B3	Special capital reserve	-	-	-	246	(246)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	(23,463)	-	-	-	(23,463)	-	(23,463)
N1	Share-based payment transaction	-	6,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,323	-	6,323
O1	Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
D1	Net income in 2021	-	-	-	-	184,482	-	-	-	184,482	(1,173)	183,309
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	238	(1,957)	9,334	-	7,615	-	7,615
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2021	-	-	-	-	184,720	(1,957)	9,334	-	192,097	(1,173)	190,924
Z1	BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2021	471,481	553,718	322,529	10,700	1,172,957	(13,885)	10,562	(10,480)	2,517,582	3,827	2,521,409
	Profit distribution in 2021											
B1	Legal capital reserve	-	-	18,472	-	(18,472)	-	-	-	-	-	-
B3	Special capital reserve	-	-	-	(7,377)	7,377	-	-	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	(93,852)	-	-	-	(93,852)	-	(93,852)
L1	Treasury stock retired	(2,220)	(2,570)	-	-	(5,690)	-	-	10,480	-	-	-
N1	Share-based payment transaction	2,210	10,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,358	-	12,358
O1	Share-based payment transaction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
D1	Net income in 2022	-	-	-	-	227,586	-	-	-	227,586	(2,934)	224,652
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	1,188	6,815	(7,680)	-	323	-	323
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2022	-	-	-	-	228,774	6,815	(7,680)	-	227,909	(2,934)	224,975
Z1	BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2022	\$ 471,471	\$ 561,296	\$ 341,001	\$ 3,323	\$ 1,291,094	(\$ 7,070)	\$ 2,882	\$ -	\$ 2,663,997	\$ 3,893	\$ 2,667,890

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

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
2021 and 2022

N	O	2022	2021
	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
A10000	Income before taxes	\$ 318,206	\$ 245,291
A20000	Provided by (used in) operating activities:		
A20100	Depreciation expense	27,972	30,289
A20200	Amortization expense	37,373	37,175
A20300	Expected credit impairment losses and reversal gains	(1,893)	3,305
A20400	Gains on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	-	(313)
A20900	Finance costs	8,354	7,465
A21200	Interest income	(17,092)	(4,743)
A21300	Dividend income	(984)	(504)
A21900	Share-based compensation	5,752	6,323
A22500	Loss (gain) on disposal or retirement of property, plant and equipment, net	-	(12,232)
A22800	Loss (gain) on disposal or retirement of intangible assets, net	16	-
A23800	Loss (gain) for market price decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	1,310	3,053
A24100	Loss (gain) on foreign exchange, net	(73,380)	19,738
A29900	Profit from lease modification	-	(1)
A30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31130	Notes receivable	12,472	(12,282)
A31150	Accounts receivable	509,987	(322,260)
A31180	Other receivables	13,202	(4,697)
A31200	Inventories	(621,231)	(99,769)
A31230	Prepayments	(40,730)	(67,024)
A31240	Other current assets	596	2,215
A32125	Contract liabilities	443,605	305,221
A32130	Notes payable	(3,634)	3,597
A32150	Accounts payable	(163,236)	182,848
A32180	Other payables	12,784	23,300
A32190	Accrued profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors	(2,523)	16,482
A32200	Current provisions	53,529	8,818
A32230	Other current liabilities	337	1,160
A32240	Net defined benefit asset/liability	(980)	(179)
A33000	Cash generated from operations	519,812	372,276
A33300	Interest paid	(8,263)	(7,525)
A33500	Income tax paid	(71,787)	(14,994)
AAAA	Net cash generated by operating activities	<u>439,762</u>	<u>349,757</u>

(Continued)

(Concluded)

