Stock Code: 4569

SIXXON TECH. CO., LTD.

2025 Annual Report

(Translation)

Notice to readers

This English-version annual report is a summary translation of the Chinese version and is not an official document of the shareholders' meeting. If there is any discrepancy between the English and Chinese versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Annual report electronic file inquiry website

MOPS: http://mops.twse.com.tw

Website of the Company: https://sixxontech.com

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VI. Company Website: https://sixxontech.com

VII. List of Board Members:

Job title	Name	Nationality or place of registration	Principal work experience and academic qualifications
President	Chin-Wei, Lu	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Chien Hsin University of Science and Technology Director of Global PMX Co., Ltd. General Manager of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd.
Director	Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd.(BVI)	British Virgin Islands	—
	Representative: Hsiao-Chi, Lin	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Department of Chemistry, National Chung Cheng University Institute of Organic Polymers, National Taipei University of Technology Manager of Administration Department, Jian Yi Tech Co., Ltd.
Director	Kuang-Hsiang, Han	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Department of Electrical Engineering, Tatung University Director of Global PMX Co., Ltd.
Director	Jung-Lin, Ger	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Department of Mechanical Engineering, Tatung University Manager of Production Department, Timex Group B.V.
Director	Sui-Cheng, Ho	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Master of Industrial Administration, National Cheng Kung University Director of Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (Taiwan)
Director	Yen-Ju, Lu	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Master of Engineering, New York University Engineer of Hitachi Astemo Americas, Inc.
Independent Director	Yi-Chun, Chen	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Department of Accounting, National Taiwan University MBA, The George Washington University Deputy General Manager of Taishin Securities Co., Ltd.
Independent Director	Kuo-Hsuan, Wang	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Bachelor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Chung Cheng Institute of Technology Executive Deputy General Manager of Neotek Corp. and General Manager of Mainland China Business Department
Independent Director	Chih-Jung, Wu	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Bachelor, Department of Transportation Engineering and Management, Feng Chia University Assistant Manager of Topglow Trading Co., Ltd.

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Table of Contents

Page

One. Report to Shareholders 1

Two. Company Profile 7

I. Date of incorporation 7
II. Introduction of the Group 7
III. History of the Company and the Group 8
IV. Group structure 12
V. Risks 12

Three. Corporate Governance Report 13

I. Organization of the Company 13
II. Information on Directors, General Manager, Deputy General Managers, Assistant Vice Presidents, and the heads of various departments and branches 16
III. Remuneration paid to Directors, Supervisors, General Manager and Deputy General Managers in the most recent year 30
IV. Corporate governance 36
V. Information on professional fees of CPAs 64
VI. Information on replacement of CPAs 64
VII. Where the Company's President, General Manager, or managers in charge of financial or accounting matters has in the most recent year held a position at the accounting firm of its certified public accountant or at an affiliated enterprise of such accounting firm, the name and position of the person, and the period during which the position was held, shall be disclosed 64
VIII. Any transfer of equity interests and/or pledge of change in equity interests (during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report) by a Director, Supervisor, managerial officer, or shareholder with a stake of more than 10 percent during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report 65
IX. Relationship information, if among the company's 10 largest shareholders any one is a related party or a relative within the second degree of kinship of another 66
X. The total number of shares and total equity stake held in any single enterprise by the company, its directors and supervisors, managerial officers, and any companies controlled either directly or indirectly by the company 67

Four. Fundraising 68

I. Capital and shares 68
II. Issuance of corporate bonds 73
III. Disclosure of preferred shares 74
IV. Overseas depository receipts 74
V. Employee share subscription warrants 74
VI. New restricted employee shares 74
VII. Issuance of new shares in connection with mergers or acquisitions or with acquisitions of shares of other companies 74
VIII. Implementation of the Company's capital allocation plans 74

Five. Overview of Business Operations 77

I. Business contents 77
II. Overview of the market, production and sales 92
III. Number of employees 109
IV. Information on disbursements for environmental protection 109
V. Labor relations 110

VI. Cyber security management 113
VII. Important contracts 116
Six. Review and Risks of Financial Position and Financial Performance 117
I. Financial position 117
II. Financial performance 118
III. Cash flow 119
IV. The annual report shall describe the effect upon financial operations of any major capital expenditures during the most recent fiscal year 120
V. Reinvestment policy for the most recent fiscal year, the main reasons for profit or loss, improvement plan, and investment plan for the coming year 120
VI. The section on risks shall analyze and assess the following matters during the most recent fiscal year and as they stood on the date of publication of the annual report 121
VII. Other important matters 140
Seven. Special Notes 141
I. Information related to the Company's affiliates 141
II. Private placement of securities during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report 143
III. Other matters that require additional description 143
IV. Explanation of any material differences from the rules of the R.O.C. in relation to the protection of shareholder equity 143
V. Events as defined in Article 36, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 2 of the Securities and Exchange Act, which may materially affect shareholders' equity or the price of the Company's securities, in the most recent year up till the publication date of this annual report 185

One. Report to Shareholders

Good day to all shareholders,

Thank you for your long-term support and encouragement to Sixxon Tech.

On behalf of the management team, we are pleased to present the Company's operating results for 2025 in this report. In 2025, the tariff policies implemented by the United States on specific industries and products, together with geopolitical risks and the ongoing restructuring of global supply chains, have led certain customers to adjust their procurement and production strategies. As a result, the overall precision manufacturing industry faces a certain degree of challenges and uncertainties.

In response to the aforementioned challenges, Sixxon Tech. remains committed to providing comprehensive, quality-oriented solutions. Through stable manufacturing capabilities and continuous process optimization, the Company achieved operating revenue of NT$1.817 billion, representing an increase of 25% compared with the previous year, while net operating income reached NT$145 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 53.46%. These results reflect the Company's efforts in product portfolio optimization, market expansion, and the enhancement of internal management efficiency.

On behalf of the Board of Directors and the management team, we would like to sincerely thank all of our employees, shareholders, partners, banks, and professional organizations for your support and trust, which have provided the greatest impetus for us. We look forward to your continued support for our future growth and success and we are committed to creating more value for all our shareholders.

I. 2025 Business Report

(I) 2025 Business plan implementation results:

Sixxon Tech. achieved a net operating revenue of NT$1,817,578 thousand, net profit after tax of NT$126,554 thousand, and earnings per share of NT$4.13 in 2025. The Company mainly sells in the regions covering Asia, Europe and the Americas. About 60% of the operating revenue comes from international auto manufacturers, and nearly 30% comes from industrial application leaders such as lasers and optical communication companies.

Unit: NT$ thousand; %

Item	2025	2024	Percentage of change
Net operating revenue	1,817,578	1,451,874	25.19
Gross operating profit	378,644	321,457	17.79
Operating income	145,201	94,616	53.46
Net profit before tax	126,712	245,422	(48.37)
Net profit after tax	126,554	245,103	(48.37)

(II) Budget execution:

According to the current laws and regulations, the Company did not disclose the financial forecasts for 2025. The overall actual operating conditions and performance are roughly equivalent to the business plan formulated internally by the Company.

