Stock Code: 1725

Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.

2025 Annual Meeting of Shareholders

Handbook

Type:Physical Shareholders' Meeting

Time: June 11, 2025

Place: Main Meeting Room, 4F., No. 54, Sec. 4, Minsheng E. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City

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Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.
Year 2025
Agenda of Annual Meeting of Shareholders

Time: 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, June 11, 2025

Place: Meeting Room, 4F., No. 54, Sec. 4, Minsheng E. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City

Call the Meeting to Order

1. Chairperson Remarks
2. Management Presentation
   (1) 2024 Business Report
   (2) Audit Committee’s Review Report on the 2024 Financial Statements
   (3) 2024 Distribution of Cash Dividends Report
   (4)2024 Distribution of Salaries and Compensation to Employees and Directors Report

3. Proposals:
   (1) 2024 Business Report and Financial Statements (Board of Directors)
   (2) Adoption of the Proposal for Distribution of 2024 Profits (Board of Directors)

4. Discussion Topics:

   (1) Amendment to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation

   (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

5. Questions and Motions

6. Adjournment

Management Presentation

(1) 2024 Business Report

Explanation: The 2024 Business Report is attached as P. 6-12

(2) Audit Committee's Review Report on the 2024 Financial Statements

Explanation: P. 13

(3) 2024 Distribution of Cash Dividends Report

Explanation:

1. According to Article 30 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, authorizing the board of directors to distribute all or part of the dividends and that profits to be distributed in cash, and report to the shareholders' meeting.
2. Allocate dividend to shareholders of NTD 227,287,473 to be distributed in cash dividends, with a distribution of NTD 1.25 per share. The cash dividends will be distributed until the unit, and any amount below the unit will be discarded. The total amount of the fractional amounts less than NTD 1 will be adjusted in descending order from the decimal point to match the total cash dividend distribution.
3. This case has been approved by the board of directors and will be distributed after the ex-dividend date is set by the board of directors, which will be announced separately at that time.

(4) 2024 Distribution of Salaries and Compensation to Employees and Directors Report

Explanation:

1. As Article 30 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation states, "If the Company earns a profit before tax for the year, 1% to 1.5% of the profit shall be set aside as employee compensation, and the Board of Directors shall decide to distribute it in the form of stocks or cash; the Company may decide to set aside not more than 2% of the above-mentioned profit as director compensation by resolution of the Board of Directors…"
2. On March 5, 2025, the Board of Directors decided to distribute director remuneration of 0.5% (NTD 1,957,720) and employee compensation of 1.25% (NTD 4,894,301) in cash.
3. The amounts of employee compensation and director remuneration approved by the Board of Directors are consistent with the original estimated amounts.

Proposals

(1) Adoption of the 2024 Business Report and Financial Statements (Board of Directors)

Explanation:

1. The Company's 2024 Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements were audited by independent auditors, Chiang Hsun Chen and Chun Yi Chang of Deloitte & Touche. The financial statements audited by the accountant and the audit report, along with the Business Report (P. 6-12) and the profit distribution table (P. 34), have been submitted to the Audit Committee for review and are compliant. The Board now seeks approval.
2. The 2024 Business Report, independent auditors' audit report, and the above-mentioned Financial Statements are attached in the Meeting Agenda. (P. 14-33).

Resolution:

(2) Adoption of the Proposal for Distribution of 2024 Profits (Board of Directors)

Explanation:

Please refer to the 2024 Profit Distribution Table in the Meeting Agenda P. 34.

Resolution:

Discussion Topics:

Proposal:
Amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation
(Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Explanation:

1. In response to the amendment of Article 14, Paragraph 6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, and in accordance with the Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1130385442 dated November 8, 2024, the Company proposes a revision to Article 30 of its Articles of Incorporation.
2. The legal amendment encourages listed companies that generate annual profits to allocate a certain percentage of earnings toward adjusting compensation and distributing bonuses to grassroots employees. However, any accumulated losses must first be offset before such distribution. This initiative aims to balance sound corporate governance with a positive incentive for listed companies to fulfill their social responsibilities toward employees.
3. A comparison table showing the original and amended versions of the article is attached for reference (please refer to pages 35–37).

Resolution:

Questions and Motions

Adjournment

YUAN JEN ENTERPRISES CO., LTD.
2024 Annual Report

1.1 Business Results of 2024:

A. Implement results of business plan:

In 2024, Taiwan's domestic demand remained stable, with steady growth in private consumption and exports supported by the information and communication technology (ICT) sector. As exports expanded, private investment also improved quarter by quarter. With both stable domestic demand and a gradual rebound in external trade, Taiwan's economy continued to grow. Although global economic activity showed moderate recovery and commodity prices stabilized, geopolitical competition—especially between the U.S. and China—suppressed end-user demand worldwide. Only the U.S. experienced notable growth. Industries continued inventory adjustments, while China's weak recovery in consumption and production, along with geopolitical conflicts, contributed to a more cautious global market sentiment. Nevertheless, global economic momentum remained in expansion mode, and optimism persisted.

In Taiwan, consumer demand remained stable, exports were buoyed by ICT products, and corporate investment steadily resumed. Combined with a low base in 2023, Taiwan's economic growth reached expectations. The booming electronics industry offset stagnation in traditional sectors, enabling exports to regain momentum. The full-year economic growth rate is preliminarily estimated at 4.59%, outperforming advanced economies like the U.S. and Japan, once again placing Taiwan at the top of the "Four Asian Tigers."

However, in 2024, persistent global trade frictions and geopolitical tensions led to rising production costs and policy uncertainties, which in turn restrained global investment and trade, weighing on overall economic growth. Industry-wide inventory adjustments and sluggish end-user demand dampened global petrochemical demand. The fragile global economy and ambiguous growth outlook significantly eroded profit margins for petrochemical companies. Meanwhile, excessive production capacity in China squeezed external demand, further clouding the recovery prospects for Taiwan's petrochemical industry, resulting in continued weak profitability and mounting concerns across the sector.

Overall, thanks to moderate global recovery and some stabilization in China's economy, Taiwan's economic environment remained relatively warm both domestically and externally. Though the petrochemical industry showed no clear signs of recovery, the company proactively adapted to fierce market competition, maintaining steady performance in both domestic and overseas sales. With efforts to control costs and improve gross margins, complemented by strong non-operating income, annual performance rebounded, and overall operations remained sound.

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According to preliminary estimates by Taiwan's Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Taiwan's 2025 GDP growth is forecasted at 3.14%. Although initial expectations suggested growth could remain above 3%, uncertainties surrounding potential new U.S. tariffs and policies under a possible Trump administration have dimmed the outlook. The

U.S. and China face individual challenges—sluggish consumption in the U.S. and weak investment in China—but other major economies, such as Europe and Japan, are expected to improve. Emerging and developing economies may also outperform their 2024 performance.

Major international institutions predict global GDP growth in 2025 will be roughly on par with 2024, though global trade growth may accelerate, potentially benefiting Taiwan’s export performance. With end-user demand expected to gradually recover and domestic consumption staying warm, Taiwan’s growth will likely be supported by internal demand, while net exports may contribute again. However, high comparative base effects from 2024 could result in a slight downward revision to the 2025 growth rate.

S&P Global, in a forecast released on November 15, 2023, projected global GDP growth to decelerate to 2.7% in 2025 due to easing inflation and geopolitical uncertainties.

In Taiwan, expanding global trade is expected to support exports and private investment, while stable consumption growth continues. Thus, the economy in 2025 is expected to maintain internal stability and mild external support. Nevertheless, given the high base in 2024, the growth rate for 2025 is likely to be lower.

In the U.S. and Europe, with interest rate cuts underway, household spending and corporate investment may strengthen, supporting GDP growth at around 2.7% in 2025. In the EU, despite ongoing risks from protectionist trade policies affecting exports and business confidence, tourism and industrial production are recovering, energy prices are easing, and inflationary pressures are diminishing. However, some major EU countries may still see slower economic growth.

In Asia, China is expected to boost economic momentum through fiscal stimulus, monetary easing, and renewed emphasis on private sector development. Still, weak consumer confidence, a sluggish real estate market, and ongoing U.S.-China tensions may hinder stronger growth, with a forecasted GDP increase of 4.6% in 2025. Other Asian economies—such as South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Japan—are also expected to maintain positive growth.

In summary, while global short-term economic prospects for 2025 remain stable, uncertainties persist. Trade barriers, tariffs, and geopolitical instability—such as U.S.-China tensions, the Russia-Ukraine war, and Middle East conflicts—could significantly alter global trade structures. This includes increased protectionism, inward-looking policies, and reconfiguration of global value chains, all of which could undermine long-term global economic development.