N	O	2022	2021
	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
B00010	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(\$ 15,540)	(\$ 15,066)
B00020	Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other	1,469	180
B00040	Gain from sale of amortized cost financial assets	-	(50,527)
B00050	Disposal of sale of amortized cost financial assets	127,544	-
B00200	Disposal of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	(8,560)
B02200	Payment of acquisition of interests in subsidiaries	-	(10,000)
B02700	Payments of property, plant and equipment	(138,697)	(42,898)
B02800	Disposal of sale of property, plant and equipment	-	89,394
B03700	Refundable deposits refunded	334	3,894
B04500	Intangible assets	(1,570)	(979)
B07500	Interest received	17,045	4,705
B07600	Dividends received	<u>984</u>	<u>504</u>
BBBB	Net cash generated by investing activities	(<u>8,431</u>)	(<u>29,353</u>)
	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
C00200	Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	88,400	(94,000)
C01600	Proceeds from long-term bank loans	192,181	63,200
C01700	Repayment of long-term bank loans	(190,500)	(179,778)
C04020	Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(6,217)	(8,428)
C03000	Guarantee deposits received	250	-
C04500	Cash dividends	(93,852)	(23,463)
C04800	Executed employee stock option	6,606	-
C05800	Increase in non-controlling interests	<u>3,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
CCCC	Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities	(<u>132</u>)	(<u>237,469</u>)
DDDD	EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(<u>8,630</u>)	(<u>5,083</u>)
EEEE	NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	422,569	77,852
E00100	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>1,019,832</u>	<u>941,980</u>
E00200	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 1,442,401</u>	<u>\$ 1,019,832</u>

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

Appendix 4

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd 2022 Profit Distribution Table

Beginning Undistributed Retained Earnings	\$ 1,068,010,776
Add: 2022 net profit after tax	227,585,647
Add: Defined benefit plan remeasurement amount	1,188,492
Less: Cancellation of treasury shares debited to retained earnings	(5,690,319)
Less: Legal reserve	(22,308,382)
Less: Special reserve	(864,709)
Distributable Net Profit	<u>1,267,921,505</u>
Distributable items:	
Dividend to shareholders (2.0 NTD / share)	<u>(96,078,268)</u>
Ending Unappropriated Retained Earnings	<u><u>\$ 1,171,843,237</u></u>

Chairman: Hung-Ming Chang Manager: Hung-Ming Chang Accounting Supervisor: Hsuan-Yi Chen

Appendix 5

Amendment of Some Articles of the Company's Articles of Incorporation

Articles	Original Clause	Proposed Revised Clause	Amendment basis and reasons
<u>Article 24</u>	If there is profit at the end of each fiscal year, a ratio 1% to 15% of profit of the current year distributable as employees' compensation shall be appropriated, and the board of directors shall decide whether to distribute it in stocks or cash. The target of the company's distribution of employee remuneration includes employees of controlling or subsidiary companies that meet certain conditions, and the conditions and purchase methods are authorized by the board of directors to decide.	If there is profit at the end of each fiscal year, a ratio <u>0.01%</u> to 15% of profit of the current year distributable as employees' compensation shall be appropriated, and the board of directors shall decide whether to distribute it in stocks or cash. The target of the company's distribution of employee remuneration includes employees of controlling or subsidiary companies that meet certain conditions, and the conditions and purchase methods are authorized by the board of directors to decide.	Revised in accordance with laws and practical needs.
Article 28	This charter was established on February 8, 1999 1 st amendment on June 8, 2002 2 nd amendment on March 26, 2003 ... 13 th amendment on January 6, 2011 14 th amendment on June 12, 2012 15 th amendment on June 13, 2013 16 th amendment on June 28, 2016 17 th amendment on June 5, 2018 18 th amendment on June 14, 2019 19 th amendment on June 10, 2020 20 th amendment on July 7, 2021 21 st amendment on June 16, 2022	This charter was established on February 8, 1999 1 st amendment on June 8, 2002 2 nd amendment on March 26, 2003 ... 13 th amendment on January 6, 2011 14 th amendment on June 12, 2012 15 th amendment on June 13, 2013 16 th amendment on June 28, 2016 17 th amendment on June 5, 2018 18 th amendment on June 14, 2019 19 th amendment on June 10, 2020 20 th amendment on July 7, 2021 21 st amendment on June 16, 2022 <u>22nd amendment on June 15, 2023</u>	Revised in accordance with laws and practical needs.

