

Corporate Governance Principles

Chapter I General principles

Article 1

To set up a good corporate governance system, the Company institutes the Principles in accordance with the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/ TPEX Listed Companies” jointly established by the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (hereafter referred to as TWSE) and the Taipei Exchange (hereafter referred to as TPEX) for compliance and establish an effective corporate governance framework and disclose them through the Market Observation Post System (MOPS)..

Article 2

With the corporate governance system set up by the Company, in addition to complying with laws and regulations, the articles of incorporation, the contracts signed with TWSE and related regulations, the principles below shall also be followed:

1. Protect the rights and interests of shareholders.
2. Strengthen the powers of the board of directors.
3. Wield the functions of respective functional committees under the board of directors.
4. Respect the rights and interests of stakeholders.
5. Enhance information transparency.

Article 3

The Company shall take into account the overall operating activities of the Company and its subsidiaries to design and fully implement an internal control system in accordance with the “Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies”, and review the system at any time, so as to adapt to the change of the Company’s internal and external environment and ensure continuous effectiveness of the system’s design and execution.

In addition to literally processing the self-assessments operation of the internal control system, the Company’s board of directors and management shall also review each department’s self-assessments results at least once a year and audit unit’s audit reports on a quarterly basis, whereas the audit committee shall also pay attention to such matters and supervise them. To review the defects of the internal control system, the board of directors and audit committee shall periodically hold seminars to discuss the matters with internal audit personnel. A record of the discussions shall be kept, and the discussions shall be followed up, improvements implemented, and a report submitted to the board of directors. The Company establish channels and mechanisms of communication between independent directors, audit committees, and chief internal auditors, and the convener or designated person of the audit committee shall report the communications between members of the audit committees and chief internal auditors at the shareholders' meeting.

The Company’s management shall value the internal audit unit and personnel and sufficiently empower them for thorough inspection and evaluation of the defects of the internal control system and measurement of operating efficiency, so as to ensure effective and continuous

implementation of the system, assist the board of directors and management in literally fulfilling their duties, and further carry out the corporate governance system.

Appointment, dismissal, evaluation and review, salary and compensation of internal auditors of the Company shall be reported to the board of directors or shall be submitted by the chief auditor to the chairman for approval.

Article 3-I

The Company shall have an adequate number of corporate governance personnel with appropriate qualifications based on the size of the company, business situations and management needs, and shall appoint in accordance with the requirements of the competent authorities or TWSE a chief corporate governance officer as the most senior officer to be in charge of corporate governance affairs. Said officer shall be a qualified, practice-eligible lawyer or accountant or have been in a managerial position for at least three years in a securities, financial, or futures related institution or a public company in handling legal affairs, legal compliance, internal audit, financial affairs, stock affairs, or corporate governance affairs. It is required that the corporate governance affairs mentioned in the preceding paragraph include at least the following items:

1. Handling matters relating to board meetings and shareholders meetings according to laws
2. Producing minutes of board meetings and shareholders meetings
3. Assisting in onboarding and continuous development of directors and supervisors
4. Furnishing information required for business execution by directors and supervisors
5. Assisting directors and supervisors with legal compliance
6. Report to the board of directors on the results of the review of whether the qualifications of the independent directors meet the relevant laws and regulations during the nomination, appointment and tenure period.
7. Handle related matters concerning the changes in the board of directors.
8. Other matters set out in the articles of corporation or contracts

Chapter 2 Protection of shareholders' equity

Section I Encouragement of shareholders' participation in corporate governance

Article 4

The Company's corporate governance system with protection of shareholders' equity as the main goal and treat all shareholders fairly, for which the Company shall institute a corporate governance system where shareholders' right to learn, participate in and determine the Company's material matters can be ensured.

Article 5

The Company shall convene shareholders' meetings in accordance with the Company Act and relevant laws and regulations, and set up well-rounded meeting rules and procedures. The matters adopted by a shareholders' meeting shall be literally executed according to meeting rules and procedures.

The contents of the resolutions adopted in the Company's shareholders' meetings shall comply

with laws and regulations and the articles of incorporation.