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All the aforementioned macroeconomic variables are closely linked to the petrochemical sector. In recent years, the industry has faced continuous challenges, including the shale gas revolution, the rise of coal-based chemicals, oil price volatility, China’s capacity expansions, the U.S.-China trade war, and net-zero carbon emission goals. In 2024, the industry continued to grapple with multiple crises. Oil price fluctuations contributed to volatile product pricing, impacting Taiwan’s petrochemical export momentum and revenues. While the global economy is recovering from the pandemic and the industry outlook is gradually improving, Taiwan's petrochemical industry still struggles with competition from China’s “red supply chain,” cross-strait competitive dynamics, price wars with international giants, and difficulties in capacity expansion. As a result, Taiwan's petrochemical sector underperformed in 2024, with output value declining. Overall, 2024 was a year of mixed factors for the petrochemical industry. China's weak economic performance, geopolitical conflicts, energy concerns, and global inflation impacted both pricing and demand for petrochemicals. Nevertheless, the global economy is back on track, stabilizing overall demand for petrochemical products and supporting global output growth. However, concerns remain about excessive capacity, oil price volatility (e.g., due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict), and inflationary pressures. The fear of "never-ending inventory" continues to threaten global economic momentum and the health of Taiwan's petrochemical sector. We must assess these risks carefully and remain responsive. As we hope for the clouds to clear, and for global growth and consumer confidence to return, our company will continue to focus on maintaining stability in its operations. While substantial growth may be limited, all employees will strive to achieve our performance targets.

B. Budget Execution:

The company did not publicly disclose financial forecasts for fiscal year 2024; therefore, no budget execution analysis is available. For annual performance results, shareholders are referred to the attached "Operating Results" statement.

C. Consolidated Financial Performance and Profitability Analysis:

1. Interest Coverage Ratio = 1,179.90%
2. Return on Assets (ROA) = 4.84%
3. Return on Equity (ROE) = 6.85%
4. Pre-tax Profit to Paid-in Capital Ratio = 21.43%
5. Net Profit Margin = 4.14%
6. Earnings Per Share (EPS) = NT$1.91

D. Research and Development Status:

As the company operates in the logistics industry, it does not have a dedicated R&D department. However, in response to future trends toward business diversification, the company will strengthen efforts in developing new products and acquiring new clients. When necessary, cross-departmental teams for market promotion and research will be established to stay ahead of market trends and seize new opportunities.

1.2 Sales and Procurement Overview:

An overview of the company's main product categories and their respective sales proportions is as follows

(Consolidated, FY2024):

Main Product Category	Sales Proportion (%)
Chemicals	44%
Plastics	35%
Petroleum Products	20%
Others	1%
Total	**100%**

Industry Overview:

Looking ahead, the global economy is expected to maintain its growth trajectory. However, investors remain concerned about potential new policies under a Trump administration, such as tariffs and non-traditional trade measures, which could disrupt global economic and trade activities and increase inflationary pressures—further intensifying macroeconomic uncertainties.

Nevertheless, recent data released by international forecasting institutions (such as the IMF) indicate that economic activity remains vibrant. Although trade volume growth has slowed, most institutions still forecast global economic growth in 2025, albeit with a more moderate curve.

After several years of global trade disruptions—impacting production, consumption, and transactions—resulting in port congestion, supply chain breakdowns, and inflation, global economic performance was dragged down. These issues have fueled protectionist sentiment across nations, weakening the momentum of international trade. The resulting side effects have yet to be fully resolved.

While global economic growth is ongoing and may drive downstream petrochemical demand, overall market sentiment remains cautious due to weak business confidence. A more stable recovery in the petrochemical sector will depend on key factors such as easing inflation in major economies like the U.S. and Europe, a rebound in consumer confidence, and a general upturn in other markets. Only then can petrochemical demand stabilize and industry output value rebound.

If oil prices remain steady and geopolitical tensions ease—reducing overall uncertainty—demand may return and the cautious atmosphere in downstream sectors may lift. In such a scenario, the petrochemical industry holds promising prospects.

However, under China's domestic production policies, the aggressive establishment and expansion of petrochemical parks has led to rapid capacity growth. This poses a significant threat to Taiwan, which relies heavily on the Chinese market. We must remain vigilant against the risk of large Chinese companies turning the petrochemical sector into a low-margin "red ocean" of intense price competition.

1.3 Operating Performance:

As the company did not publicly disclose a financial forecast for fiscal year 2024, the following is a comparative analysis based solely on excerpts from the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the past two fiscal years:

Unit: NT$ Thousands

Item	**FY2024**	**FY2023**	**Growth Rate (%)**
Operating Revenue	8,389,157	7,497,720	11.89%
Operating Costs	7,978,876	7,118,646	12.08%
Gross Profit	410,281	379,074	8.23%
Operating Expenses	227,552	220,394	3.25%
Operating Profit	182,729	158,680	15.16%
Non-operating Income/Expenses	207,018	70,404	194.04%
Profit Before Tax	389,747	229,084	70.13%
Income Tax Expense	42,389	28,615	48.14%
Net Profit for the Year	347,358	200,469	73.27%

Explanation of Differences:

In 2024, the global trade order began to recover. Although China's economic rebound fell short of expectations and economic growth in advanced countries remained sluggish, overall economic activity proceeded smoothly. This led to a rebound in demand for petrochemical raw materials, driving the company's revenue growth. Additionally, with both suppliers and the company actively managing and controlling costs, the impact of rising costs was minimized, resulting in improved gross profit and net profit for the year. Furthermore, robust non-operating income significantly contributed to overall profitability, leading to a substantial increase in earnings compared to 2023.

1.4 Business Plan for Fiscal Year 2025 (Operating Goals and Future Outlook):

Looking ahead to 2025, Taiwan's export and investment momentum is expected to continue. Although geopolitical conflicts and potential disruptions from Trump-era trade policies remain concerns, consumer confidence is gradually recovering, and financial policy adjustments in major countries are becoming clearer, enhancing predictability. However, cautious monitoring and responsive action are still required.

Future developments will hinge on how Trump's policies, U.S.-China tensions, and regional wars unfold. If these factors are kept under control, global economic expansion should remain steady. However, due to a high comparison base globally, the pace of growth may continue to slow. Major international forecasting institutions are therefore conservative in their outlook for 2025. According to the latest forecast from Oxford Economics (February), global economic growth in 2025 is expected to reach 2.7%, slightly below 2.8% in 2024. The IMF also forecasts that global trade volume will decline to 3.2%. Although global economic resilience remains strong, geopolitical shocks and supply chain disruptions may lead to trade fragmentation.

Based on international forecasts and recent oil price trends, oil prices in 2025 are expected to average around USD 74 per barrel, similar to the 2024 average. Stable oil prices will help stabilize commodity prices and ease inflationary pressures, supporting a continued global recovery. Under such conditions, the global economy may be cautiously optimistic. However, during a potential Trump administration, countries may revert to protectionist and inward-looking policies, including tariffs and other disruptive measures.

If geopolitical conflicts ease and oil prices remain stable, the industry in which our company operates is expected to rebound. However, in addition to this optimistic view, we must remain alert to several constraints, including: Trump's policy disruptions, intense industry competition, rising protectionism, global inflation, China's supply chain localization, and Taiwan's exclusion from regional economic organizations—all of which could limit growth potential.

According to research by the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), the three key global petrochemical industry trends in recent years are: oil prices, U.S. shale gas, and China's coal chemical industry. Our company has evaluated these factors as follows: Oil prices are expected to gradually stabilize after the effects of regional conflicts subside. Once stability is achieved, further fluctuations are likely to be upward. U.S. shale oil and gas may increase the production of base petrochemicals such as ethylene and propylene if they withstand competition from Russian and other oil producers. This would continue to put pricing pressure on downstream products. As China expands its domestic petrochemical capacity and increases self-sufficiency, its import demand may decline—affecting Taiwan's export momentum and increasing pressure on the international market.

Therefore, recovery in Taiwan's petrochemical industry may be slow, and demand will only gradually return once disruptive factors have settled. If global economic growth and stable raw material and oil prices persist for some time (as seen in 2024 despite economic and geopolitical fluctuations), overall economic recovery in 2025 should remain steady—albeit with limited strength. The same applies to the petrochemical sector, where oil prices may be corrected due to unstable end-user demand. Though global recovery has progressed quickly over the past two years, persistent inflation, geopolitical tensions, and unresolved conflicts among major powers may still impact the industry.

Looking forward, it is hoped that the government will handle domestic political and economic issues—including cross-strait relations—appropriately, and seek external economic cooperation. This would gradually restore investment and consumer confidence, thereby boosting related industries.

Our company, with over 40 years of operational experience, continues to leverage its solid foundations to strengthen industry advantages and increase market share through the promotion of new products.

Based on this outlook, our future vision is outlined as follows:

(1) Management Principles:

1. Maintain a competitive advantage over industry peers.
2. Improve operational standards and efficiency.
3. Uphold the principles of integrity and service.

(2) Business Goals:

For fiscal year 2025, the company aims for a total consolidated sales volume of 245,400 metric tons. This figure is based on actual data from the full year of 2024 and January–February 2025, as well as market information from online sources, publications, and current market conditions.