Addendum 1

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd Articles of Incorporation

Charter 1 General Provisions

- Article 1 The Company shall be incorporated under the Company Act of the Republic of China, and its name shall be Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd.
- Article 2 The businesses engaged by our company are as follows:
1. F113010 Machinery wholesale industry
 2. F213080 Machinery and equipment retail industry
 3. E604010 Machinery and equipment installation industry
 4. CB01010 Machinery and equipment manufacturing industry
 5. F401010 International trade industry
 6. I301010 Information software services industry
 7. JE01010 Leasing industry
 8. CC01080 Electronic components manufacturing industry
 9. F119010 Electronic materials wholesale industry
 10. F219010 Electronic materials retail industry
 11. CD01060 Aircraft and parts manufacturing
 12. C805050 Industrial plastic products manufacturing industry
 13. ZZ99999 All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval.
- Article 3 The Company shall have its head office in Taoyuan City, the Republic of China, and may, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors, set up branch offices, factories, sales offices, or contact offices within or outside the territory of the Republic of China when deemed necessary.
- Article 4 Public announcements of the Company shall be made according to Article 28 of the Company Act.
- Article 5 The Company's investment in other domestic and foreign businesses is not subject to the restrictions on the total amount of investment under the Company Law and may exceed 40% of the total paid-in capital.
- Article 6 The Company may provide external endorsements and guarantees for business needs, and the operations shall be carried out in accordance with the Company's endorsement and guarantee operation procedures.
- Article 7 After the Company's shares are publicly issued, if it intends to revoke the public issuance, a resolution should be submitted to the shareholders' meeting, and this article shall remain unchanged during the Emerging Stock Market period and the listed/OTC trading period.

Chapter 2 Capital Stock

Article 8 The total capital stock of the Company shall be in the amount of NTD 800,000,000, divided into 80 million shares, at NTD 10 each. The unissued shares are authorized to be issued in installments by the board of directors as needed.

In the first item, NTD 50,000,000 of the total capital is reserved, divided into 5 million shares, reserved for issuing employee stock options and may be issued in installments as resolved by the board of directors.

When the Company issues employee stock options at a subscription price lower than the market price, it shall be approved by a shareholders' meeting attended by shareholders representing more than half of the total issued shares, and with the consent of more than two-thirds of the voting rights of the attending shareholders before the issuance can proceed.

Article 8-1: If the Company plans to transfer shares to employees at a price lower than the average repurchase price, it shall be proposed at the most recent shareholders' meeting with more than half of the issued shares represented. The proposal shall be approved by more than two-thirds of the voting rights of the attending shareholders.

Article 9: The Company's shares shall be registered shares, signed or stamped by the director representing the Company, and issued after verification in accordance with the Company Act of the Republic of China and other relevant laws and regulations. The Company may issue shares without printing physical stock certificates but shall register with a central securities depository institution. The same applies to other securities.

Article 10: After the Company's public offering, the transfer of shares shall be suspended within 60 days before the annual shareholders' meeting, within 30 days before the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, or within 5 days before the record date for the distribution of dividends, bonuses, or other benefits.

Chapter 3 Shareholders' Meeting

Article 11 Shareholders meetings of the Company are of two kinds: (1) regular meeting and (2) special meeting. Regular meetings shall be convened at least once a year by the Board of Directors according to the law within six months after close of each fiscal year. Special meetings shall be convened whenever necessary according to the laws and regulations. After the Company's public offering, shareholders with less than 1,000 shares may be notified by public announcement.

Article 11-1 The Company's shareholders' meetings may be held by video conference or other methods announced by the central competent authority. The conditions, operational procedures, and other matters to be observed for holding video shareholders' meetings

shall comply with relevant regulations. If there are additional regulations by the competent authority, those regulations shall be followed.

Article 12 If a shareholder is unable to attend a shareholders' meeting for any reason, they may issue a power of attorney in accordance with Article 177 of the Company Law and the "Regulations for the Use of Proxy Forms for Publicly Issued Companies Attending Shareholders' Meetings" promulgated by the competent authority, and appoint a proxy to attend on their behalf.

Article 13 Each shareholder of the Company, except for the situations where the shares have no voting rights as prescribed in Article 179 of the Company Law and other legal regulations, has one vote per share.

Article 14 Resolutions of shareholders' meetings shall be adopted by the attendance of shareholders representing more than half of the total issued shares, and by the consent of more than half of the voting rights of the attending shareholders, unless otherwise provided by the Company Law.