Article 6

The Company's board of directors shall adequately arrange the agenda and procedure of a shareholders' meeting. Each agenda item shall be given a reasonable period of time for discussion in the shareholders' meeting, and shareholders shall have a proper speech opportunity in the meeting. Directors shall be invited to attend the shareholders' meeting convened by the board of directors.

Article 7

The Company shall encourage its shareholders to participate in its corporate governance, and its shareholders' meetings shall be legally, efficiently and safely held.

With a variety of ways, the Company shall adopt the technological information disclosure and voting method to raise shareholders' meeting attendance ratio and ensure that shareholders may exercise their shareholders' rights by law at shareholders' meetings.

When the Company adopts e-voting at a shareholders' meeting, the candidate nomination system shall be used according to the articles of incorporation for director election, and the extemporary motions and the revision of the original agenda item shall be avoided.

The Company shall arrange shareholders' voting resolution case by case according to the agenda items of a shareholders' meeting, and input the result of consent, objection or abstention on the WEB Service System designated by TWSE on the date the shareholder's meeting is held.

When distributing shareholders' meeting souvenirs to shareholders, the Company shall not have any discrimination treatment to shareholders.

Article 8

The Company shall follow the Company Act and relevant laws and regulations to record the date, place, chairperson and resolution method of a shareholders' meeting as well as the main points and results of the meeting in the minutes book. The voting method for director election and the votes cast in favor of the director-elect shall also be stated.

Shareholders' meeting minutes book shall be properly retained during the existence of the Company, and sufficiently disclosed on the Company's website.

Article 9

The chairperson of a shareholders' meeting shall be fully aware of the meeting rules and procedures set up by the Company and abide by them to keep the meeting smoothly held without discretionarily calling an adjournment.

In case that a chairperson violates meeting rules and procedures by calling an adjournment, other members in the board of directors shall quickly come forward to assist attending shareholders in electing a deputy chairperson in accordance with the legal procedure in order to continue the meeting. The deputy chairperson shall be elected by the attending shareholders representing a majority of total attending shareholders' voting shares.

Article 10

The Company shall value its shareholders' right to know, and literally abide by information disclosure related rules to frequently provide shareholders with real-time information of the

Company's financial, business, insider shareholding and corporate governance status on the Market Observation Post System, or on the website set up by the Company.

Article 11

Shareholders shall be entitled to share the Company's earnings. To ensure shareholders' investment rights and interests, the board of shareholders shall audit the lists prepared by the board of directors and audit committee's reports, and resolve earnings distribution or loss appropriation in accordance with Article 184 of the Company Act. The board of shareholders may select inspectors to execute the aforesaid audit.

Shareholders may follow Article 245 of the Company Act to petition the court to designate inspectors for inspecting the Company's business accounts and properties.

The Company's board of directors and managerial officers shall fully cooperate with the audit operation conducted by the inspectors mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs. They shall not impede, refuse or evade the audit.

Article 12

The Company shall follow relevant laws and regulations to deal with material financial businesses, such as asset acquisition or disposal, capital lending to others, endorsement/ guarantee, etc., and set up required operation procedures and submit them to the board of shareholders for adoption, so as to protect shareholders' equity.

When management buyout (MBO) occurs to the Company, in addition to following relevant laws and regulations, an objective and independent review panel shall be constituted to review rationality of the acquisition price and plan and pay attention to information disclosure related stipulations.

The Company's personnel handling the preceding issues shall avoid conflict of interest.

Section 2 Establishing a Mechanism for Interaction with Shareholders

Article 13

To ensure shareholders' equity, the Company shall have dedicated personnel available to properly take care of shareholders' recommendations, doubts, disputes, etc.

If the resolution adopted by the Company's shareholders' meeting or board of directors breaches laws and regulations or the articles of incorporation or if the Company's director or managerial officer violates laws and regulations or the articles of incorporation in executing their duties, which results in damage to shareholders' equity, the Company shall properly handle the litigation filed by the shareholder by law.