(3) Key Operating Policies

1. Strengthen storage and transportation capabilities to improve service efficiency and reduce operating costs.
2. Enhance marketing strategies across departments to maintain supplier-client relationships.
3. Keep pace with industry trends to boost international competitiveness and ensure business growth.
4. Leverage cross-strait geographic advantages to expand business operations.

Chairman: Hsu Yuan-Chen
General Manager: Yao Yung-Kang
Chief Accountant: Chang Ching-Nung

Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.
Audit Committee Review Report

The Audit Committee has reviewed the business report, parent company only financial statements, consolidated financial statements, and profit distribution proposal for the fiscal year 2024 of Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd., which have been submitted by the Board of Directors. The financial statements have been audited by Deloitte & Touche, and the audit report has been issued.

The Audit Committee has found no discrepancies and, in accordance with Article 14 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act, a report has been prepared for your reference.

To: Shareholders' Meeting of Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd. for 2025
Audit Committee Convener: Rong-Tsung Chen

March 11, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "parent company only financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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 Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matter of the Company’s parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 is described as follows:

Validity of Occurrence of Sales Revenue

The Company has a large number of customers, and its sales revenue is mainly derived from the sale of oils, plastics and chemicals. The primary sales transaction models include warehouse delivery and direct shipping. As direct shipping involves suppliers delivering goods directly to customers, the company is unable to directly manage the goods. We have determined that the inherent risk regarding the occurrence of sales revenue recognition in such transactions is relatively high. Furthermore, an analysis of the historical changes in direct shipping transactions reveals that the sales volume for certain customers has significantly increased compared to previous year. Therefore, the validity of occurrence of sales revenue recognition in direct shipping transactions for these customers has been identified as a key audit matter.

Refer to Notes 4 and 22 to the separate financial statements for details on accounting policies and relevant disclosures of revenue recognition. Our main audit procedures performed in respect of the aforementioned key audit matter were as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the internal controls related to the aforementioned sales revenue from specific customers, assessed the design of the controls, determined that controls have been implemented and tested the operating effectiveness of these controls.

2. We assessed the rationality of the aforementioned customers’ background, transaction amount, and credit limits in relation to their company size.

3. We selected appropriate samples from the sales details of the aforementioned customers, to examine, original sales orders, external supporting documents, and the collection of receivables, and we verified the occurrence of the transactions.

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 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 parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company 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 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 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 company 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 also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company 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 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 only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company 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 entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chiang Hsun Chen and Chang Chun Yi.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 11, 2025

Notice to Readers

The accompanying parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements shall prevail.

YUAN JEN ENTERPRISES CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024		2023	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 376,910	5	$ 458,613	6
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	215,088	3	167,939	2
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Notes 4, 8 and 29)	3,714,327	46	3,040,672	43
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 9 and 29)	162,210	2	157,435	2
Notes receivable (Notes 4, 10, 22 and 29)	95,013	1	152,459	2
Accounts receivable (Notes 4, 10 and 22)	837,273	10	686,751	10
Accounts receivable from related parties (Notes 4, 22 and 28)	7,434	-	6,691	-
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 10)	1,445	-	3,287	-
Inventories (Notes 4 and 11)	179,489	2	138,002	2
Prepayments	50,075	1	56,161	1
Other current assets	1,083	-	4,909	-
Total current assets	5,640,347	70	4,872,919	68
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (Notes 4 and 7)	11,752	-	16,890	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 8)	13,670	-	24,739	1
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Notes 4 and 9)	36,703	1	-	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 12)	1,560,693	19	1,373,022	19
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 13 and 29)	736,862	9	740,329	11
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 14)	1,666	-	3,458	-
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 15)	76,813	1	77,270	1
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 16)	4,294	-	4,741	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 23)	9,858	-	17,478	-
Prepayments for equipment	-	-	528	-
Refundable deposits (Note 4)	15,827	-	15,932	-
Total non-current assets	2,468,138	30	2,274,387	32
TOTAL	$ 8,108,485	100	$ 7,147,306	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Notes 17 and 29)	$ 1,824,163	22	$ 1,833,080	26
Short-term bills payable (Notes 17 and 29)	87,480	1	122,591	2
Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 22)	18,786	-	3,690	-
Notes payable (Note 18)	17,523	-	25,401	-
Accounts payable (Note 18)	452,677	6	441,571	6
Accounts payable to related parties (Note 28)	13,767	-	14,380	-
Other payables (Note 19)	44,511	1	35,018	1
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	13,910	-	11,354	-
Other current liabilities	-	-	980	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 14)	1,126	-	1,744	-
Total current liabilities	2,473,943	30	2,489,809	35
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	41,669	1	34,481	1
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 14)	569	-	1,749	-
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 20)	32,268	-	34,100	-
Guarantee deposits received	802	-	1,202	-
Total non-current liabilities	75,308	1	71,532	1
Total liabilities	2,549,251	31	2,561,341	36
EQUITY (Note 21)				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	1,818,300	22	1,818,300	25
Capital surplus	2,287	-	2,287	-
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	442,343	6	421,778	6
Unappropriated earnings	820,484	10	645,374	9
Total retained earnings	1,262,827	16	1,067,152	15
Other equity (Note 4)				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	(12,760)	-	(35,025)	-
Unrealized valuation gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,488,580	31	1,733,251	24
Total other equity	2,475,820	31	1,698,226	24
Total equity	5,559,234	69	4,585,965	64
TOTAL	$ 8,108,485	100	$ 7,147,306	100

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

YUAN JEN ENTERPRISES CO., LTD.

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

	2024		2023	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 22 and 28)				
Sales	$ 6,752,203	100	$ 6,076,149	100
Rental revenue	7,524	-	8,535	-
Total operating revenue	6,759,727	100	6,084,684	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 11, 22 and 28)				
Cost of goods sold	(6,410,594)	(95)	(5,749,534)	(95)
Rental costs	(896)	-	(891)	-
Total operating costs	(6,411,490)	(95)	(5,750,425)	(95)
GROSS PROFIT	348,237	5	334,259	5
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 4, 20 and 22)				
Selling and marketing expenses	(119,758)	(2)	(119,179)	(2)
General and administrative expenses	(82,189)	(1)	(77,841)	(1)
Total operating expenses	(201,947)	(3)	(197,020)	(3)
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	146,290	2	137,239	2
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 4 and 22)				
Other income	136,219	2	84,869	1
Other gains or losses	64,221	1	(5,574)	-
Finance costs	(35,465)	-	(36,736)	-
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	54,818	1	23,318	-
Interest income	18,609	-	25,761	1
Total non-operating income and expenses	238,402	4	91,638	2
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	384,692	6	228,877	4
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 23)	(37,334)	(1)	(28,408)	(1)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	347,358	5	$ 200,469	3
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				

(Continued)

YUAN JEN ENTERPRISES CO., LTD.

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

	2024		2023	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 20)	$ 3,590	-	$ 6,481	-
Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 21)	650,308	10	355,270	6
Share of the other comprehensive income of subsidiary accounted for using the equity method (Note 21)	105,021	1	33,984	1
Income tax related to remeasurement of defined benefit plans to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 23)	(718)	-	(1,296)	-
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	758,201	11	394,439	7
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations (Notes 4 and 21)	27,832	1	(8,470)	-
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4, 21 and 23)	(5,567)	-	1,694	-
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	22,265	1	(6,776)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	780,466	12	387,663	7
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 1,127,824	17	$ 588,132	10
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 24)				
Basic	$ 1.91		$ 1.10	
Diluted	$ 1.91		$ 1.10	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. (Concluded)

YUAN JEN ENTERPRISES CO., LTD.

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

			Retained Earnings		Other Equity		
	Share Capital	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on the Translation of the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Valuation Gain on Financial Asset at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2023	$ 1,818,300	$ 2,287	$ 395,584	$ 647,744	$ (28,249)	$ 1,343,997	$ 4,179,663
Appropriation of 2022 earnings (Note 21)							
Legal reserve	-	-	26,194	(26,194)	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	(181,830)	-	-	(181,830)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	200,469	-	-	200,469
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023, net of income tax (Notes 4 and 21)	-	-	-	5,185	(6,776)	389,254	387,663
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	205,654	(6,776)	389,254	588,132
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	1,818,300	2,287	421,778	645,374	(35,025)	1,733,251	4,585,965
Appropriation of 2023 earnings (Note 21)							
Legal reserve	-	-	20,565	(20,565)	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	(154,555)	-	-	(154,555)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	347,358	-	-	347,358
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of income tax (Notes 4 and 21)	-	-	-	2,872	22,265	755,329	780,466
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	350,230	22,265	755,329	1,127,824
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	$ 1,818,300	$ 2,287	$ 442,343	$ 820,484	$ (12,760)	$ 2,488,580	$ 5,559,234

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

YUAN JEN ENTERPRISES CO., LTD.