Article 15 When a shareholders' meeting is convened by the board of directors, the chairman of the board shall preside over the meeting. In case of the chairman's absence, the chairman shall designate a director to act on his behalf; if not designated, the directors shall elect one among themselves to act as the chairman. When the meeting is convened by a convener other than the board of directors, the convener shall serve as the chairman of the meeting. If there are two or more conveners, they shall elect one among themselves to serve as the chairman.

Chapter 4 Directors, Supervisors and Audit Committee

Article 16 The Company shall have nine to thirteen directors, with a term of three years, and they are eligible for re-election. Among the director positions, independent directors shall be appointed after the company goes public, with no fewer than two independent directors and no less than one-fifth of the total director seats. The election of directors shall follow the candidate nomination system, and the shareholders' meeting shall elect directors from the list of director candidates. The professional qualifications, shareholding, restrictions on concurrent positions, nomination and election methods, and other matters to be followed for independent directors shall be in accordance with the relevant regulations of the securities authority.

In addition to the provisions of Articles 192-1 of the Company Law, the election method of directors shall also be conducted in accordance with the company's "Director Election Method."

In accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities Exchange Act, the company establishes an audit committee to replace the supervisors. The audit committee shall be composed of

all independent directors, with no fewer than three members. One of them shall serve as the convener. The exercise of authority and related matters shall be conducted in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, and the audit committee's organizational rules shall be separately established and implemented after being approved by the board of directors.

Article 17 The board of directors shall be convened by the chairman in accordance with the law, unless otherwise provided by the Company Law. The board of directors may be held at any location in the country or via video conference. If held via video conference, it is considered as attending a physical meeting. The board of directors may be convened as needed, but at least once every quarter. However, it can be convened at any time in case of emergency.

The notice for convening the board of directors may be given by fax, email, or other means. The aforementioned notice of the meeting may be made electronically with the consent of the counterparty.

Article 18 In case the Chairman of the Board of Directors is on leave or absent or can not exercise his power and authority for any cause, a delegate shall be appointed in compliance with Article 208 of the Company Act.

Article 19 The remuneration of the chairman and directors shall be authorized by the board of directors, based on their level of participation in and contributions to the company's operations, and in line with the usual standards of their industry. The remuneration mentioned above shall be reviewed and approved by the Compensation Committee, submitted to the board of directors for deliberation, and presented to the shareholders' meeting for resolution.

Article 20 The Company may purchase liability insurance for its directors to cover their legal liability for compensation within the scope of their duties during their term of office.

Article 21 The Company's directors may receive allowances for transportation expenses. If a director also holds other positions within the company, they may also receive a salary in accordance with general standards.

Chapter 5 Managerial Officials

Article 22 The Company may have one or more managerial officers. Appointment, discharge and the remuneration of the managerial officers shall be in compliance with Article 29 of the Company Act.

Chapter 6 Accounting

Article 23 The Company's fiscal year is from January 1st to December 31st each year. After the close of each fiscal year, an (1) business report, (2) financial statements and (3)

proposals concerning appropriation of net profits or making up losses shall be prepared by the Board of Directors, and shall be submitted to the regular meeting of shareholders for acceptance

Article 24 If there is profit at the end of each fiscal year, a ratio 1% to 15% of profit of the current year distributable as employees' compensation shall be appropriated, and the board of directors shall decide whether to distribute it in stocks or cash. The target of the Company's distribution of employee remuneration includes employees of controlling or subsidiary companies that meet certain conditions, and the conditions and purchase methods are authorized by the board of directors to decide.

The Company may allocate up to 3% of the profit as director compensation, as resolved by the board of directors. The distribution of employee and director compensation shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting. However, if the company still has accumulated losses, a reserve should be set aside for deficit compensation.

The Company's repurchased treasury shares, employee stock options, restricted employee rights new shares, and cash capital increase shares reserved for employee subscription may include employees of controlling or subsidiary companies who meet certain conditions, with the terms and method of purchase to be determined by the board of directors.