Article 13-1

The board of directors is responsible for establishing a mechanism for interaction with shareholders to enhance mutual understanding of the development of company's objectives.

Article 13-2

In addition to communicating with shareholders through shareholders meetings and encouraging shareholders to participate in such meetings, the board of directors together with officers and independent directors shall engage with shareholders in an efficient manner to ascertain shareholders' views and concerns, and expound company policies explicitly, in order

to gain shareholders' support.

Section 3 Corporate governance relationship between the Company and its affiliated person

Article 14

The authorization and responsibilities of the personnel and the asset and financial management between the Company and its affiliated enterprises shall be specifically defined, the risks shall be literally assessed and adequate firewall shall be established.

Article 15

Unless otherwise stated by law or obtaining the Company's prior approval, any of the Company's managerial officers shall not concurrently serve as the managerial officer of the Company's affiliated enterprises.

Directors shall elaborate on the major content of their conduct engaged for themselves or others within the Company's business scope at the shareholders' meeting, and obtain shareholders' approval.

Article 16

The Company shall follow relevant laws and regulations to set up a well-rounded financial, business and accounting management system, adequately conduct a comprehensive risk assessment with its affiliated enterprises for major correspondent banks, clients and suppliers, and implement required control and management mechanism, so as to reduce credit risk.

Article 17

The Company shall follow the fair and reasonable principle to do business with its related person and shareholders and set up the rules in writing for the mutual financial business related operations. Price terms and the payment terms shall be specifically covered by the contract, and non-arm's length transactions are not allowed.

The trading or contract signing with the Company's related parties and shareholders shall be processed in accordance with the preceding principle, and benefit transportation is strictly prohibited.

Article 18

The Company's institutional shareholders with control power shall comply with the following:

1. Bear the faithful obligation toward other shareholders, and shall not directly or indirectly make the Company engage in non-arm's length business transactions or other disadvantageous business operating.
2. Their representatives shall comply with the relevant regulations set up by the Company for their exercise of the right and participation in the voting. When attending a shareholders' meeting, they shall exercise their voting right according to the faithful principle and the best interests of all of the shareholders, and carry out directors' faithful and precaution obligation.
3. The nomination of the Company's directors shall be processed in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the articles of incorporation, which shall not be beyond the authorization scope of the board of shareholders and the board of directors.
4. They shall not improperly interfere with the Company's decision making or impede the

Company's operating activities.

5. They shall not restrict or hinder the Company's production and operating by an unfair competition way, such as a procurement monopoly or closure of sales channels.
6. The representative that is designated when a corporate shareholder has been elected as a director or supervisor shall meet the company's requirements for professional qualifications. Arbitrary replacement of the corporate shareholder's representative is inappropriate.

Article 19

The Company shall always get hold of the list of its major shareholders who have a greater shareholding ratio and can actually control the Company and the list of the final controller of the major shareholders.

their independence within their business execution scope and are not allowed to have direct or indirect conflict of interest with the Company.

Election of independent directors shall be processed in accordance with the candidate nomination system prescribed by Article 192-I of the Company Act, and it shall be stated in the Company's articles of incorporation, whereas shareholders shall elect independent directors from the list of independent director candidates.

According to Article 198 of the Company Act, independent directors and non-independent directors shall be elected at the same time, but the numbers of them shall be calculated separately.

In case that the Company with its group enterprises and organizations and another company with its group enterprises and organizations nominate any director, supervisor or managerial officer from the other company/group as an independent director candidate, the Company shall disclose the information when receiving the nomination of an independent director candidate, and explain the competence of the independent director candidate. If the candidate becomes the Company's independent director through election, the Company shall disclose the number of votes cast in favor of the independent director-elect.

The group enterprises and organizations referred to in the preceding paragraph are applicable to the subsidiaries of the Company, the foundations with direct or indirect cumulative donation exceeding 50% and other institutions or juristic persons having substantive control power over the Company.

Change of the status between independent directors and non-independent directors during their term of office is prohibited.