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

	2024	**2023**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	$ 384,692	$ 228,877
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	12,020	12,375
Amortization expense	1,675	1,455
Net (gain) loss on fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(37,106)	1,855
Finance costs	35,465	36,736
Interest income	(18,609)	(25,761)
Dividends income	(132,451)	(82,317)
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	(54,818)	(23,318)
Write-down of inventories	113	333
Unrealized (gain) loss on foreign currency exchange	(24,870)	10,302
Gain on lease modification	(2)	-
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	(4,905)	(284)
Notes receivable	57,446	(6,779)
Accounts receivable	(144,432)	77,268
Accounts receivable from related parties	(743)	(3,489)
Other receivables	1,562	1,496
Inventories	(41,600)	(42,539)
Prepayments	6,086	2,158
Other current assets	3,826	(3,144)
Contract liabilities - current	15,096	738
Notes payable	(7,878)	1,115
Accounts payable	10,137	18,103
Accounts payable to related parties	(613)	1,690
Other payables	9,307	(7,607)
Other current liabilities	(980)	-
Net defined benefit liabilities	1,758	212
Cash generated from operations	70,176	199,475
Interest received	18,366	26,185
Dividends received	132,451	107,674
Interest paid	(35,411)	(36,446)
Income tax paid	(26,255)	(31,336)
Net cash generated from operating activities	159,327	265,552
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(12,278)	(57,631)
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(56,385)	(9,511)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	15,954	2,637

(Continued)

YUAN JEN ENTERPRISES CO., LTD.

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

	2024	2023
Payments for property, plant and equipment (Note 25)	$ (5,748)	$ (3,454)
Decrease in refundable deposits	105	113
Payments for intangible assets	(1,228)	(800)
Interest received	477	-
Increase in prepayment for equipment	-	(528)
Net cash used in investing activities	(59,103)	(69,174)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(9,816)	(104,350)
Decrease in short-term bills payable	(35,142)	(14,923)
Refund of guarantee deposits received	(400)	-
Repayments of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(1,691)	(1,665)
Cash dividends paid	(154,555)	(181,830)
Net cash used in financing activities	(201,604)	(302,768)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	19,677	(4,817)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(81,703)	(111,207)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	458,613	569,820
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 376,910	$ 458,613

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. (Concluded)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 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 material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit 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, 2024. 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.

The key audit matter of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 is described as follows:

Validity of Occurrence of Sales Revenue

The Group has a large number of customers, and its sales revenue is mainly derived from the sale of oils, plastics and chemicals. The Group's sales transaction models include warehouse delivery and direct shipping. As direct shipping involves suppliers delivering goods directly to customers, the group is unable to directly manage the goods. We have determined that the inherent risk regarding the occurrence of sales revenue recognition in such transactions is relatively high. Furthermore, an analysis of historical changes in direct shipping transactions reveals that the sales amounts for certain customers have significantly increased compared to previous year. Therefore, the validity of occurrence of sales revenue recognition in direct shipping transactions for these customers has been identified as a key audit matter.

Refer to Notes 4 and 22 to the separate financial statements for details on accounting policies and relevant disclosures of revenue recognition. Our main audit procedures performed in respect of the aforementioned key audit matter were as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the internal controls related to the aforementioned sales revenue from specific customers, assessed the design of the controls, determined that controls have been implemented and tested the operating effectiveness of these controls.

2. We assessed the rationality of the aforementioned customers' background, transaction amount and credit limits in relation to their company size.

3. We selected appropriate samples from the sales details of the aforementioned customers to examine original sales orders, external supporting documents and the collection of receivables, and we verified the occurrence of the transactions.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

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

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our 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, 2024 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chiang Hsun Chen and Chang Chun Yi.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 11, 2025

Notice to Readers

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

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

YUAN JEN ENTERPRISES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024		2023	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 804,602	10	$ 871,275	12
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	223,333	3	174,761	3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Notes 4, 8 and 29)	4,668,770	57	3,884,564	53
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 9 and 29)	162,210	2	157,435	2
Notes receivable (Notes 4, 10, 22 and 29)	133,821	1	203,396	3
Accounts receivable (Notes 4, 10 and 22)	896,726	11	744,395	10
Accounts receivable from related parties (Notes 4, 22 and 28)	7,145	-	6,407	-
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 10)	3,826	-	3,315	-
Inventories (Notes 4 and 11)	187,392	2	146,489	2
Prepayments	77,839	1	78,569	1
Other current assets	1,083	-	4,909	-
Total current assets	7,166,747	87	6,275,515	86
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (Notes 4 and 7)	11,752	-	16,890	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 8)	19,876	-	35,970	1
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Notes 4 and 9)	36,703	1	-	-
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 13 and 29)	851,662	11	852,787	12
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 14)	4,055	-	3,746	-
Investment properties (Notes 4, 15 and 29)	104,189	1	104,862	1
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 16)	4,294	-	4,741	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 23)	9,858	-	17,478	-
Prepayments for equipment	-	-	528	-
Refundable deposits (Note 4)	16,077	-	16,211	-
Overdue receivables (Notes 4, 10 and 22)	-	-	-	-
Total non-current assets	1,058,466	13	1,053,213	14
TOTAL	$ 8,225,213	100	$ 7,328,728	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Notes 17 and 29)	$ 1,824,163	22	$ 1,840,080	25
Short-term bills payable (Notes 17 and 29)	97,479	1	160,576	2
Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 22)	25,380	-	13,442	-
Notes payable (Note 18)	17,523	-	25,401	-
Accounts payable (Note 18)	548,041	7	566,099	8
Accounts payable to related parties (Note 28)	13,767	-	14,380	-
Other payables (Note 19)	45,594	1	36,630	1
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	15,138	-	11,542	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 14)	2,130	-	2,038	-
Other current liabilities	-	-	980	-
Total current liabilities	2,589,215	31	2,671,168	36
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	41,669	1	34,481	1
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 14)	1,962	-	1,749	-
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 20)	32,268	-	34,100	-
Guarantee deposits received	865	-	1,265	-
Total non-current liabilities	76,764	1	71,595	1
Total liabilities	2,665,979	32	2,742,763	37
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Note 21)				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	1,818,300	22	1,818,300	25
Capital surplus	2,287	-	2,287	-
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	442,343	6	421,778	6
Unappropriated earnings	820,484	10	645,374	9
Total retained earnings	1,262,827	16	1,067,152	15
Other equity (Note 4)				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	(12,760)	-	(35,025)	(1)
Unrealized valuation gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,488,580	30	1,733,251	24
Total other equity	2,475,820	30	1,698,226	23
Total equity	5,559,234	68	4,585,965	63
TOTAL	$ 8,225,213	100	$ 7,328,728	100

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

YUAN JEN ENTERPRISES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2024		2023	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 22 and 28)	$ 8,389,157	100	$ 7,497,720	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 11, 22 and 28)	(7,978,876)	(95)	(7,118,646)	(95)
GROSS PROFIT	410,281	5	379,074	5
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 4, 20 and 22)				
Selling and marketing expenses	(123,585)	(2)	(122,465)	(2)
General and administrative expenses	(103,979)	(1)	(97,953)	(1)
Expected credit loss reversed (Note 10)	12	-	24	-
Total operating expenses	(227,552)	(3)	(220,394)	(3)
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	182,729	2	158,680	2
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 4 and 22)				
Other income	136,683	2	84,870	1
Other gains or losses	64,855	1	(5,238)	-
Finance costs	(36,091)	-	(37,428)	-
Interest income	41,571	-	28,200	-
Total non-operating income and expenses	207,018	3	70,404	1
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	389,747	5	229,084	3
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 23)	(42,389)	(1)	(28,615)	-
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	347,358	4	200,469	3
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 20)	3,590	-	6,481	-
Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 21)	755,329	9	389,254	5
Income tax related to remeasurement of defined benefit plans to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 23)	(718)	-	(1,296)	-

(Continued)

YUAN JEN ENTERPRISES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2024		2023	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	$ 758,201	9	$ 394,439	5
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations (Notes 4 and 21)	27,832	-	(8,470)	-
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4, 21 and 23)	(5,567)	-	1,694	-
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	22,265	-	(6,776)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	780,466	9	387,663	5
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 1,127,824	13	$ 588,132	8
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 24)				
Basic	$ 1.91		$ 1.10	
Diluted	$ 1.91		$ 1.10	