Article 25 If the Company has a surplus in its annual financial results, it shall pay taxes in accordance with the law, compensate for accumulated losses, and then allocate 10% as the legal surplus reserve. However, when the legal surplus reserve has reached the Company's paid-in capital, no further allocation is required. The remaining balance shall be allocated or reversed to the special surplus reserve in accordance with laws and regulations. If there is still a balance, along with the accumulated undistributed profits, the board of directors shall propose a profit distribution plan. When distributing the profits in the form of issuing new shares, the distribution shall be decided by the shareholders' meeting.

The Company's distribution of dividends, bonuses, legal surplus reserves, and all or part of the capital reserves, if carried out in the form of cash distribution, shall be authorized by the board of directors with the attendance of more than two-thirds of the directors and the consent of a majority of the attending directors. This shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting.

Article 26 Dividend Policy: The Company's dividend distribution shall take into consideration the business environment and growth stage, future capital requirements, and financial planning. Under the principle of balanced dividends, the board of directors shall propose a distribution plan, which shall be executed after being approved by the shareholders'

meeting. The cash dividend ratio in the total distribution of profits for each time shall be no less than 20% in principle. However, the actual amount, type, and ratio of profit distribution may be adjusted according to the actual profits and capital conditions, as determined by the shareholders' meeting.

Chapter 7 Supplementary Provisions

Article 27 The Company's organization rules and procedures shall be separately prescribed.

Article 28 These Articles of Incorporation were established on February 8th, 1999.

The 1st amendment was on June 8th, 2002.

The 2nd amendment was on March 26th, 2003.

The 3rd amendment was on August 12th, 2003.

The 4th amendment was on December 12th, 2003.

The 5th amendment was on June 21st, 2004.

The 6th amendment was on June 29th, 2005.

The 7th amendment was on June 23rd, 2006.

The 8th amendment was on June 3rd, 2007.

The 9th amendment was on August 24th, 2007.

The 10th amendment was on October 30th, 2009.

The 11th amendment was on June 15th, 2010.

The 12th amendment was on August 23rd, 2010.

The 13th amendment was on January 6th, 2011.

The 14th amendment was on June 12th, 2012.

The 15th amendment was on June 13th, 2013.

The 16th amendment was on June 28th, 2016.

The 17th amendment was on June 5th, 2018.

The 18th amendment was on June 14th, 2019.

The 19th amendment was on June 10th, 2020.

The 20th amendment was on July 7th, 2021.

The 21st amendment was on June 16th, 2022.

Chime Ball Technology Co., Ltd

Chairman: Hung-Ming Chang

Addendum 2

Rules of Procedure for Shareholders Meetings

- Article 1 To establish a strong governance system and sound supervisory capabilities for the Company's shareholders meetings, and to strengthen management capabilities, these Rules are adopted pursuant to the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies.
- Article 2 The rules of procedures for the Company's shareholders meetings, except as otherwise provided by law, regulation, or the articles of incorporation, shall be as provided in these Rules.
- Article 3 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.
- The convening of the regular shareholders' meeting shall be notified to all shareholders 30 days in advance. For shareholders holding less than 1,000 shares of registered stock, it can be announced by entering the public information observation station 30 days in advance.
- The convening of a special shareholders' meeting shall be notified to all shareholders 15 days in advance. For shareholders holding less than 1,000 shares of registered stock, it can be announced by entering the public information observation station 15 days in advance.
- The Company shall prepare electronic versions of the shareholders meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials and upload them to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) 21 days before the regular shareholders' meeting or 15 days before the special shareholders' meeting, the shareholder 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.
- In addition, before 15 days before the date of the shareholders meeting, the Company shall also have prepared the shareholders meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials and made them available for review by shareholders at any time. The meeting agenda and supplemental materials shall also be displayed at the Company and the professional shareholder services agent designated thereby.
- This Corporate 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.
- The reasons for convening a shareholders meeting shall be specified in the meeting notice and public announcement. With the consent of the addressee, the meeting notice may be given in electronic form.
- Election or dismissal of directors or supervisors, amendments to the articles of incorporation, reduction of capital, application for the approval of ceasing its status as a public company, approval of competing with the company by directors, surplus profit distributed in the form of new shares, reserve distributed in the form of new shares, the dissolution, merger, or demerger of the corporation, or any matter under Article 185, paragraph 1 of the Company Act, Articles 26-1 and 43-6 of the Securities Exchange Act, Articles 56-1 and 60-2 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers shall be set out and the essential contents explained in the notice of the reasons for convening the shareholders meeting. None of the above matters may be raised by an extraordinary motion.
- Where re-election of all directors and supervisors as well as their inauguration date is stated in the notice of the reasons for convening the shareholders meeting, after the completion of the re-election in said meeting such inauguration date may not be altered by any extraordinary motion or otherwise in the same meeting.
- A shareholder holding one percent or more of the total number of issued shares may submit to the Company a proposal for discussion at a regular shareholders meeting. The number of items so proposed is limited to one only, and no proposal containing more than one item will be included in the meeting agenda. When the circumstances of any subparagraph of Article 172-1, paragraph 4 of the Company Act apply to a proposal put forward by a shareholder, the board of directors may exclude it from the agenda. Prior to the book closure date before a regular shareholders meeting is held, the Company shall publicly announce its