(III) Analysis of financial income, expenses and profitability:

Unit: %; NT$

Item		2025	2024
Financial structure	Debt to asset ratio %	21.97	14.67
	Long-term capital to property, plant and equipment %	214.74	189.82
Solvency capability	Current ratio %	1,164.22	468.43
	Quick ratio %	942.47	375.43
Profitability	Return on assets %	3.97	8.05
	Return on shareholders' equity %	4.54	9.07
	Net profit margin %	6.96	16.88
	Earnings per share (NT$)	4.13	7.91

(IV) Research and development status:

Sixxon Tech. is a professional manufacturer of ultra-high-precision metal components. The Company's main technology is in the process research and development of CNC lathes, milling machines, turning/milling automatic lathes, progressive stamping press, surface treatment and so on. The Company uses professional 3D design software as a development assistance tool. The on-site monitoring software is used to maximize equipment availability and efficiency, and precision instruments are used to test quality, ensuring superior product quality. Therefore, in the development process of new products, the focus of research and development is the selection of machinery and equipment, the design of manufacturing processes, the development and manufacturing of fixtures required in the process, and the innovation of testing and inspection tools and automated testing in the process.

The technology developed can be used in the processing of precision metal products in various industries. In addition to providing components and mold products required by various industries such as automotive, industrial, 3C, and medical, the company has been actively developing components related to cooling systems, semiconductors, sports equipment, and drones, with the aim of expanding into new fields in recent years. Under the leadership of a professional R&D team, in addition to inviting experts and scholars in specialized fields into the plants for guidance, Sixxon Tech. also recruits international talents to improve R&D and technological efficiency, so that the Company has the advantages in quality and technology to win customers in different products and markets.

II. Summary of the 2026 Business Plan

(I) Business approach:

Sixxon Tech. focuses on using its existing technology and experience to strengthen business cooperation with existing customers, continues developing various new products, and keeps striving for new projects. The Company also expands into new fields and co-develops various new products with potential customers, particularly in AI-related cooling systems, semiconductors, and optical communications. While maintaining high product quality, the Company works on increasing the proportion of automated production lines and optimizing the processes to reduce production costs at the same time.

After the supply chain restructuring due to geopolitical conflicts, Southeast Asian countries which are close to China, offering labor cost advantages and large markets potential, have become the priority areas for international manufacturers; Thailand is the center of the automotive industry and precision industry manufacturing in the

ASEAN region. As the forerunner of the New Southbound Project, Sixxon Tech. has been deeply rooted in the local area for many years and has great advantages. It will be a favorable factor for future development.

(II) Expected sales volume and basis:

The Company's expected shipment volume in 2026 is expected to continue to grow due to the increase in original product orders from major customers and the gradual entry of new products into mass production. The increase in estimated shipment volume this year is based on the long-term demand forecast provided by customers, new project development progress and production capacity planning.

(III) Important production and sales policies:

In terms of Sixxon Tech.'s production policy, the Company provides customers with total product solutions with its competitive advantages such as one-stop production, advanced manufacturing processes, and high-quality yields. The Company also focuses on providing high-quality and high-yield products to keep a stable cooperative relationship with customers. In consideration of manufacturing capacity planning, the Company commenced the construction of the fifth plant in 2024. The Plant 5 was completed in 2025, and the Company has subsequently installed new equipment and made capital expenditures to meet the mass production demands of new customers and new products.

In terms of sales policy, the goal is to satisfy the needs of existing customers and actively strive for new orders; develop potential customers and fully cooperate with new customers to develop the products they need. The Company also actively expands its presence in key application markets, including automotive and industrial applications, and increases the sales proportion of high value-added products.

III. Future development strategies of the Company

Looking forward to the future, the application of technology products will become more diversified and popular. The fields such as new energy vehicles, cooling systems, semiconductors, optical communications and medical products will rapidly upgrade the demand for new products, new materials, and new processes, coupled with the trend of demand for miniaturization, lightweight, and durability in end products, the market demand for high-precision components will also increase. Sixxon Tech. will continue to focus on high-precision product development and investment in automated equipment, and provides customers with high value-added integrated services by accelerating technological innovation, product upgrades, and optimizing production resource allocation.

In addition, in response to customers' requirements for new vehicle model and platform development, the Company continues to deepen its cooperation with existing customers. Through process optimization and supply chain management, it aims to mitigate the impact of external environmental fluctuations on its operations. Meanwhile, the Company strengthens its technical services and overall solution capabilities to enhance customer stickiness, thereby driving overall revenue growth and improving market competitiveness. With the joint efforts of the team and based on its advanced R&D capabilities and production strength, the Company will actively expand its domestic and overseas customer base and strengthen strategic cooperation, thereby continuously expanding its operating scale and diversification.

IV. Impacts from the external competitive environment, regulatory environment and overall business environment

In 2025, major economies have gradually shifted their monetary policies toward easing. However, the implementation of tariff policies by the United States government, along with escalating geopolitical tensions, continues to create a high degree of uncertainty in the global economic and trade environment and has accelerated the restructuring of global supply chains. Amid these trends, the precision components manufacturing industry faces challenges arising from the reorganization of global supply chain systems and the reshaping of competitive industry structures. In response, Sixxon Tech. will continue to strengthen its R&D capabilities, enhance manufacturing automation, optimize its cost structure, and deepen its presence in Southeast Asia, with the aim of improving overall competitiveness and capturing opportunities arising from supply chain restructuring.

Thailand is not only the largest automobile producer in Southeast Asia and a major global automotive export hub, but has also seen continued growth in high value-added industrial activities under the 4.0 policy in Thailand. The Company has cultivated the Thai market for many years and has established a solid local operating foundation along with strong industry linkages. In addition, the Company is located in one of the core areas of the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC) initiative, which features well-developed manufacturing clusters and transportation infrastructure. This enables enhanced logistics efficiency and industrial productivity, providing strong support for the Company's future operational development.

With respect to regulations and sustainable development, as sustainability trends continue to evolve and the relevant regulatory frameworks become more comprehensive, governments worldwide are actively advancing environmental protection and carbon reduction policies. In response to rapid changes in the overall environment, the Taiwan government has successively implemented various institutional reforms and related regulations. Meanwhile, the Thai government has promoted the Climate Change Master Plan 2015-2050 and adopted the Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) economic model as a national development strategy, aiming to drive sustainable transformation and realize the Thailand

4.0 vision. These policy and regulatory developments have an impact on production standards, R&D directions, and supply chain management in the precision components manufacturing industry. The Company will continue to closely monitor such developments and adjust its strategies accordingly to maintain its competitiveness.

In response to the aforementioned external environmental challenges, Sixxon Tech. upholds a philosophy of prudent management and sustainable development, adhering to a quality-first principle. The Company actively aligns with domestic and international policies, strengthens corporate governance and information transparency, and, on the basis of financial transparency and sound operations, is committed to safeguarding and enhancing shareholders' interests.

Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd.