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

YUAN JEN ENTERPRISES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

			Retained Earnings		Other Equity		
	Share Capital	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Valuation Gain on Financial Asset at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2023	$ 1,818,300	$ 2,287	$ 395,584	$ 647,744	$ (28,249)	$ 1,343,997	$ 4,179,663
Appropriation of 2022 earnings (Note 21)							
Legal reserve	-	-	26,194	(26,194)	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	(181,830)	-	-	(181,830)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	200,469	-	-	200,469
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023, net of income tax (Notes 4 and 21)	-	-	-	5,185	(6,776)	389,254	387,663
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	205,654	(6,776)	389,254	588,132
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	1,818,300	2,287	421,778	645,374	(35,025)	1,733,251	4,585,965
Appropriation of 2023 earnings (Note 21)							
Legal reserve	-	-	20,565	(20,565)	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	(154,555)	-	-	(154,555)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	347,358	-	-	347,358
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of income tax (Notes 4 and 21)	-	-	-	2,872	22,265	755,329	780,466
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	350,230	22,265	755,329	1,127,824
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	$ 1,818,300	$ 2,287	$ 442,343	$ 820,484	$ (12,760)	$ 2,488,580	$ 5,559,234

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

YUAN JEN ENTERPRISES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	$ 389,747	$ 229,084
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	16,553	17,263
Amortization expense	1,675	1,455
Expected credit loss reversed	(12)	(24)
Net (gain) loss on fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(38,529)	1,330
Finance costs	36,091	37,428
Interest income	(41,571)	(28,200)
Dividends income	(172,108)	(104,284)
Write-down of inventories	113	333
Unrealized (gain) loss on foreign currency exchange	(24,873)	10,302
Gain on lease modification	(2)	-
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	(4,905)	(284)
Notes receivable	72,224	19,125
Accounts receivable	(143,229)	83,024
Accounts receivable from related parties	(748)	(3,205)
Other receivables	1,087	1,499
Inventories	(40,575)	(46,524)
Prepayments	1,927	7,759
Other current assets	3,826	(3,144)
Contract liabilities - current	11,431	5,958
Notes payable	(7,878)	1,115
Accounts payable	(25,509)	(7,407)
Accounts payable to related parties	(613)	1,122
Other payables	8,719	(13,546)
Other current liabilities	(980)	-
Net defined benefit liabilities	1,758	212
Cash generated from operations	43,619	210,391
Interest received	39,475	28,624
Dividends received	172,108	104,284
Interest paid	(36,032)	(37,137)
Income tax paid	(30,282)	(31,549)
Net cash generated from operating activities	188,888	274,613
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(12,784)	(57,631)
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(56,385)	(9,511)
Decrease in financial assets at amortized cost	15,954	2,637
Payments for property, plant and equipment (Note 25)	(5,793)	(3,496)

(Continued)

YUAN JEN ENTERPRISES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2024	2023
Decrease in refundable deposits	$ 148	$ 113
Payments for intangible assets	(1,228)	(800)
Increase in prepayments for equipment	-	(528)
Interest received	477	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(59,611)	(69,216)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(16,816)	(104,350)
Decrease in short-term bills payable	(63,142)	(11,923)
Refund of guarantee deposits received	(400)	-
Repayments of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(2,488)	(2,890)
Cash dividends paid	(154,555)	(181,830)
Net cash used in financing activities	(237,401)	(300,993)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	41,451	(10,649)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(66,673)	(106,245)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	871,275	977,520
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 804,602	$ 871,275

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

Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.
Profit Distribution Table
2024

Item	Amount (NTD)
Available distribution amount:	
Retained earnings, beginning of year	470,252,326
Disposal of equity investments through other comprehensive income measured at fair value	0
Remeasurement amount of defined benefit plans	2,872,674
Net Profit (Note 1)	347,358,375
Total available distribution amount:	820,483,375
Less: legal reserve	(35,023,105)
Distributable net profit	785,460,270
Distributable items:	
Cash dividends to shareholders (NTD 1250 per 1000 shares)	(227,287,473)
Unapproriated retained earnings, end of year	558,172,797

Note 1: Shares available for distribution = 181,829,978 shares

The above profit distribution is first allocated to the profits of 2024, then to the profits of 1998-2023, and any remaining amount will be allocated to the profits before 1997.

Note 2: In the future, if the repurchase of the company's shares, transfer and cancellation of treasury stock, or other factors affect the total number of outstanding shares, the dividend payout ratio is changed and the Board of Directors is authorized to adjust the dividend payout ratio accordingly.

Note 3: The cash dividend for this distribution will be calculated up to the nearest whole dollar. Fractions of less than one dollar will be disregarded.

Any resulting amount of fractional cents will be adjusted by arranging the decimal digits from largest to smallest and by reordering the account numbers in ascending order.

This will be done to ensure that the total amount of cash dividends distributed will be in accordance with the total amount authorized.

Chairman: General Manager: Accounting Manager:

Comparison Table for the Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation

After the Amendments	Before the Amendments	Reasons for the Amendments
Article 30: If there is profit at the end of each fiscal year, 1% to 1.5% of profit of the current year distributable as employees' compensation shall be appropriated, <u>with no less than 30% of this amount allocated for the remuneration of non-executive employees,</u> which shall be distributed in the form of stocks or cash by resolution of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may allocate up to 2% of the profit amount for director compensation. The distribution of employee compensation and director compensation shall be reported to the Shareholders' Meeting. However, if there is an accumulated loss, it shall have been covered first, and the remaining balance shall be allocated for employee compensation and director compensation in proportion to the above clause. If there is earnings in the annual financial statement of the Company, the Company shall first pay the tax, make up the losses for the preceding years and then set aside a legal reserve of	Article 30: If there is profit at the end of each fiscal year, 1% to 1.5% of profit of the current year distributable as employees' compensation shall be appropriated, which shall be distributed in the form of stocks or cash by resolution of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may allocate up to 2% of the profit amount for director compensation. The distribution of employee compensation and director compensation shall be reported to the Shareholders' Meeting. However, if there is an accumulated loss, it shall have been covered first, and the remaining balance shall be allocated for employee compensation and director compensation in proportion to the above clause. If there is earnings in the annual financial statement of the Company, the Company shall first pay the tax, make up the losses for the preceding years and then set aside a legal reserve of 10% of the net profit, but if the legal reserve fund has reached the amount of the Company's	In accordance with the amendment to Article 14, Paragraph 6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, and pursuant to the Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1130385442 dated November 8, 2024.

Comparison Table for the Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation

After the Amendments	Before the Amendments	Reasons for the Amendments
10% of the net profit, but if the legal reserve fund has reached the amount of the Company's paid-in capital, it may not be allocated any further. The remaining profit shall be distributed as Shareholders' dividends together with the accumulated undistributed profits, by the Board of Directors proposing a dividend distribution proposal for approval by the Shareholders' Meeting. The Company's dividend policy aims to maintain sustainable growth, expand the scale, create competitive advantages, and comply with relevant regulations. When proposing a distribution proposal to the Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors shall distribute dividends to the shareholders in the form of stocks or cash after deducting the legal reserve fund and special reserve fund from the distributable profit for the year, and the cash dividend shall not be less than 10% of the total dividend distribution. If all or part of the dividends and profits are distributed in cash, the Board of Directors may make the	paid-in capital, it may not be allocated any further. The remaining profit shall be distributed as Shareholders' dividends together with the accumulated undistributed profits, by the Board of Directors proposing a dividend distribution proposal for approval by the Shareholders' Meeting. The Company's dividend policy aims to maintain sustainable growth, expand the scale, create competitive advantages, and comply with relevant regulations. When proposing a distribution proposal to the Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors shall distribute dividends to the shareholders in the form of stocks or cash after deducting the legal reserve fund and special reserve fund from the distributable profit for the year, and the cash dividend shall not be less than 10% of the total dividend distribution. If all or part of the dividends and profits are distributed in cash, the Board of Directors may make the decision with the consent of more than two-thirds of the directors present, provided that more than	

Comparison Table for the Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation

After the Amendments	Before the Amendments	Reasons for the Amendments
decision with the consent of more than two-thirds of the directors present, provided that more than half of the directors attend the meeting. The decision shall be reported to the Shareholders' Meeting and shall not be subject to the provisions requiring approval by the Shareholders' Meeting.	half of the directors attend the meeting. The decision shall be reported to the Shareholders' Meeting and shall not be subject to the provisions requiring approval by the Shareholders' Meeting.	
Article 33： These Articles are established on June 6, 1977. ...(Omitted)... The 37th amendment was on June 9, 2022. The 38th amendment was on June 11, 2025.	Article 33： These Articles are established on June 6, 1977. ...(Omitted)... The 37th amendment was on June 9, 2022.	The date of the current amendment was added.