acceptance of shareholder proposals in writing or electronically, and the location and time period for their submission; the period for submission of shareholder proposals may not be less than 10 days.

Shareholder-submitted proposals are limited to 300 words, and no proposal containing more than 300 words will be included in the meeting agenda. The shareholder making the proposal shall be present in person or by proxy at the regular shareholders meeting and take part in discussion of the proposal.

Prior to the date for issuance of notice of a shareholders meeting, the Company shall inform the shareholders who submitted proposals of the proposal screening results, and shall list in the meeting notice the proposals that conform to the provisions of this article. At the shareholders meeting the board of directors shall explain the reasons for exclusion of any shareholder proposals not included in the agenda.

Article 4 For each shareholders meeting, a shareholder may appoint a proxy to attend the meeting by providing the proxy form issued by the Company and stating the scope of the proxy's authorization.

A shareholder may issue only one proxy form and appoint only one proxy for any given shareholders meeting, and shall deliver the proxy form to the Company before five days before the date of the shareholders meeting. When duplicate proxy forms are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail unless a declaration is made to cancel the previous proxy appointment.

After a proxy form has been delivered to the Company, if the shareholder intends to attend the meeting in person or to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronically, a written notice of proxy cancellation shall be submitted to the Company before 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.

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 venue for a shareholders meeting shall be the premises of the Company, or a place easily accessible to shareholders and suitable for a shareholders meeting. The meeting may begin no earlier than 9 a.m. and no later than 3 p.m. Full consideration shall be given to the opinions of the independent directors with respect to the place and time of the meeting. The restrictions on the place of the meeting shall not apply when the Company convenes a virtual-only shareholders meeting.

Article 6 The Company shall specify in its shareholders meeting notices the time during which attendance registrations for shareholders, solicitors and proxies (collectively "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 shall attend shareholders meetings based on attendance cards, sign-in cards, or other certificates of attendance. The Company may not arbitrarily add requirements for other documents beyond those showing eligibility to attend presented by shareholders. 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 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:

(1) 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.

(2) Shareholders not having registered to attend the affected virtual shareholders meeting shall not attend the postponed or resumed session.

(3) 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.

3. To convene a virtual-only shareholders meeting, appropriate alternative measures available to shareholders with difficulties in attending a virtual shareholders meeting online shall be specified.

Article 7 If a shareholders meeting is convened by the board of directors, the meeting shall be chaired by the chairman of the board. When the chairman of the board is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the chairman, the vice chairman shall act in place of the chairman; if there is no vice chairman or the vice chairman also is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the vice chairman, the chairman shall appoint one of the managing directors to act as chair, or, if there are no managing directors, one of the directors shall be appointed to act as chair. Where the chairman does not make such a designation, the managing directors or the directors shall select from among themselves one person to serve as chair.

When a managing director or a director serves as chair, as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the managing director or director shall be one who has held that position for six months or more and who understands the financial and business conditions of the company. The same shall be true for a representative of a juristic person director that serves 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.

Article 8 The Company may appoint its attorneys, certified public accountants, or related persons retained by it to attend a shareholders meeting.

Article 9 The Company, beginning from the time it accepts shareholder attendance registrations, shall make an uninterrupted audio and video recording of the registration procedure, the proceedings of the shareholders meeting, and the voting and vote counting procedures.