If an independent director is dismissed for any reason, resulting in the number of independent directors less than that required by paragraph I or the articles of incorporation, a by-election for independent directors shall be held in the next shareholders' meeting. In the event that all the independent directors are dismissed, the Company shall convene a provisional shareholders' meeting for a by-election within 60 days after the day that the fact occurs.

If the Company has standing directors, they shall include no less than one independent director, and no less than one-fifth of the seats of the standing directors shall be held by independent directors.

The professional qualifications, restrictions on shareholdings and holding of concurrent position, definition of independence, method of nomination and other requirements of an independent director shall be set forth in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, the Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matter for Public Companies and regulations of TWSE.

Article 25

The Company shall specifically stipulate the scope of the authorization and responsibilities of independent directors and empower them with the manpower and material resources required for exercise of their authority. The Company or other board members shall not restrict or obstruct independent director's duty execution.

The Company shall specifically stipulate director's remuneration according to its articles of incorporation or the remuneration resolution adopted in the shareholders' meeting. The remuneration of directors shall fully reflect the personal performance and the Company's long

term operating performance, whereas the Company's operating risk shall also be taken into account. Reasonable remuneration for independent directors shall be set forth at a level different from that for general directors.

The Company shall separately set aside the special surplus reserve according to its articles of incorporation, the resolution adopted in the shareholders' meeting or the order of the competent authorities, after allocation of the legal surplus reserve and before distribution of director's remuneration and employee bonuses. In addition, the earnings distribution method for reversal of the special surplus reserve into the undistributed earnings shall be covered by the Company's articles of incorporation.

Article 26

An independent director shall have their local domicile, so they can wield their real-time supervision function.

Article 27

Independent directors shall be familiar with relevant laws and regulations, be aware of the rights, obligations and duties of the Company's directors and each department's functions, division of labor and operation content, supervise the operation of the board of directors and put forth their opinions in due time, so as to get hold of the status and spot any irregularities in advance.

Article 28

Independent directors shall supervise the Company's business execution, evaluate the performance of directors and managerial officers and concern execution of the Company's internal control system, so as to reduce the Company's financial crisis and operating risk. When a director conducts any trading, lending or other legal act with the Company for themselves or others, the independent director of the audit committee shall be the Company's representative.

Article 29

An independent director may investigate the Company's business and financial status at any time, for which the Company's relevant departments shall cooperate by providing the documents required by the audit.

An independent director may represent the attorney or certified public accountant (CPA) appointed by the Company to audit the Company's finance and business.

However, if this is the case, the Company shall inform relevant personnel of their confidentiality obligation.

The board of directors or managerial officers shall submit the report requested by the independent director. They shall not impede, evade or refuse independent director's inspection for any reason.

When an independent director fulfills their duties, the Company shall provide required assistance for them and the incurred reasonable expenses shall be paid by the Company.

Article 30

To help independent directors spot the Company's possible corruptions in a timely way, the Company shall set up a communication channel for independent directors to communicate

with the Company's employees, shareholders and stakeholders.

When he or she discovers any corruption, an independent director shall take an appropriate measure in a timely manner to prevent deterioration of the corruption.

When necessary, they shall report the case to the competent authorities or units.

In case of any resignation or replacement occurring to any of the Company's independent directors, general manager, any of executives of financial, accounting, R&D and internal audit departments or the CPA, the independent director shall further probe it.

Any violation of laws and regulation, articles of incorporation or duty negligence by any independent director resulting in damage to the Company, the independent director shall compensation the Company for the damage.

Section 3 Functional committees

Article 31

To have a well-rounded supervision function and strengthen the management mechanism, the Company may set up a variety of functional committees for auditing, nomination, risk management or others according to the size of its board of directors and the number of its independent directors. Also, to fulfill its corporate social responsibility and have sustainable operation, the Company may set up environmental protection or other committees, and specifically stipulate the establishment of them in its articles of incorporation.

Functional committees shall be responsible to the board of directors and submit their proposals to the board of directors for resolutions. However, it is not limited to audit committee's exercise of its supervisor's powers in accordance with Paragraph 4 of Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

Functional committees shall set up an organization charter, which shall be adopted by the board of directors. The content of the organizational charter shall cover the number, term of office and authority of committee members, meeting rules and procedures, and resources to be provided by the Company for committee's exercise of its powers.