April 13, 2025

Shareholding of Directors on the book closure date

Position	Name	Date elected	Term	Shareholding while elected		Shareholding on the book closure date	
				Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)	Shares	Shareholding ratio (%)
Chairman	FOUNTAIN CHEMICAL CORP. Representative: Yuan-Jen Hsu	June12, 2024	3 years	19,340,657	10.63%	19,340,657	10.63%
Director	FOUNTAIN CHEMICAL CORP. Representative: Yuan-Ling Lee-Hsu	June12, 2024	3 years	19,340,657	10.63%	19,340,657	10.63%
Director	Hong Ren Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Cheng-Lung Hsu	June12, 2024	3 years	1,486,436	0.81%	1,486,436	0.81%
Director	Hong Ren Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Pi-Cheng Liao	June12, 2024	3 years	1,486,436	0.81%	1,486,436	0.81%
Independent director	Rong-Tsung Chen	June12, 2024	3 years	0	0%	0	0%
Independent director	Rong-Cheng Kao	June12, 2024	3 years	0	0%	0	0%
Independent director	Han-Yun Cheng	June12, 2024	3 years	0	0%	0	0%

The Company's paid-in capital is 1,818,299,780 NTD (181,829,978 shares)

☆The minimum required combined shareholding of all directors by law: _7.5%；10,909,798___ shares

★The combined shareholding of all directors on the book closure date: _11.45%；20,827,093__ shares

Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.
Articles of Incorporation

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1: The Company shall be incorporated under the Company Act of the Republic of China, and its name shall be Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.

Article 2:

1. Manufacturing, processing, and selling of daily use products, such as handmade crafts, electronic components, various types of hardware, transportation equipment, textiles, building materials, plastics, and chemical raw materials.
2. Manufacturing, processing, and selling of dyeing and finishing aids, industrial cleaning agents, resins, coatings, and electronic diluents.
3. Manufacturing, processing, and selling of additives for plastics, rubber, resins, coatings, and inks.
4. Buying and selling of various agricultural products, canned foods, frozen pork and beef, groceries, etc.
5. Import and export trade related to the above items.
6. Acting as an agent for domestic and foreign manufacturers in sales, distribution, bidding, and quotation.
7. G801010 warehousing business.
8. H703030 rental of office buildings.
9. ID01010 verification of weighing and measuring instruments.
10. F212011 gas station business.
11. F107060 wholesale of toxic chemical substances.
12. F107100 wholesale of basic chemical materials.
13. F107110 wholesale of petrochemical raw materials.
14. F207060 retail of toxic chemical substances.
15. F207100 retail of basic chemical materials.
16. F207110 retail of petrochemical raw materials.
17. F112040 wholesale of petroleum products.
18. F212050 retail of petroleum products.
19. H703010 rental of factory buildings.
20. F112010 wholesale of gasoline and diesel.
21. I601010 leasing business.
22. All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval.

Article 3: For business needs, the company may provide guarantees to third parties and make investments in other businesses. The total amount of investments made by the company may exceed 40% of the company's paid-in capital.

Article 4: The Company shall have its head office in Taipei City, the Republic of China, and may, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors, set up branch offices within or outside the territory of the Republic of China when deemed necessary.

Article 5: Public announcements of the Company shall be made according to Article 28 of the Company Act.

Chapter 2 Capital Stock

Article 6: The total capital stock of the Company shall be in the amount of 2 billion New Taiwan Dollars, divided into 200 million shares, at 10 New Taiwan Dollars each, to be fully issued (or to be issued in installments).

Article 7: The Company is authorized to issue stocks, and the issuance of stocks shall be handled in accordance with Article 162 of the Company Act. The shares issued by the Company may be exempted from printing stock certificates, but they must be registered with a securities central depository institution.

Article 8: Shareholders of the Company shall report their name, address, and seal to the company for record keeping. Any changes should also be reported. When receiving dividends or exercising shareholder rights in writing, shareholders must use their registered seal as proof.

Article 9: When transferring or reissuing lost shares, a handling fee shall be charged.

Article 10: Within 60 days prior to the annual general meeting of shareholders, 30 days prior to any extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, or five days prior to the record date for the distribution of dividends or other benefits, share transfers shall be suspended.

Article 11: Except where otherwise provided by laws and regulations or securities rules, matters related to share transactions such as transfer, pledge of rights, loss, inheritance, gift, seal loss, change of seal or address, shall be handled in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Shareholder Services of Public Companies".

Chapter 3 Shareholders' Meeting

Article 12: 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. The Company may adopt written or electronic voting methods when convening the shareholders' meeting, and the exercise of voting rights shall be handled in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Article 13: Each shareholder of the Company, except for those whose shareholding is restricted or have no voting rights as specified in Article 179 of the Company Act, shall have one voting right per share.

Article 14: Shareholders who are unable to attend the shareholders' meeting due to certain reasons may issue a power of attorney according to the "Rules Governing the Use of Power of Attorney for Attending Shareholders' Meetings of Public Companies" promulgated by the Securities and Futures Commission to authorize another person to attend the meeting on their behalf.

Article 15: The chairman of the shareholders' meeting shall be appointed by the chairman of the Board of Directors. In case of the chairman's absence, a director designated by the chairman shall act on their behalf. If the chairman fails to designate a proxy, a director shall be elected by mutual recommendation. If the shareholders' meeting is convened by a person other than the Board of Directors, the convener shall act as the chairman, and if there are more than two conveners, they shall appoint one person by mutual agreement.

Article 16 Unless otherwise provided by relevant laws and regulations, a resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall be passed by the consent of more than half of the voting rights represented by the total number of issued shares, with the presence of shareholders accounting for more than half of the total issued shares.

Article 17: The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the minutes, which shall specify the date, time and place of the meeting, the number of shareholders present and represented, and the details of the resolutions.

Chapter 4 Board of Directors' and the Audit Committee

Article 18: The Company shall have a Board of Directors consisting of five to nine members, who shall be elected by the shareholders' meeting from among persons with legal capacity. The election shall adopt a candidate nomination system in accordance with the Company Act, and the shareholders shall elect from the list of director candidates. The term of office shall be three years, and re-election is allowed.

According to Article 14-2 of the Securities Exchange Act, at least two independent directors shall be included in the aforementioned number of directors, and the number of independent directors shall not be less than one-fifth of the total number of directors. The election of independent directors shall adopt a candidate nomination system in accordance with the Company Act.

Article 19: The Board of Directors shall be organized by the directors and the chairman of the Board of Directors shall be nominated by mutual recommendation of the directors, with the consent of more than half of the directors present and more than half of the attending directors. The chairman of the Board of Directors shall represent the company externally. When the chairman of the Board of Directors takes a leave of absence or is unable to perform their duties due to certain reasons, a director designated by the chairman shall act on their behalf in accordance with Article 208 of the Company Act.

Article 20: The powers of the Board of Directors shall include:

1. Determination of business plans.
2. Preparation of important articles of association and contracts.
3. Establishment and dissolution of branch offices.
4. Preparation of budgets and final accounts.
5. Appointment and dismissal of important personnel.
6. Other matters stipulated in the Company Act and the Articles of Association.

Article 21: Except where otherwise provided by the Company Act, the Board of Directors shall be convened by the chairman of the Board of Directors and chaired by the chairman. When the chairman of the Board of Directors takes a leave of absence or is unable to perform their duties due to certain reasons, a director designated by the chairman shall act on their behalf. If the chairman fails to designate a proxy, a director shall be elected by mutual recommendation.

Article 22: Unless otherwise provided by the Company Act, a resolution of the Board of Directors shall be passed by the consent of more than half of the directors present.

Article 23: When a director is unable to attend a Board of Directors meeting due to certain reasons, they may entrust another director to attend on their behalf, but each director may only represent one other director.

Article 24: The company may provide remuneration to directors for the performance of their duties, regardless of whether the company is profitable or not. The remuneration shall be determined by the Board of Directors based on their level of involvement and contribution to the company's operations, as well as industry standards. When the company is profitable, the remuneration shall be distributed in accordance with Article 30.

Article 25: The convocation of the Board of Directors shall specify the agenda and notify each director at least seven days in advance. However, in case of an emergency, the meeting may be convened at any time. The convocation of the Board of Directors may be notified to each director in writing, by email, or by fax.

Article 26: The Company shall establish an audit committee in accordance with the law, which shall be composed of all independent directors. The audit committee shall be responsible for performing the duties of a supervisor as prescribed by the Company Act, the Securities Exchange Act, and other laws and regulations.

Chapter 5 Managerial Officials

Article 27: This company shall appoint managers, and their appointment, dismissal, and remuneration shall be decided by more than half of the directors present and more than half of the attending directors in the Board of Directors.

Chapter 6 Accounting

Article 28: The fiscal year of the Company shall commence on January 1 and end on December 31.

Article 29: At the end of each fiscal year, the Board of Directors shall prepare the following documents and submit them to the Shareholders' Meeting for approval in accordance with the law:

1. Business report
2. Financial statements
3. Proposal for the distribution of profits or the offsetting of losses

Article 30: If there is profit at the end of each fiscal year, 1% to 1.5% of profit of the current year distributable as employees' compensation shall be appropriated, which shall be distributed in the form of stocks or cash by resolution of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may allocate up to 2% of the profit amount for director compensation. The distribution of employee compensation and director compensation shall be reported to the Shareholders' Meeting. However, if there is an accumulated loss, it shall have been covered first, and the remaining balance shall be allocated for employee compensation and director compensation in proportion to the above clause.