The recorded materials of the preceding paragraph shall be retained for at least one year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

Where a shareholders meeting is held online, the Company shall keep records of shareholder registration, sign-in, check-in, questions raised, votes cast and results of votes counted by the Company, and continuously audio and video record, without interruption, the proceedings of the virtual meeting from beginning to end.

The information and audio and video recordings mentioned above shall be properly kept by the Company during its existence, and the video recordings shall be provided to the party responsible for handling the video conference affairs for safekeeping.

Article 10 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 and disclose information concerning the number of nonvoting shares and number of shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting. However, when the attending shareholders do not represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, 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 quorum is not met after two postponements and the attending shareholders still represent less than one third of the total number of issued shares, the chair shall declare the meeting adjourned. In the event of a virtual shareholders meeting, the Company shall also declare the meeting adjourned at the virtual meeting platform.

If the quorum is not met after two postponements as referred to in the preceding paragraph, but the attending shareholders represent one third or more of the total number of issued shares, a tentative resolution may be adopted pursuant to Article 175, paragraph 1 of the Company Act; all shareholders shall be notified of the tentative resolution and another shareholders meeting shall be convened within one month. 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.

When, prior to conclusion of the meeting, the attending shareholders represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chair may resubmit the tentative resolution for a vote by the shareholders meeting pursuant to Article 174 of the Company Act.

Article 11 If a shareholders meeting is convened by the board of directors, the meeting agenda shall be set by the board of directors. Votes shall be cast on each separate proposal in the agenda (including extraordinary motions and amendments to the original proposals set out in the agenda). The meeting shall proceed in the order set by the agenda, which may not be changed without a resolution of the shareholders meeting.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph 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 preceding two 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 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, call for a vote, and schedule sufficient time for voting.

Article 12 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. The regulations in paragraphs 1 to 5 do not apply.

As long as questions so raised in accordance with the preceding paragraph are not in violation of the regulations or beyond the scope of a proposal, it is advisable the questions be disclosed to the public at the virtual meeting platform.

Article 13 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 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 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.

With the exception of a trust enterprise or a shareholder services agent approved by the competent securities authority, 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. If that percentage is exceeded, the voting rights in excess of that percentage shall not be included in the calculation.

Article 14 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 of the Company Act.

When the Company holds a shareholder meeting, it shall adopt exercise of voting rights by electronic means and may adopt exercise of voting rights by correspondence. The method of exercising and expressing its intentions shall be in accordance with Articles 177-1 and 177-2 of the Company Law for

voting on resolutions. Unless otherwise provided by the Company Law and the company's articles of association, it shall be passed with the consent of more than half of the voting rights of the attending shareholders. 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, but to have waived his/her rights with respect to the extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals of that meeting; it is therefore advisable that the Company avoid the submission of extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals. 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 has exercised voting rights by correspondence or electronic means, 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 Act and in the Company's articles of incorporation, 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, followed by a poll of the shareholders. After the conclusion of the meeting, on the same day it is held, the results for each proposal, based on the numbers of votes for and against and the number of abstentions, shall be entered into the MOPS.

If a resolution is proposed by the chairman and there is no objection from all attending shareholders, it is deemed to be passed, and its effectiveness is the same as a resolution passed through voting. If there are objections, the voting method should be adopted in accordance with the previous provision. In addition to the proposals listed on the agenda, other proposals put forward by shareholders, amendments to the original proposals, or alternative proposals should be seconded by other 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 15 The election of directors or supervisors at a shareholders meeting shall be held in accordance with the applicable election and appointment rules adopted by the Company, and the voting results shall be announced on-site immediately, including the names of those elected as directors and supervisors and the numbers of votes with which they were elected, and the names of directors and supervisors not elected and number of votes they received.

The ballots for the election referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be sealed with the signatures of the monitoring personnel and kept in proper custody for at least one year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the ballots shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

Article 16 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 Company may distribute the meeting minutes of the preceding paragraph by means of a public announcement made through the MOPS.

The meeting minutes shall accurately record the 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 (including the number of voting rights), and disclose the number of voting rights won by each candidate in the event of an election of directors or supervisors. The minutes shall be retained for the duration of the existence of the Company.