President: Chin-Wei, Lu

General Manager: Jung-Lin, Ger

Accounting Officer: Wei-Neng, Wang

Two. Company Profile

I. Date of incorporation: January 20, 2020

II. Introduction of the Group

Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") is a holding company incorporated in the British Cayman Islands (hereinafter referred to as "Cayman Islands") on January 20, 2020. Upon resolution of the Board meeting on March 23, 2020 and the Shareholders' Meeting on March 30, 2020, the Company issued new shares to acquire Global-Thaixon Precision Industry Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "GT"), Thaixon Tech Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "TT") and Caltech (Hong Kong) Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Caltech"), and so on companies for 100% shares and for 100% debt entitlement of GT and TT held by the original parent company, Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (Cayman). After the organization restructure, the Company became the holding company of GT, TT and Caltech. GT and TT are mainly engaged in the design, manufacturing, processing and sales of precision metal components for Automotive, Industry, 3C and Medical products; Caltech is the Company's contact window for foreign trade orders. In March 2024, the Company established a sub-subsidiary, Align Co., Ltd., which primarily engaged in the sales of medical equipment and related components. In December 2024, the Company established a Singapore subsidiary, Singxon Pte. Ltd., as the treasury management center.

1990
Global-Thaixon Plant I established

2000
Global-Thaixon Plant II established

2001
Establishment of Thaixon Tech

2007
Establishment of Caltech
Thaixon Tech established Plant III, Building 1

2019
Global-Thaixon Plant IV established

2020
Establishment of Sixxon Tech.
Thaixon Tech established Plant III, Building 2

2023
Sixxon Tech.-KY (4569) listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange on July 31, 2023

2024
Establishment of Align
Establishment of Singxon

2025
Global-Thaixon Plant V established

III. History of the Company and the Group

Month/Year	Important Milestones
December 1980	Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (Taiwan) (hereinafter referred to as "Sixxon Tech.") was incorporated in Taoyuan, Taiwan.
July 1990	Subsidiary Thaixon Precision Industry Co., Ltd. registered and incorporated in Thailand, with paid-in capital of THB 25 million.
June 1994	Thaixon Precision Industry Co., Ltd. renamed to Global-Thaixon Precision Industry Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as GT).
October 1995	GT increased capital by THB 10 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 35 million.
December 1997	Received the Outstanding Supplier Award from Fujitsu Corporation.
October 1997	Construction of the Phase 2 plant for GT Plant I for the production of precision automotive parts and components.
November 1997	GT increased capital by THB 20 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 55 million.
December 1999	Received the Seagate LLC Blue Business Award.
November 2000	GT increased capital by THB 10 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 65 million.
December 2000	GT increased capital by THB 20 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 85 million.
January 2001	GT increased capital by THB 20 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 105 million.
July 2001	GT increased capital by THB 10 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 115 million.
August 2001	GT increased capital by THB 30 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 145 million.
August 2001	GT expanded its Plant II to supply hard-disk motors and automotive components.
September 2001	GT increased capital by THB 10 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 155 million.

Month/Year	Important Milestones
December 2001	Subsidiary Thaixon Tech Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "TT"), registered and incorporated in Thailand, with paid-in capital of THB 25 million.
January 2002	GT acquired S.G.T. Technology Industry Co., Ltd. and re-acquire a company number.
	GT increased capital by THB 7.5 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 162.5 million.
July 2002	TT increased capital by THB 30 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 50 million.
February 2004	GT Plant II obtained ISO 9001 Quality Management System Certification (precision machining of automotive components).
February 2004	GT Plant II obtained ISO/TS 16949 Automotive Industry Quality Management System Certification.
December 2004	GT won the Blue Chip Award from Minebea Group Co., Ltd.
February 2005	TT increased capital by THB 5 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 55 million.
December 2005	GT Plant II obtained ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Certification.
July 2007	TT Phase 1 plant addition, mainly to produce stamping parts for hard-disk drive components.
August 2007	The subsidiary, Caltech (Hong Kong) Ltd. (Caltech), was incorporated in Hong Kong.
May 2008	GT was awarded the Blue Chip Award by NIDEC CORPORATION.
October 2008	The Phase 2 expansion of GT Plant II became a plant for automobile parts and components.
December 2008	GT received the Toshiba Electronic Devices & Storage Corporation Blue Chip Award.
November 2009	GT won the Toyota Production System (TPS) Outstanding Manufacturer Award from Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.

Month/Year	Important Milestones
December 2010	GT won the Asian Regional Outstanding Manufacturer Award from Continental AG.
December 2010	GT Plant I obtained ISO 9001 Quality Management System Certification (precision machining).
May 2011	GT Plant I obtained ISO 9001 Quality Management System Certification (precision machining of automobile parts and components). GT Plant I obtained ISO/TS 16949 Automotive Industry Quality Management System Certification.
May 2012	Construction of Phase 3 additional plants for GT Plant I, including warehousing, medical equipment and employee cafeterias.
December 2012	GT Plant II obtained ISO/OHSAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System Certification.
November 2013	TT obtained ISO/OHSAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Certification.
September 2014	TT obtained ISO 9001 Quality Management System Certification (stamping, machining and galvanizing manufacturing). TT obtained ISO/TS 16949 Automotive Industry Quality Management System Certification. TT obtained ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Certification.
March 2015	GT Plant I obtained EN ISO 13485 Medical Device Quality Management System Certification.
June 2015	GT Plant I obtained ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Certification. GT Plant II obtained ISO 50001 Energy Management System Certification.
March 2016	GT won the Outstanding Business Award from SUMIDA Corporation.
October 2016	Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (Cayman) (hereinafter referred to as “Sixxon Cayman”) was established.
November 2016	Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “Sixxon Precision Machinery”) was incorporated in Taoyuan, Taiwan.

Month/Year	Important Milestones
December 2016	Sixxon Precision Machinery acquired the main business and assets of Taiwan Sixxon through transfer; Sixxon Cayman acquired GT, TT, Caltech and 100% equity of Sixxon Precision Machinery.
March 2017	GT obtained EU CE mark medical device certification.
March 2018	GT Plant I obtained ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Certification.
July 2018	GT increased capital by THB 227.5 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 390 million.
November 2019	Global PMX Co., Ltd. issued new shares to acquire 100% of the equity of Sixxon Precision Machinery held by Sixxon Cayman.
December 2019	GT Plant II obtained EN ISO 13485 Medical Device Quality Management System Certification.
December 2019	Completed the construction of Phase 1 of GT Plant IV, including automatic warehousing and automobile parts and components plant.
January 2020	Sixxon Cayman invested and established Sixxon Technology in the British Cayman Islands with the initial capital of NT$ 10 thousand.
March 2020	Sixxon Technology increased capital and issued 21,090 thousand new shares to the original parent company, Sixxon Cayman, to obtain 100% of the shares of GT, TT and Caltech; Sixxon Technology increased its capital and issued 6,409 thousand shares of new shares to obtain 100% of its debt entitlement in GT and TT. Paid-in capital became NT$ 27,500 thousand.
June 2020	Sixxon Cayman conducted a share repurchase plan. All shareholders exchanged 2 common shares of Sixxon Cayman for 1 share of common share of Sixxon Tech. Sixxon Tech. and Sixxon Cayman broke away from the parent-subsidiary relationship.
September 2020	Completed the Phase 2 of TT plant, including industrial equipment parts and auto parts and components plants.
February 2021	Taiwan office established.
May 2021	TT increased capital by THB 72.3 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 127.3 million.