Article 32

The Company shall set up an audit committee in accordance with its articles of incorporation. The exercise of the powers of the audit committee and its independent directors and other relevant matters shall be processed in accordance with the "Securities and Exchange Act", "Regulations Governing the Exercise of Powers by Audit Committees of Public Companies" and TWSE's regulations.

Article 32-I

The Company shall set up a remuneration committee and more than half of the members should be independent directors, in which the committee member's professional qualifications and authority exercise, establishment of the organizational charter and relevant matters shall comply with the "Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of a Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Stock Exchange or Traded Over the Counter".

Article 32-2

The Company shall set up a nomination committee or a corporate governance committee, and more than half of the members should be independent directors.

Article 32-3

The company shall establish and announce channels for internal and external whistleblowers and have whistleblower protection mechanisms in place. The unit that handles whistleblowers' reporting shall be independent, provide encrypted protection for the files furnished by whistleblowers, and appropriately restrict access to such files. It shall also formulate internal procedures and incorporate those procedures into the company's internal control system for management purposes.

Article 33

The Company shall select a professional, responsible and independent CPA to periodically audit its financial status and internal control implementation. It shall literally review the irregularities and defects found or disclosed in the course of the CPA's audit and the opinions on concrete improvement and corruption prevention put forth by the CPA, and make required improvement.

The Company shall periodically (at least once a year) refer to the Audit Quality Indicators (AQIs) to evaluate the independence of its CPA. In the event that no replacement has been made for a CPA for seven consecutive years or the CPA has been punished or done something to damage their independence, replacement of the CPA shall be considered, and the result shall be submitted to the board of directors.

Article 34

The Company shall appoint a qualified attorney to provide the Company with the appropriate legal consultation service or assist the board of directors, audit committee and management in enhancing their legal proficiency, so as to prevent the Company and its relevant personnel from breaching laws and regulations and have the corporate governance operation smoothly work under the structure of relevant laws and legal procedures.

In case of any litigation and disputes with shareholders occurring in director or management's business execution, the Company shall request the attorney to give required assistance.

The audit committee or its independent directors may represent the Company's attorney, CPA or other professionals to audit those that are relevant to their exercise of powers or provide consultation, in which the incurred expenses shall be paid by the Company.

Section 4 Rules and procedures of board meetings and decision-making procedure

Article 35

The Company's board of directors shall hold a board meeting at least once a quarter, and may convene it at any time in case of emergency. To convene a board meeting, a meeting notice specifying the purpose of the meeting shall be sent to each director no later than 7 days prior to the scheduled meeting date. Sufficient meeting materials shall also be prepared and enclosed in the meeting notice. In case that the provided meeting materials are insufficient, directors are entitled to request the Company to make up the deficiency, or the meeting may be postponed after approval by the board of directors.

For the board meeting rules and procedures set up by the Company, the major agenda content, operation procedure, the matters required to be stated in the meeting minutes book, announcements and other matters required to be followed shall comply with the Regulations Governing Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings of Public Companies.

Article 36

Directors shall exercise a high degree of self-discipline. If a director has any conflict of interest with any agenda item listed by the board of directors, which may possibly damage the Company's interests, the director shall enter recusal, and is neither allowed to participate in discussion or resolution nor act as another director's proxy to exercise the voting right on the matter in question. Self-discipline shall also apply between directors, in which mutual improper support is not allowed.

Matters regarding a director's voluntary recusal shall be specifically stated in the rules and procedures of board meetings.

Article 37

In case of any of the following circumstances occurring to the resolutions of the board of directors, in addition to being recorded in the meeting minutes book, announcement and declaration shall be made on the information declaration website designated by the competent authorities within two days after the board meeting date:

1. An independent director has any objection or qualified opinion, which is on record or with a written statement.
2. The matter not approved by the audit committee is adopted by more than two-thirds of the entire body of directors.