The resolution method in the preceding paragraph is based on the chairman soliciting shareholders' opinions. If the shareholders have no objections to the proposal, it should be recorded as "passed unanimously by all attending shareholders without objection after the chairman's inquiry." However, if shareholders have objections to the proposal, the voting method adopted and the ratio of voting rights and their numbers should be recorded.

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. When convening a virtual-only shareholder meeting, other than compliance with the requirements in the preceding paragraph, the Company shall specify in the meeting minutes alternative measures available to shareholders with difficulties in attending a virtual-only shareholders meeting online.

Article 17 On the day of a shareholders meeting, the Company shall compile in the prescribed format a statistical statement of the number of shares obtained by solicitors through solicitation, the number of shares represented by proxies and the number of shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting by correspondence or electronic means, and shall make an express disclosure of the same at the place of the shareholders meeting. In the event a virtual shareholders meeting, the Company shall upload the above meeting materials to the virtual meeting platform at least before the meeting starts, and keep this information disclosed until the end of the meeting.

During the Company's virtual shareholders meeting, when the meeting is called to order, the total number of shares represented at the meeting shall be disclosed on the virtual meeting platform. The same shall apply whenever the total number of shares represented at the meeting and a new tally of votes is released during the meeting.

If matters put to a resolution at a shareholders meeting constitute material information under applicable laws or regulations or under Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (or Taipei Exchange Market) regulations, the Company shall upload the content of such resolution to the MOPS within the prescribed time period.

Article 18 Staff handling administrative affairs of a shareholders meeting shall wear identification cards or arm bands.

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 the Company, the chair may prevent the shareholder from so doing. When a shareholder violates the rules of procedure and defies the chair's correction, obstructing 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 19 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.

A resolution may be adopted at a shareholders meeting to defer or resume the meeting within five days in accordance with Article 182 of the Company Act.

Article 20 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.

Article 21 When the Company convenes a virtual-only shareholders meeting, both the chair and secretary shall be in the same location within the country, and the chair shall declare the address of their location when the meeting is called to order.

Article 22 In the event of a virtual shareholders meeting, the Company may offer a simple connection test to shareholders prior to the meeting, and provide relevant real-time services before and during the meeting to help resolve communication technical issues.

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 second paragraph, 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 second paragraph, 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 as described in second paragraph, 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 not postponement or resumption thereof under the second paragraph 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 second paragraph, 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.

For dates or period set forth under Article 12, second half, and Article 13, paragraph 3 of Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies, and Article 44-5, paragraph 2, Article 44-15, and Article 44-17, paragraph 1 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, the Companies shall handle the matter based on the date of the shareholders meeting that is postponed or resumed under the second paragraph.

Article 23 These Rules shall take effect after having been submitted to and approved by a shareholders meeting. Subsequent amendments thereto shall be effected in the same manner.

Addendum 3

Shareholding of Directors

Unit: share/%

Position	Name	Registered Shares	Shareholding Ratio%
Chairman	Hong-Ming Chang	2,366,996	4.99
Director	Shi-Hang Tang	2,312,477	4.88
Director	Sheng-Ping Lin	63,318	0.13
Director	Jing-Chuan Wei	951,136	2.01
Director	Chang-Yan Tseng	1,301,334	2.74
Director	Li-Hong Lu	73,000	0.15
Director	Long-Chuan Tsai	168,308	0.35
Independent director	Jia-Ming Yang	0	0
Independent director	Hsueh-Bo Lu	0	0
Independent director	Yao-Hsun Chang	0	0
Total Shareholding		7,236,569	15.26

- Note: 1. The combined shareholding of all directors on the book closure date (April 17, 2023): 47,422,634 shares
2. The minimum required combined shareholding of all directors by law: $47,422,634 \times 10\% \times 80\% \rightarrow 3,793,811$ shares.
3. In accordance with Article 2 of the "Rules for the Proportion and Verification of Shares Held by Directors and Supervisors of Publicly Issued Companies," the minimum number of shares to be held is calculated at 80% of the provisions of Article 2, Paragraph 1. The shares held by all directors and supervisors of the company meet the legal proportion requirements.