Month/Year	Important Milestones
October 2021	GT was awarded the honor of Toshiba Information Equipment (Phils.), Inc. Partner Award.
June 2022	GT was awarded the title of Teradyne, Inc. of United States Outstanding Supplier Award.
June 2023	TWSE approved the public offering of the Company's shares.
July 2023	Increased capital by NT$ 35 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of NT$ 310 million.
July 2023	The Company's shares are listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.
January 2024	GT obtained aerospace manufacturing certification AS 9100D (technically equivalent to EN 9100: 2018, JISQ 9100: 2016 and KSQ 9100: 2018).
March 2024	Sub-subsidiary Align Co., Ltd. was registered in Thailand.
October 2024	GT increased capital by THB 37.5 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 427.5 million.
October 2024	TT increased capital by THB 32.7 million in cash, resulting in a paid-in capital of THB 160 million.
December 2024	Subsidiary Singxon Pte. Ltd. was registered in Singapore.
January 2025	GT Plant Ⅴ completed and obtained usage license.
January 2025	Issued 1st Unsecured Convertible Bond.
May 2025	GT and TT obtained ISO 14064-1 Certification.
August 2025	Amalgamation of TT into GT.

IV. Group structure

Please refer to Chapter Seven of the Annual Report for special notes.

V. Risks

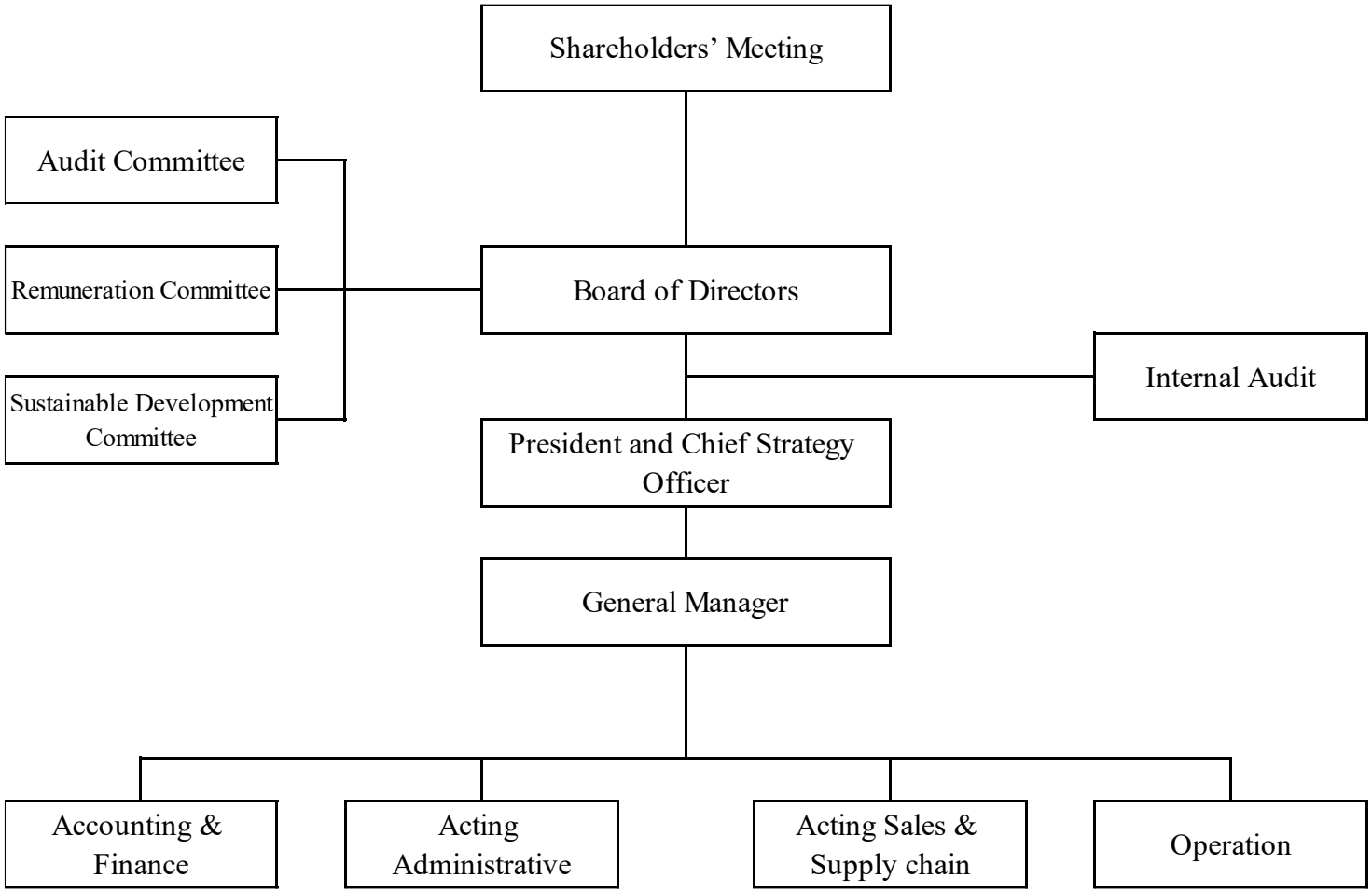
Please refer to Chapter Six of the Annual Report for the analysis and assessment of risks.

Three. Corporate Governance Report

I. Organization of the Company

(I) Organizational system

1. Organizational structure



2. Business of each department

By department	Major functions
Board of Directors	(1) Planning the Group's operations and policies, and setting operational goals. (2) Appoint the Company's key managers to execute the Company's operations and business promotion.
Audit Committee	To supervise the business and financial status of the Group, the proper presentation of financial statements, and the effective implementation of internal controls.
Remuneration Committee	Formulate and regularly review the policies, systems, standards and structures of the performance evaluation and remuneration of directors and managers, and regularly evaluate and determine the remuneration of directors and managers.
Sustainable Development Committee	Take the risk of Environment, Society and Corporate Governance into account, plan the strategy for sustainable development, and should do and execute the plan according to the strategy for sustainable development of the Company.
Internal Audit	(1) Responsible for the review of the internal control system, various rules and regulations, and the formulation and implementation of the annual audit plan. (2) Assisting the Board of Directors and management in inspecting and evaluating the internal control system and measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of operations, and providing timely improvement suggestions as the basis for the revision of the internal control system to ensure the continuous and effective operation of the internal control system. (3) Coordination of internal audits and external audits. (4) Conducting the revision, implementation, interpretation and consultation services of the Procedures for Ethical Corporate Management and Code of Conduct, and the registration and filing of report contents and supervision of implementation, and reporting to the Board of Directors on a regular basis.
Chief Strategy Officer	Formulate the Company's short-, medium- and long-term business strategies, and medium- and long-term goals for building competitive advantages, including product development directions and investment development plans.
General Manager	(1) Instruct the operating divisions to plan, organize, direct or command, coordinate, review and control the operating principles of the Board of Directors. (2) Establish and improve the Group's management system and organizational structure, comprehensively manage the Company's affairs, and achieve the Group's business management and development goals. (3) Planning and implementation of the resolutions of the board of directors. (4) Establishment and promotion of various rules and regulations. (5) Consolidate and analyze the daily operation performance of each department and formulate and submit improvement suggestions.
Accounting and Finance	(1) Coordinate the Company's accounting treatment, and the collection and analysis of implementation cost data. (2) Preparation of financial statements and creation and analysis of financial information for management purposes. (3) The Company's overall financial planning, capital allocation and risk management. (4) Handle imported goods and customs affairs in a timely manner to ensure compliance with the regulations of the Investment Commission of Thailand.