During a board meeting, the managerial personnel (who are not directors) from the departments in relation to the agenda content may be invited to attend the meeting as a guest to report the Company's current business status and respond to any inquiries raised by directors. When necessary, the CPA, attorney or other professionals may also be invited to attend the meeting as a guest to assist directors in better understanding the Company's current status and adopting appropriate resolutions.

Article 38

The meeting handling personnel of the Company's board shall literally follow the stipulations to prepare meeting minutes covering meeting reports, summary of each agenda item and the resolution method and results.

The board meeting minutes book shall be signed or sealed by the meeting chairperson and note taker, and distributed to respective directors within 20 days after the meeting. The board meeting attendance book is part of the meeting minutes book and shall be listed as one of the Company's important files and properly retained during the existence of the Company. The production, distribution and retention of the meeting minutes book may be conducted in an electronic form.

The Company shall record the entire proceeding of a board meeting in an audio or video format as the evidence, and keep such recording for at least five years. The retention may be made in an electronic format.

In case that litigation in relation to the resolution adopted by the board of directors arises

prior to expiration of the preceding retention period, the relevant audio and video evidence shall be continued to be retained. If this is the case, the preceding regulation is not applicable. If a board meeting is held by way of video conference, the audio and video data shall become part of the meeting minutes book, and shall be permanently retained.

In case that the resolution adopted by the board of directors breaches laws and regulations, articles of incorporation or the resolution adopted by the board of shareholders, which results in the damage to the Company, the directors who have had an objection to the resolution and whose objection was record or with a written statement, can be free from compensation.

Article 39

The Company shall submit the following to its board of directors for discussion:

1. Corporate business plan.
2. Annual and semi-annual financial reports.
3. Establishment or amendment to the internal control system in accordance with Article 14-I of the Securities and Exchange Act.
4. Establishment or amendment to the handling procedures of material financial business acts in relation to asset acquisition or disposal, derivative product transactions, capital lending to others, endorsement for others or guarantee offer in accordance with Article 36-I of the Securities and Exchange Act.
5. Offering, issuance or private placement of any equity-linked securities.
6. Performance evaluation and remuneration standards for managerial officers.
7. Structure and system of director's remuneration.
8. Appointment or discharge of financial, accounting or internal audit supervisors.
9. Any matters which shall be submitted to a shareholders' meeting or board meeting for resolution according to Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act, laws and regulations or articles of incorporation, or any material matters prescribed by the competent authorities.
10. The Company shall submit the meeting minutes for the seminar held for review of the defects of the internal control system to the board of directors.
11. Other than the matters listed in the first paragraph which are required to be submitted to the board of directors for discussion, the level, content or items of authorization given by the board of directors for exercising the powers of the board of directors during the recess period in accordance with laws and regulations or articles of incorporation shall be clear and specific, and general authorization is not permitted.

Article 40

The Company shall specifically hand over the matters adopted by the board of directors to the proper execution unit or personnel, and request them to execute the details according to the project schedule and goal. At the same time, the execution shall be listed for tracking management, so as to evaluate the execution status.

The board of directors shall fully get hold of the execution progress, and report it in the next meeting, so the business policy of the board of directors can be fulfilled.

Section 5 Directors' exercise of their due care as a prudent fiduciary

Companies. Also, the Company shall request its employees across the board to reinforce their professionalism and increase their legal knowledge.

Chapter 4 Respect stakeholders' rights and interests

Article 46

The Company shall keep smooth communication channels with its correspondent banks, other creditors, employees, consumers, suppliers, and community or company's interested parties, and respect and protect the legal rights and interests they deserve. When management buy-out occurs, the Company shall notice the soundness of the Company's ensuing financial structure. When stakeholder's legal rights and interests are infringed, the Company shall properly handle the case with the good faith principle.

Article 47

The Company shall provide sufficient information for its correspondent banks and other creditors, so they may make judgment and make decisions according to the Company's operating and financial status. When their legal rights and interests are infringed, the Company shall make a positive response and take a responsible attitude to have creditors be compensated through a proper way.