If there is earnings in the annual financial statement of the Company, the Company shall first pay the tax, make up the losses for the preceding years and then set aside a legal reserve of 10% of the net profit, but if the legal reserve fund has reached the amount of the Company's paid-in capital, it may not be allocated any further. The remaining profit shall be distributed as Shareholders' dividends together with the accumulated undistributed profits, by the Board of Directors proposing a dividend distribution proposal for approval by the Shareholders' Meeting. The Company's dividend policy aims to maintain sustainable growth, expand the scale, create competitive advantages, and comply with relevant regulations. When proposing a distribution proposal to the Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors shall distribute dividends to the shareholders in the form of stocks or cash after deducting the legal reserve fund and special reserve fund from the distributable profit for the year, and the cash dividend shall not be less than 10% of the total dividend distribution.

If all or part of the dividends and profits are distributed in cash, the Board of Directors may make the decision with the consent of more than two-thirds of the directors present, provided that more than half of the directors attend the meeting. The decision shall be reported to the Shareholders' Meeting and shall not be subject to the provisions requiring approval by the Shareholders' Meeting.

Chapter 7 Supplementary Provisions

Article 31: The Company's organization rules and procedures shall be separately prescribed.

Article 32: Matters not provided for in these Articles of Incorporation shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Company Law.

Article 33: These Articles of Incorporation were established on June 3, 1977.
1st amendment: June 24, 1977
2nd amendment: December 19, 1977
3rd amendment: May 16, 1978
4th amendment: April 21, 1980
5th amendment: June 8, 1982
6th amendment: September 1, 1983
7th amendment: May 19, 1987
8th amendment: July 10, 1987
9th amendment: September 30, 1989
10th amendment: November 22, 1991
11th amendment: December 4, 1992
12th amendment: June 25, 1993
13th amendment: September 14, 1994
14th amendment: October 15, 1994
15th amendment: June 29, 1996
16th amendment: May 28, 1997
17th amendment: August 16, 1997
18th amendment: March 23, 1998
19th amendment: May 14, 1999
20th amendment: May 19, 2000
21st amendment: May 25, 2001
22nd amendment: May 25, 2002
23rd amendment: May 28, 2002
24th amendment: April 11, 2003
25th amendment: June 11, 2004
26th amendment: June 11, 2004
27th amendment: June 10, 2005
28th amendment: June 9, 2006
29th amendment: June 15, 2007
30th amendment: June 4, 2010

31st amendment: June 12, 2012
32nd amendment: June 20, 2014
33rd amendment: June 8, 2016
34th amendment: June 7, 2017
35th amendment: June 19, 2019
36th amendment: July 2, 2021
37th amendment: June 9, 2022

Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.
Chairman Yuan-Jen Hsu

Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.
Articles of Incorporation (Before amendment)

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1: The Company shall be incorporated under the Company Act of the Republic of China, and its name shall be Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.

Article 2:

1. Manufacturing, processing, and selling of daily use products, such as handmade crafts, electronic components, various types of hardware, transportation equipment, textiles, building materials, plastics, and chemical raw materials.
2. Manufacturing, processing, and selling of dyeing and finishing aids, industrial cleaning agents, resins, coatings, and electronic diluents.
3. Manufacturing, processing, and selling of additives for plastics, rubber, resins, coatings, and inks.
4. Buying and selling of various agricultural products, canned foods, frozen pork and beef, groceries, etc.
5. Import and export trade related to the above items.
6. Acting as an agent for domestic and foreign manufacturers in sales, distribution, bidding, and quotation.
7. G801010 warehousing business.
8. H703030 rental of office buildings.
9. ID01010 verification of weighing and measuring instruments.
10. F212011 gas station business.
11. F107060 wholesale of toxic chemical substances.
12. F107100 wholesale of basic chemical materials.
13. F107110 wholesale of petrochemical raw materials.
14. F207060 retail of toxic chemical substances.
15. F207100 retail of basic chemical materials.
16. F207110 retail of petrochemical raw materials.
17. F112040 wholesale of petroleum products.
18. F212050 retail of petroleum products.
19. H703010 rental of factory buildings.
20. F112010 wholesale of gasoline and diesel.
21. I601010 leasing business.
22. All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval.

Article 3: For business needs, the company may provide guarantees to third parties and make investments in other businesses. The total amount of investments made by the company may exceed 40% of the company's paid-in capital.

Article 4: The Company shall have its head office in Taipei City, the Republic of China, and may, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors, set up branch offices within or outside the territory of the Republic of China when deemed necessary.

Article 5: Public announcements of the Company shall be made according to Article 28 of the Company Act.

Chapter 2 Capital Stock

Article 6: The total capital stock of the Company shall be in the amount of 2 billion New Taiwan Dollars, divided into 200 million shares, at 10 New Taiwan Dollars each, to be fully issued (or to be issued in installments).

Article 7: The Company is authorized to issue stocks, and the issuance of stocks shall be handled in accordance with Article 162 of the Company Act. The shares issued by the Company may be exempted from printing stock certificates, but they must be registered with a securities central depository institution.

Article 8: Shareholders of the Company shall report their name, address, and seal to the company for record keeping. Any changes should also be reported. When receiving dividends or exercising shareholder rights in writing, shareholders must use their registered seal as proof.

Article 9: When transferring or reissuing lost shares, a handling fee shall be charged.

Article 10: Within 60 days prior to the annual general meeting of shareholders, 30 days prior to any extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, or five days prior to the record date for the distribution of dividends or other benefits, share transfers shall be suspended.

Article 11: Except where otherwise provided by laws and regulations or securities rules, matters related to share transactions such as transfer, pledge of rights, loss, inheritance, gift, seal loss, change of seal or address, shall be handled in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Shareholder Services of Public Companies”.

Chapter 3 Shareholders’ Meeting

Article 12: 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. The Company may adopt written or electronic voting methods when convening the shareholders' meeting, and the exercise of voting rights shall be handled in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Article 13: Each shareholder of the Company, except for those whose shareholding is restricted or have no voting rights as specified in Article 179 of the Company Act, shall have one voting right per share.

Article 14: Shareholders who are unable to attend the shareholders' meeting due to certain reasons may issue a power of attorney according to the "Rules Governing the Use of Power of Attorney for Attending Shareholders' Meetings of Public Companies" promulgated by the Securities and Futures Commission to authorize another person to attend the meeting on their behalf.

Article 15: The chairman of the shareholders' meeting shall be appointed by the chairman of the Board of Directors. In case of the chairman's absence, a director designated by the chairman shall act on their behalf. If the chairman fails to designate a proxy, a director shall be elected by mutual recommendation. If the shareholders' meeting is convened by a person other than the Board of Directors, the convener shall act as the chairman, and if there are more than two conveners, they shall appoint one person by mutual agreement.

Article 16 Unless otherwise provided by relevant laws and regulations, a resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall be passed by the consent of more than half of the voting rights represented by the total number of issued shares, with the presence of shareholders accounting for more than half of the total issued shares.

Article 17: The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the minutes, which shall specify the date, time and place of the meeting, the number of shareholders present and represented, and the details of the resolutions.

Chapter 4 Board of Directors' and the Audit Committee

Article 18: The Company shall have a Board of Directors consisting of five to nine members, who shall be elected by the shareholders' meeting from among persons with legal capacity. The election shall adopt a candidate nomination system in accordance with the Company Act, and the shareholders shall elect from the list of director candidates. The term of office shall be three years, and re-election is allowed.

According to Article 14-2 of the Securities Exchange Act, at least two independent directors shall be included in the aforementioned number of directors, and the number of independent directors shall not be less than one-fifth of the total number of directors. The election of independent directors shall adopt a candidate nomination system in accordance with the Company Act.

Article 19: The Board of Directors shall be organized by the directors and the chairman of the Board of Directors shall be nominated by mutual recommendation of the directors, with the consent of more than half of the directors present and more than half of the attending directors. The chairman of the Board of Directors shall represent the company externally. When the chairman of the Board of Directors takes a leave of absence or is unable to perform their duties due to certain reasons, a director designated by the chairman shall act on their behalf in accordance with Article 208 of the Company Act.

Article 20: The powers of the Board of Directors shall include:

1. Determination of business plans.
2. Preparation of important articles of association and contracts.
3. Establishment and dissolution of branch offices.
4. Preparation of budgets and final accounts.
5. Appointment and dismissal of important personnel.
6. Other matters stipulated in the Company Act and the Articles of Association.

Article 21: Except where otherwise provided by the Company Act, the Board of Directors shall be convened by the chairman of the Board of Directors and chaired by the chairman. When the chairman of the Board of Directors takes a leave of absence or is unable to perform their duties due to certain reasons, a director designated by the chairman shall act on their behalf. If the chairman fails to designate a proxy, a director shall be elected by mutual recommendation.

Article 22: Unless otherwise provided by the Company Act, a resolution of the Board of Directors shall be passed by the consent of more than half of the directors present.

Article 23: When a director is unable to attend a Board of Directors meeting due to certain reasons, they may entrust another director to attend on their behalf, but each director may only represent one other director.