By department	Major functions
Acting Administrative	Administration of the establishment and implementation of general affairs. Including Human Resources: (1) Establishment of personnel regulations, recruitment, training, salary, evaluation, and reward-related operations of human resources. (2) Establishment and implementation of industrial safety policies and management of safety and health related operations. (3) Assisting in the establishment and implementation of the Company's administrative and general affairs management. (4) Evaluate and implement matters related to fulfilling social responsibilities and promoting sustainable development in order to connect with international development trends. Information: (1) Responsible for the planning, execution and management of the Company's information operations. (2) Maintaining and managing information equipment/Internet related software and hardware. (3) Planning and implementation of cybersecurity operations.
Acting Sales & Supply Chain	(1) Formulate the planning and execution of product marketing and market strategies, liaise with customers and vendors, respond and solve problems, and follow up on delivery. (2) Formulation, execution and control of the production plan. (3) Access control and shipment management of materials and finished products. (4) Formulation and execution of procurement plans; coordination, supervision, evaluation and management of suppliers. (5) Execution and control of annual budget.
Operation	(1) Product and market operations, development and management. (2) Responsible for customer product technology support, product reliability and function verification. (3) Product manufacturing and process recording implementation. (4) Analysis and improvement of process defects, and establishment and revision of specifications. (5) Maintenance, repair, calibration of equipment and instruments. (6) Responsible for product research and development, new product process design and sampling, and collection and management of product research and development process data. (7) Establishment of quality policies, quality regulations and standards for each product . (8) The planning and execution of quality assurance, quality inspection and control, to ensure that the quality meets the expected standards of customers. (9) Handling of complaints from customers.

II. Information on Directors, General Manager, Deputy General Managers, Assistant Vice Presidents, and the heads of various departments and branches

(I) Directors

1. Information of Directors

April 19, 2026; Unit: Shares; %

Job title	Nationality or place of registration	Name	Gender and age	Date of election	Term of office	Commence-ment date of first term	Shares held at time of election		Shares currently held		Shares currently held by spouse and minor children		Share held through nominees		Principal work experience and academic qualifications	Positions held concurrently in the Company and in any other company	Other managerial officer, director or supervisor with which the person has a relationship of spouse or relative within the second degree			Remarks
							Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio			Job title	Name	Relationship	
President	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Chin-Wei, Lu (Note 6)	Male 71-80	2023.6.20	3 years	2020.6.30	733,332	2.67	738,332	2.41	0	0.00	794,920	2.60	Chien Hsin University of Science and Technology Director of Global PMX Co., Ltd. General Manager of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd.	Chief Strategy Officer of the Company Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (Cayman) Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI) Director of Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (Taiwan) Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. Director of New Giant Limited Director of Coastal Phoenix Limited President of Zhengiue Investment Co., Ltd. Director of Imoberdorf AG President of GT President of Caltech	Director	Yen-Ju, Lu	Father and son	Note 1

Job title	Nationality or place of registration	Name	Gender and age	Date of election	Term of office	Commence-ment date of first term	Shares held at time of election		Shares currently held		Shares currently held by spouse and minor children		Share held through nominees		Principal work experience and academic qualifications	Positions held concurrently in the Company and in any other company	Other managerial officer, director or supervisor with which the person has a relationship of spouse or relative within the second degree			Remarks
							Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio			Job title	Name	Relationship	
Director	British Virgin Islands	Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd.(BVI)	—	2023.6.20	3 years	2020.6.30	11,430,841	41.57	11,130,841	36.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Representative: Hsiao-Chi, Lin (Note 3)	Female 41-50	2023.6.20	3 years	2020.6.30	88,000	0.32	88,000	0.29	0	0.00	904,200	2.95	Department of Chemistry, National Chung Cheng University Institute of Organic Polymers, National Taipei University of Technology Manager of Administration Department, Jian Yi Tech Co., Ltd.	Supervisor of Jian Yi Tech Co., Ltd. Supervisor of Upper Class Tech Co., Ltd. Supervisor of Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (Taiwan) Director of Bonus First Limited Director of Ace Advantage Limited President of An Yong Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—
Director	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Kuang-Hsiang, Han (Note 4)	Male 81-90	2023.6.20	3 years	2021.3.15	733,332	2.67	367,332	1.20	366,100	1.20	1,168,200	3.82	Department of Electrical Engineering, Tatung University Director of Global PMX Co., Ltd.	President of Dingsheng Investment Co., Ltd. Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI)	—	—	—	—
Director	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Jung-Lin, Ger	Male 71-80	2023.6.20	3 years	2020.6.30	236,666	0.86	320,666	1.05	218,066	0.71	222,000	0.73	Department of Mechanical Engineering, Tatung University Manager of Production Department, Timex Group B.V.	General Manager of the Company Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (Cayman) Director of Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (Taiwan) Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. Director of Hetong Investment Co., Ltd. Director of Professional Alliance International Limited Director of Imoberdorf AG Director and Managing Director of GT Director and Managing Director of Caltech Director of Singxon	—	—	—	—

Job title	Nationality or place of registration	Name	Gender and age	Date of election	Term of office	Commence-ment date of first term	Shares held at time of election		Shares currently held		Shares currently held by spouse and minor children		Share held through nominees		Principal work experience and academic qualifications	Positions held concurrently in the Company and in any other company	Other managerial officer, director or supervisor with which the person has a relationship of spouse or relative within the second degree			Remarks
							Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio			Job title	Name	Relationship	
Director	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Sui-Cheng, Ho	Male 81-90	2023.6.20	3 years	2020.6.30	366,666	1.33	366,666	1.20	366,666	1.20	0	0.00	Master of Industrial Administration, National Cheng Kung University Director of Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (Taiwan)	Director of Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (Taiwan) Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (Cayman) Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI) Supervisor of Sixxon Precision Machinery (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. Director of Global PMX Co., Ltd. President of Huakete Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—
Director	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Yen-Ju, Lu (Note 5)	Male 41-50	2023.6.20	3 years	2020.6.30	0	0.00	7,000	0.02	0	0.00	233,640	0.76	Master of Engineering, New York University Engineer of Hitachi Astemo Americas, Inc.	Operation Director of GT R&D Manager and Maintenance & Facility Manager of GT	President	Chin-Wei, Lu	Father and son	—
Independent Director	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Yi-Chun, Chen	Female 51-60	2023.6.20	3 years	2020.6.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	Department of Accounting, National Taiwan University MBA, The George Washington University Deputy General Manager of Taishin Securities Co., Ltd.	Supervisor of Union Auto international Co., Ltd. Independent Director of Whetron Electronics Co., Ltd. Representative of Weijie Creative Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—
Independent Director	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Kuo-Hsuan, Wang	Male 61-70	2023.6.20	3 years	2020.11.9	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	Bachelor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Chung Cheng Institute of Technology Executive Deputy General Manager of Neotek Corp. and General Manager of Mainland China Business Department	Consultant of NeoSCM Ltd. Director of Dalian Deyuan Industry Co.,Ltd. Director of Shenyang Yinghao Machinery Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—