Article 48

The Company shall set up an employee communication channel and encourage employees to directly communicate with management or directors and appropriately reflect their opinions on the Company's operating and financial status or the major policies involving employees' interests.

Article 49

While keeping its normal operation and development and maximizing shareholders' interests, the Company shall also pay attention to consumer's rights and interests, community environmental protection, public welfare, etc., and put stress on its corporate social responsibility.

Chapter 5 Reinforcement of information transparency

Section I Strengthen information disclosure

Article 50

Information disclosure is the Company's important responsibility, so the Company shall faithfully fulfill its obligation for it in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the Securities and Exchange Act.

The Company shall establish an online declaration system for information disclosure, and designate dedicated personnel to collect and disclose the Company's information. In addition, it shall also set up its spokesperson system to ensure that the information which may affect shareholder and stakeholder's decision making can be adequately disclosed in a timely way.

Article 51

To enhance the accuracy and timeliness of the disclosed material information, the Company shall appoint a spokesperson and deputy spokesperson(s) who thoroughly understand the Company's financial and business conditions or are capable of coordinating various departments to offer relevant data and can individually speak externally on behalf of the Company.

The Company shall have at least one deputy spokesperson. When the spokesperson cannot perform their speech duty, any deputy spokesperson shall be able to replace the spokesperson to individually speak externally. In this case, the sequence of the deputies for speech shall be clearly defined so as to avoid any confusion.

To carry out the spokesperson system, the Company shall unify the speech procedure, and request its management and employees to keep its trade secret confidential. Any trade secret is prohibited from discretionary disclosure.

In case of any change in the spokesperson or deputy spokespersons, the Company shall promptly disclose the information.

Article 52

The Company shall make good use of the convenience of the Internet to set up a website to post the information on its finance and business as well as corporate governance for shareholders and stakeholders to refer to. The Company shall also provide the English version of corporate governance related information.

The website referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be maintained by dedicated personnel, and the data on the website shall be in detail and accurate and updated in real time, so as to avoid misleading the viewers.

Article 53

When holding an investor conference, the Company shall comply with the regulations of TWSE, and record the entire proceeding in an audio or video format as evidence. The financial and business information for an investor conference shall be input on the Internet information declaration system stipulated by TWSE, and the information shall also be posted on the Company's website or other appropriate channels for inquiry.

Section 2 Disclosure of corporate governance information

Article 54

The Company shall disclose the following information regarding each year's corporate governance in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the regulations of TWSE:

1. Corporate governance structure and rules.
2. The Company's equity structure and shareholders' equity.
3. Structure and independence of the board of directors.
4. Authorization and responsibilities of the board of directors and managerial officers.
5. Constitution, duties and independence of the audit committee.
6. Constitution, duties and operation of the remuneration committee.
7. The remuneration paid to the directors, general manager and deputy general manager in the latest year, analysis of the ratio of the total remuneration amount to

the after-tax net profit, remuneration payment policy, standard and combination, and the correlation between remuneration determination procedure and operating performance. Also, the remuneration of individual directors shall be disclosed under special individual circumstances.

8. The situation of directors' advanced studies.

9. Rights of stakeholders and their relationship with the Company.

10. The status of the detailed implementation of information disclosure prescribed by laws and regulations.

11. Operation of corporate governance, the difference between the corporate governance principles set up by the Company and the Principles, and the reason for the difference.

12. Other information on corporate governance.

According to the actual execution of corporate governance, the Company shall adopt a suitable method to disclose and improve the concrete plan and measure for corporate governance

Chapter 6 Supplementary provisions

Article 55

The Company shall keep an eye on the development of local and international corporate governance systems, so as to review and improve the corporate governance system established by it and enhance the effect of its corporate governance.

Article 56

The Principles shall be implemented after adoption by the board of directors, and the same shall also apply to all the revisions.

Article 57

The Principles were set up on November 14, 2014. The first amendment was made on January 25, 2017, the second amendment was made on October 29, 2019, the third amendment was made on March 20, 2020, the fourth amendment was made on February 10, 2022, and the fifth amendment was on February 8, 2023.