Article 24: The company may provide remuneration to directors for the performance of their duties, regardless of whether the company is profitable or not. The remuneration shall be determined by the Board of Directors based on their level of involvement and contribution to the company's operations, as well as industry standards. When the company is profitable, the remuneration shall be distributed in accordance with Article 30.

Article 25: The convocation of the Board of Directors shall specify the agenda and notify each director at least seven days in advance. However, in case of an emergency, the meeting may be convened at any time. The convocation of the Board of Directors may be notified to each director in writing, by email, or by fax.

Article 26: The Company shall establish an audit committee in accordance with the law, which shall be composed of all independent directors. The audit committee shall be responsible for performing the duties of a supervisor as prescribed by the Company Act, the Securities Exchange Act, and other laws and regulations.

Chapter 5 Managerial Officials

Article 27: This company shall appoint managers, and their appointment, dismissal, and remuneration shall be decided by more than half of the directors present and more than half of the attending directors in the Board of Directors.

Chapter 6 Accounting

Article 28: The fiscal year of the Company shall commence on January 1 and end on December 31.

Article 29: At the end of each fiscal year, the Board of Directors shall prepare the following documents and submit them to the Shareholders' Meeting for approval in accordance with the law:

1. Business report
2. Financial statements
3. Proposal for the distribution of profits or the offsetting of losses

Article 30: If there is profit at the end of each fiscal year, 1% to 1.5% of profit of the current year distributable as employees’ compensation shall be appropriated, with no less than 30% of this amount allocated for the remuneration of non-executive employees, which shall be distributed in the form of stocks or cash by resolution of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may allocate up to 2% of the profit amount for director compensation. The distribution of employee compensation and director compensation shall be reported to the Shareholders' Meeting. However, if there is an accumulated loss, it shall have been covered first, and the remaining balance shall be allocated for employee compensation and director compensation in proportion to the above clause.

If there is earnings in the annual financial statement of the Company, the Company shall first pay the tax, make up the losses for the preceding years and then set aside a legal reserve of 10% of the net profit, but if the legal reserve fund has reached the amount of the Company's paid-in capital, it may not be allocated any further. The remaining profit shall be distributed as Shareholders’ dividends together with the accumulated undistributed profits, by the Board of Directors proposing a dividend distribution proposal for approval by the Shareholders' Meeting. The Company's dividend policy aims to maintain sustainable growth, expand the scale, create competitive advantages, and comply with relevant regulations. When proposing a distribution proposal to the Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors shall distribute dividends to the shareholders in the form of stocks or cash after deducting the legal reserve fund and special reserve fund from the distributable profit for the year, and the cash dividend shall not be less than 10% of the total dividend distribution.

If all or part of the dividends and profits are distributed in cash, the Board of Directors may make the decision with the consent of more than two-thirds of the directors present, provided that more than half of the directors attend the meeting. The decision shall be reported to the Shareholders' Meeting and shall not be subject to the provisions requiring approval by the Shareholders' Meeting.

Chapter 7 Supplementary Provisions

Article 31: The Company's organization rules and procedures shall be separately prescribed.

Article 32: Matters not provided for in these Articles of Incorporation shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Company Law.

Article 33: These Articles of Incorporation were established on June 3, 1977.
1st amendment: June 24, 1977
2nd amendment: December 19, 1977
3rd amendment: May 16, 1978
4th amendment: April 21, 1980
5th amendment: June 8, 1982
6th amendment: September 1, 1983
7th amendment: May 19, 1987
8th amendment: July 10, 1987
9th amendment: September 30, 1989
10th amendment: November 22, 1991
11th amendment: December 4, 1992
12th amendment: June 25, 1993
13th amendment: September 14, 1994
14th amendment: October 15, 1994
15th amendment: June 29, 1996
16th amendment: May 28, 1997
17th amendment: August 16, 1997
18th amendment: March 23, 1998
19th amendment: May 14, 1999
20th amendment: May 19, 2000
21st amendment: May 25, 2001
22nd amendment: May 25, 2002
23rd amendment: May 28, 2002
24th amendment: April 11, 2003
25th amendment: June 11, 2004
26th amendment: June 11, 2004
27th amendment: June 10, 2005
28th amendment: June 9, 2006
29th amendment: June 15, 2007
30th amendment: June 4, 2010

31st amendment: June 12, 2012
32nd amendment: June 20, 2014
33rd amendment: June 8, 2016
34th amendment: June 7, 2017
35th amendment: June 19, 2019
36th amendment: July 2, 2021
37th amendment: June 9, 2022
38th amendment: June 11, 2025

Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.
Chairman Yuan-Jen Hsu

Yuan Jen Enterprises Co., Ltd.
Rules of Procedure for Shareholders Meetings

1. The rules of procedures for this Corporation's shareholders meetings, except as otherwise provided by law, regulation, or the articles of incorporation, shall be as provided in these Rules.
2. The company should establish a sign-in register for shareholders or shareholders (collectively "shareholders") to sign in, or shareholders may submit a sign-in card through attending shareholders for proxy sign-in.
   This Corporation 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.
   Shareholders should attend the shareholders' meeting with their attendance card, sign-in card, or other attendance documents; those who are soliciting proxies should also bring their identity documents for verification.
   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.
3. For each shareholders meeting, a shareholder may appoint a proxy to attend the meeting by providing the proxy form issued by this Corporation 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 this Corporation 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 this Corporation, 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 this Corporation 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.
4. 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, plus the number of shares whose voting rights are exercised by correspondence or electronically.
5. The venue for a shareholders meeting shall be the premises of this Corporation, 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.
6. Unless otherwise provided by law or regulation, this Corporation's shareholders meetings shall be convened by the board of directors.
   Changes to how this Corporation 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. This Corporation shall prepare electronic versions of the shareholders meeting notice and proxy forms, and the origins of and explanatory materials relating to all proposals, including proposals for ratification, matters for deliberation, or the election or dismissal of directors or supervisors, and upload them to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) before 30 days before the date of a regular shareholders meeting or before 15 days before the date of a special shareholders meeting. This Corporation shall prepare electronic versions of the shareholders meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials and upload them to the MOPS before 21 days before the date of the regular shareholders meeting or before 15 days before the date of the special shareholders meeting. 15 days before the shareholders' meeting, this Corporation shall prepare the meeting handbook and supplementary meeting materials for shareholders to access at any time. These materials shall be displayed at this Corporation and its stock agency and shall also be distributed at the shareholders' meeting.
   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, 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 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 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 this Corporation 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. A shareholder may propose a recommendation for urging the corporation to promote public interests or fulfill its social responsibilities, provided procedurally the number of items so proposed is limited only to one in accordance with Article 172-1-4 of the Company Act, and no proposal containing more than one item will be included in the meeting agenda.

Prior to the book closure date before a regular shareholders meeting is held, this Corporation 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, this Corporation 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.

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

   It is advisable that shareholders meetings convened by the board of directors be chaired by the chairperson of the board in person and attended by a majority of the directors.

   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.

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

8. This Corporation shall make an uninterrupted audio and video recording of the shareholders meeting.

   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.

9. 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.
   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.
   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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
   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.
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 this Corporation, 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.

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, paragraph 2 of the Company Act.

When this Corporation holds a shareholder meeting, it shall adopt exercise of voting rights by electronic means and may adopt exercise of voting rights by correspondence. 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 this Corporation 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 this Corporation 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 this Corporation, 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 this Corporation'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, 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 chairman of the meeting inquires if there are no objections from all the attending shareholders, the proposal shall be deemed passed, and its effectiveness shall be the same as that of a voting decision. If there are objections, a vote shall be taken in accordance with the preceding paragraph. In addition to the proposals listed on the agenda, any other proposals or amendments or substitutions to the original proposals raised by shareholders must be seconded by other shareholders. The proposer, along with the representatives of the seconding shareholders and their shareholdings, must account for at least one percent of the total voting rights of the issued shares.

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 this Corporation.

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.

15. The election of directors at a shareholders meeting shall be held in accordance with the applicable election and appointment rules adopted by this Corporation, and the voting results shall be announced on-site immediately, including the names of those elected as directors and the numbers of votes with which they were elected, and the names of directors 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.

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 meeting minutes may be produced and distributed in electronic form.
    This Corporation 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. The minutes shall be retained for the duration of the existence of this Corporation.
    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.
    The method of resolution described in the preceding paragraph involves the chairman of the meeting soliciting the opinions of the shareholders. If there are no objections to the proposal from the shareholders, it should be recorded as "Passed by the chairman's inquiry and with no objections from all the attending shareholders." However, if there are objections from the shareholders, the voting method and the number and proportion of votes in favor shall be recorded.
17. On the day of a shareholders meeting, this Corporation 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. If there is any significant information related to the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting that is subject to legal regulations, the company should upload the content to the MOP within the specified time.
18. 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.
19. 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 this Corporation, 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.
20. 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.