Job title	Nationality or place of registration	Name	Gender and age	Date of election	Term of office	Commence-ment date of first term	Shares held at time of election		Shares currently held		Shares currently held by spouse and minor children		Share held through nominees		Principal work experience and academic qualifications	Positions held concurrently in the Company and in any other company	Other managerial officer, director or supervisor with which the person has a relationship of spouse or relative within the second degree			Remarks
							Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio			Job title	Name	Relationship	
Independent Director	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Chih-Jung, Wu	Male 51-60	2023.6.20	3 years	2020.6.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	Bachelor, Department of Transportation Engineering and Management, Feng Chia University Assistant Manager of Topglow Trading Co., Ltd.	President and General Manager of KJ Applied Material Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—

Note 1: The President and the General Manager are not the same person, spouses or relatives of each other within the first degree of kinship.

Note 2: The Audit Committee is composed of the independent directors and performs the duties of the Company's supervisors.

Note 3: Hsiao-Chi, Lin holds 100% of the equity of Ace Advantage Limited; Ace Advantage Limited holds 904,200 shares of the Company with a shareholding ratio of 2.95%.

Note 4: Kuang-Hsiang, Han holds 30% equity of Clear Promise Limited; Clear Promise Limited holds 1,168,200 shares of the Company, with a shareholding ratio of 3.82%.

Note 5: Yen-Ju, Lu holds 20% of the equity of Coastal Phoenix Limited; Coastal Phoenix Limited holds 1,168,200 shares of the Company, with a shareholding ratio of 3.82%.

Note 6: Chin-Wei, Lu holds 60% of the equity of Coastal Phoenix Limited; Coastal Phoenix Limited holds 1,168,200 shares of the Company, with a shareholding ratio of 3.82%.

2. Major shareholders of corporate shareholders

April 19, 2026

Name of corporate shareholder	Major shareholders of corporate shareholders
Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI)	Cheng-Sheng, Lin (18.19%); Chin-Wei, Lu (18.18%); Kuang-Hsiang, Han (18.18%); Jung-Lin, Ger (9.09%); Sui-Cheng, Ho (9.09%); Hung-Tse, Lin (9.09%); Chien-Jen, Wang (9.09%); Jun-Ching, Liuui (9.09%)

3. Major shareholders of corporate shareholders who are corporate bodies: None.

(II) Disclosure of professional qualifications of Directors and Supervisors and Independence of Independent Directors

Condition / Name	Professional qualifications and experience (Note 1)	Independence analysis (Note 2)	Number of other public companies at which the person concurrently serves as an independent director
Chin-Wei, Lu	Graduated from Chien Hsin University of Science and Technology, he used to be the Director of Global PMX Co., Ltd. and General Manager of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. At present, he is President and Chief Strategy Officer of the Company, Director of Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (Taiwan), Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (Cayman), Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI), Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Director of New Giant Limited, Director of Coastal Phoenix Limited, President of Zhengiue Investment Co., Ltd., President of GT and President of Caltech. He possesses good operational judgment management, industry knowledge, global market outlook, and leadership.	Not applicable	—
Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI) Representative: Hsiao-Chi, Lin	Bachelor of Chemistry, National Chung Cheng University and Master of Molecular Science, National Taiwan Taipei University of Technology, previously served as department manager of Jian Yi Tech Co., Ltd. At present, she is the Company's Corporate Representative, Supervisor of Jian Yi Tech Co., Ltd., Supervisor of Upper Class Tech Co., Ltd., Supervisor of Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (Taiwan), Director of Bonus First Limited, Director of Ace Advantage Limited, and President of An Yong Co., Ltd. She possesses operational judgment, management ability, industry knowledge, crisis handling, international market perspective, and leadership skills.	Not applicable	—

Condition / Name	Professional qualifications and experience (Note 1)	Independence analysis (Note 2)	Number of other public companies at which the person concurrently serves as an independent director
Kuang-Hsiang, Han	Bachelor's degree in Department of Electrical Engineering of Tatung University, formerly served as Director of Global PMX Co., Ltd. At present, he is a Director of the Company, President of Dingsheng Investment Co., Ltd. and Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI). He has deep operational judgment, business management experience, industry knowledge, international market perspective and leadership.	Not applicable	—
Jung-Lin, Ger	Graduated from the Department of Mechanical Engineering of Tatung University, he was the Manager of the Production Department of Timex Group B.V. Currently acting as the Director and General Manager of the Company, Director and Managing Director of GT, Director and Managing Director of Caltech, Director of Singxon, Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (Cayman), Director of Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (Taiwan), Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Director of Professional Alliance International Limited, and Director of Hetong Investment Co., Ltd., with deep operational judgment, and management, industry knowledge, crisis handling, international market outlook, and leadership abilities.	Not applicable	—
Sui-Cheng, Ho	Master of Industrial Administration, National Cheng Kung University, Director of the Company, Director of Global PMX Co., Ltd., Supervisor of Sixxon Precision Machinery (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., Director of Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (Taiwan), Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (Cayman), Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI) and Director of Huakete Co., Ltd. Possessed with business judgment, management, industry knowledge, global market outlook and leadership abilities.	Not applicable	—
Yen-Ju, Lu	Master of Engineering, New York University, former Engineer of Hitachi Astemo Americas, Inc. Director of the Company, Operation Director, R&D Manager and Maintenance & Facility Manager of GT. In-depth business judgment, business management, industry knowledge, international market outlook and leadership abilities.	Not applicable	—
Yi-Chun, Chen	She received a bachelor's degree in accounting from National Taiwan University and an MBA degree from The George Washington University. She was the Deputy General Manager of Taishin Securities Co., Ltd., and is currently the Supervisor of Union Auto international Co., Ltd., Independent Director of Whetron Electronics Co., Ltd. and the Representative of Weijie Creative Co., Ltd. At present, she is an Independent Director of the Company, a member of the Audit Committee, and a member of the Remuneration Committee. She holds at least 12 credits of accounting, finance, auditing, or tax-related subjects from junior college or above recognized by the Ministry of Education, and has passed the CPA Examination in Maryland, USA. Evidence that she has expertise in accounting or finance.	Compliant	1

Condition / Name	Professional qualifications and experience (Note 1)	Independence analysis (Note 2)	Number of other public companies at which the person concurrently serves as an independent director
Chih-Jung, Wu	Degree in Transportation Engineering and Management from Feng Chia University. Former Assistant Manager of Topglow Trading Co., Ltd. and Director of Altmos Global Co., Ltd, and is currently the President and General Manager of KJ Applied Material Co., Ltd. At present, he is an Independent Director and a member of the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee of the Company.	Compliant	—
Kuo-Hsuan, Wang	Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering from Chung Cheng Institute of Technology. Formerly the Executive Deputy General Manager of Neotek Corp., and the General Manager of the Mainland China Business Department. Currently services as a Consultant of NeoSCM Ltd., Director of Dalian Deyuan Industry Co., Ltd. and Director of Shenyang Yinghao Machinery Co., Ltd. At present, he is an Independent Director and a member of the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee of the Company.	Compliant	—

Note 1: None of the Company's directors has the conditions described in Article 30 of the Company Act.

Note 2: The Company's independent directors meet the requirements of independence, including but not limited to

(1) Neither themselves nor their spouses or second-degree relatives serve as directors, supervisors or employees of the Company or any of its affiliates.

(2) Neither the person, their spouse or a second-degree relative (or in the name of another person) owns any shares of the Company.

(3) Not serving as a director, supervisor or employee of a company with which the Company has a specific relationship (refer to Article 3, Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 5 – 8 of the Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies).

(4) No amount of remuneration received from providing commercial, legal, financial and accounting services to the Company or its affiliates in the last two years.

(III) Diversity and independence of the Board of Directors

The candidate nomination system is adopted for the election of the Company's directors. In accordance with the "Procedure for Election of Directors" and the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles," the composition of the Board of Directors should consider diversity, and formulate an appropriate diversity policy based on the Company's operations, business model and development needs. It should include but not be limited to the following two major standards:

1. Board of Directors diversity policy:

(1) Basic conditions and values: Gender, age, nationality, and culture.

(2) Professional knowledge and skills: Professional background (such as law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing, or technology), professional skills, and industry experience.

Members of the Board of Directors shall generally possess the knowledge, skills, and attainments necessary for the performance of their duties, and shall have the following abilities as a whole:

A. Operational judgment	B. Accounting and financial analysis ability
C. Business management ability	D. Risk management ability
E. Crisis management ability	F. Industry knowledge
G. An international market perspective	H. Leadership and decision-making ability

2. Management objectives of the diversity and independence of the Board of Directors and progress of achievement:

(1) Management objectives:

A. Independent directors shall not serve consecutively for more than three terms.

B. Any gender accounted for one-third of the total number of directors..

C. Among the Board members, the number of directors who also serve as the Company's managerial officers does not exceed one-third of the board seats.

D. No more than three directors shall be spouses or relatives within the second degree of kinship.

(2) Achievements:

When the Company elects directors, not only their professional background but also the diversity of directors is considered. The Company currently has nine directors, three of which are independent directors. The number of directors who are concurrently employees of the Company accounts for 33.33% (the number of directors who also serve as the Company's managerial officers does not exceed one-third of the total number of directors), and the independent directors account for 33.33%, and the general directors accounted for 33.34%; 44.45% of people are over 70 years old. 11.11% of people are between 61-70 years old, 22.22% of people are between 51-60 years old, and 22.22% of people are between 41-50 years old. In addition, the Company also pays attention to gender equality in the composition of the Board of Directors. Currently, there are two female directors, accounting for 22.22%, and the goal of diversity has been fulfilled. The professional backgrounds of board members include accounting and industrial operations. The board members have diversified industrial and academic backgrounds and can give professional opinions from different perspectives, which is of great help in improving the Company's operating performance and management efficiency.

(3) Explanation for Not Meeting the One-Third Threshold:

The Company has not yet achieved the target of having at least one-third of its Board members represented by a single gender. This is primarily attributable to the limited availability of female senior executives and qualified professionals with director-level experience within the industry in which the Company operates. As a result, the pool of eligible female director candidates remains relatively limited.

To further advance gender diversity on the Board and work toward achieving the target, the Company has established and continues to implement the following measures:

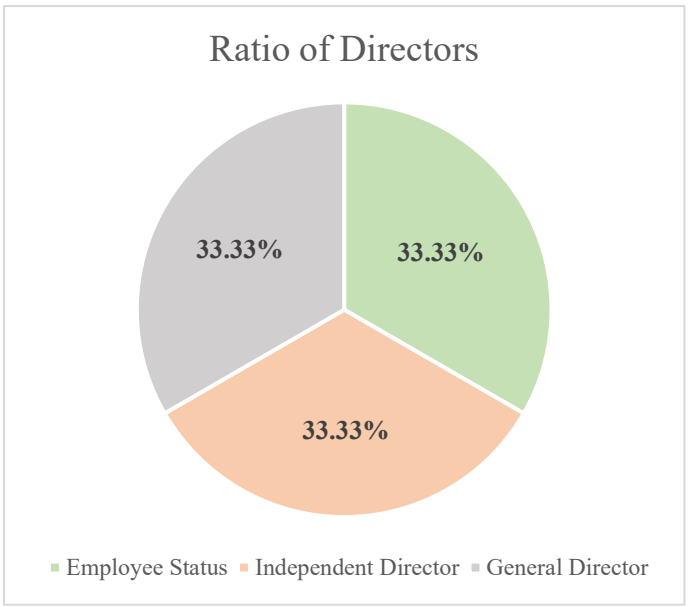
- Incorporate gender diversity as a key consideration in the director nomination policy. Future director nominations will explicitly take gender balance into account with the aim of increasing the proportion of female directors.
- During the director nomination and election process, actively identify and give priority consideration to qualified female candidates with relevant professional expertise and industry experience.
- Strengthen the development of female senior executives and build a robust internal talent pipeline to expand the pool of diverse candidates for future Board appointments.

A. Diversity of the composition of the Board of Directors:

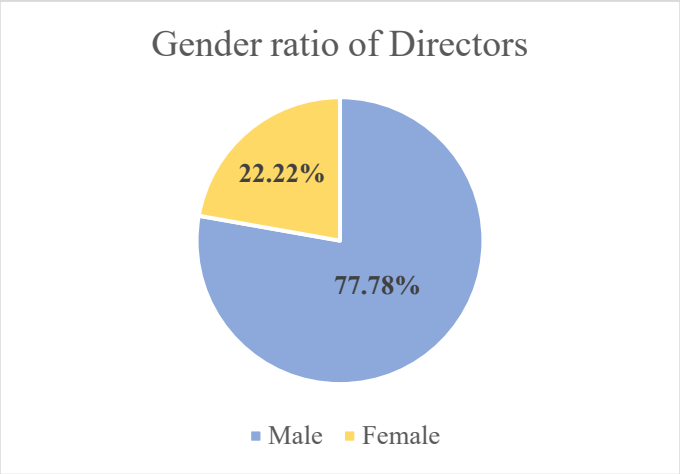
Diversified core items / Names of directors	Job title	Basic composition							Industry experience				Professional ability			
		Nationality	Gender	Working concurrently as an employee of the Company	Age				Precision metal parts processing	Automotive industry	Electric machinery	Accounting and asset management	Financial Accounting	Business administration	Mechanical Engineering	Risk Management
					41-50	51-60	61-70	Greater than 71								
Chin-Wei, Lu	President	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Male	V				V		V	V	V		V	V	V
Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI) Legal Representative: Hsiao-Chi, Lin	Director	British Virgin Islands / Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Female		V							V		V		V
Kuang-Hsiang, Han	Director	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Male					V		V	V	V			V	V	V
Jung-Lin, Ger	Director	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Male	V				V		V	V	V			V	V	V
Sui-Cheng, Ho	Director	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Male					V		V	V	V			V	V	V
Yen-Ju, Lu	Director	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Male	V	V					V	V	V			V	V	V
Yi-Chun, Chen	Independent Director	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Female			V			3 to 6 years				V	V		V
Kuo-Hsuan, Wang	Independent Director	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Male				V		3 to 6 years	V	V	V			V	V	V
Chih-Jung, Wu	Independent Director	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Male			V			3 to 6 years				V		V		V

B. Composition of Board of Directors

(A) The ratio of directors with employee status in the Board:



(B) Gender ratio of directors:



C. The specific management objectives of the Board of Directors diversity policy and the achievement

No.	Management Objectives	Status of Achievement
1	Independent directors shall serve no more than three consecutive terms	V
2	Any gender accounted for one-third of the total number of directors.	Note
3	Among the board members, the number of directors who also serve as the Company's managerial officers does not exceed one-third of the board seats.	V
4	No more than three directors shall be spouses or relatives within the second degree of kinship.	V

Note: The Board of Directors has not yet reached the one-third gender representation target and will continue efforts to improve.

(IV) General Manager, Deputy General Managers, Assistant Vice President, and heads of various departments and branches

April 19, 2026; Unit: Shares; %

Job title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of appointment to position	Shares held		Shares held by spouse and minor children		Shares held through nominees		Principal work experience and academic qualifications	Positions concurrently held in other	Other managerial officer(s) with which the person has a relationship of spouse or relative within the second degree			Status of managerial officer who have acquired employee share subscription warrants	Remarks
					Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio			Job title	Name	Relationship		
Chief Strategy Officer	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Chin-Wei, Lu	Male	2021.4.9	738,332	2.41	0	0.00	794,920	2.60	Chien Hsin University of Science and Technology Director of Global PMX Co., Ltd. General Manager of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd.	Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (Cayman) Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI) Director of Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (Taiwan) Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. Director of New Giant Limited Director of Coastal Phoenix Limited President, Zhengiue Investment Co., Ltd. Director of Imoberdorf AG President of GTPresident of Caltech	Operation Director of Subsidiary	Yen-Ju, Lu	Father and son	—	Note 1

Job title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of appointment to position	Shares held		Shares held by spouse and minor children		Shares held through nominees		Principal work experience and academic qualifications	Positions concurrently held in other	Other managerial officer(s) with which the person has a relationship of spouse or relative within the second degree			Status of managerial officer who have acquired employee share subscription warrants	Remarks
					Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio			Job title	Name	Relationship		
General Manager	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Jung-Lin, Ger	Male	2020.7.10	320,666	1.05	218,066	0.71	222,000	0.73	Department of Mechanical Engineering, Tatung University Manager of Production Department, Timex Group B.V.	General Manager of the Company Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (Cayman) Director of Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (Taiwan) Director of Sixxon Precision Machinery (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. Director of Hetong Investment Co., Ltd. Director of Professional Alliance International Limited Director of Imoberdorf AG Director and Managing Director of GT Director and Managing Director of Caltech Director of Singxon	—	—	—	—	Note 1
Deputy General Manager	Japan	Satoru Saito	Male	2020.1.20	45,000	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	Yamagata Commercial High School Manager of Fujitsu Ltd. Manager of Fujitsu Thailand	Director and Deputy General Manager of GT Director of Caltech	—	—	—	—	—
Deputy General Manager	Thailand	Kamchai Monchaya	Male	2020.1.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	Bangkok University MBA Professional Engineer of Timex Group B.V.	Director and Deputy General Manager of GT Director of Caltech Director and Managing Director of Align	—	—	—	—	—
Operation Director of Subsidiary	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Yen-Ju, Lu	Male	2023.10.1	7,000	0.02	0	0.00	233,640	0.76	Master of Engineering, New York University Engineer, Hitachi Astemo Americas, Inc.	Manager of R&D and Manager of Facility Management, GT	Chief Strategy Officer	Chin-Wei, Lu	Father and son	—	—
Engineering Director of Subsidiary	Japan	Kazushige Ishizawa	Male	2008.6.2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	Toyokawa High School Seiko Instruments Thailand Ltd. Engineering Advisor	—	—	—	—	—	Note 2

Job title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date of appointment to position	Shares held		Shares held by spouse and minor children		Shares held through nominees		Principal work experience and academic qualifications	Positions concurrently held in other	Other managerial officer(s) with which the person has a relationship of spouse or relative within the second degree			Status of managerial officer who have acquired employee share subscription warrants	Remarks
					Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio			Job title	Name	Relationship		
QA Director of Subsidiary	China	Zhang, Li	Male	1997.7.3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	Shanghai Hongkou Industry College, Electronic Automation Branch Deputy QA Manager of Associated Industries (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	Note 2
Finance Director and Chief Corporate Governance Officer	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Wei-Neng, Wang	Male	2020.7.10	23,000	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	Department of Accounting, National Taiwan University Graduate Institute of Accounting, National Taipei University Senior Manager of KPMG Finance Director of AUO Crystal Finance Director of Advanced Ceramic X Corporation	Director and Head of Finance and Accounting of GT Director and Head of Finance and Accounting of Caltech	—	—	—	—	—
Project Engineering Director of Subsidiary	Taiwan (R.O.C.)	Zong-Hong, Chen	Male	2025.2.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	Department of Mechanical Engineering, Lee-Ming Institute of Technology Engineering Director of Global PMX Co., Ltd. Factory Chief and Engineering Development Director of Global Pmx Co., Ltd. (Zhejiang)	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note 1: The President and the General Manager are not the same person, spouses or relatives of each other within the first degree of kinship.

Note 2: The individual retired in April 2026 and ceased to be an insider as of that date.

III. Remuneration paid to Directors, Supervisors, General Manager and Deputy General Managers in the most recent year

(I) Remuneration paid to Directors and Independent Directors for the most recent year (2025)

Unit: shares; NT$ thousand; %

Job title	Name	Remuneration to directors								Sum of A, B, C, and D and ratio to net income after tax		Remuneration received by directors for concurrent service as an employee								Sum of A, B, C, D, E, F and G and ratio to net income after tax		Remuneration received from reinvested businesses other than subsidiaries or the parent company
		Base compensation (A)		Retirement pay and pension (B)		Director profit-sharing compensation (C)		Business execution expenses (D)				Salary, rewards, and special disbursements (E)		Retirement pay and pension (F)		Employee profit-sharing compensation (G)						
																The Company		All companies included in the financial statements				
		The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	Cash amount	Amount of shares	Cash amount	Amount of shares	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	
President	Chin-Wei, Lu	112	112	—	—	519	519	—	—	631 0.50%	631 0.50%	3,369	17,447	—	—	1,156	—	1,156	—	5,156 4.08%	19,234 15.20%	—
Director	Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI) Representative: Hsiao-Chi, Lin																					
Director	Sui-Cheng, Ho																					
Director	Jung-Lin, Ger																					
Director	Yen-Ju, Lu																					
Director	Kuang-Hsiang, Han																					
Independent Director	Yi-Chun, Chen	1,179	1,179	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,179 0.93%	1,179 0.93%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,179 0.93%	1,179 0.93%	—
Independent Director	Kuo-Hsuan, Wang																					
Independent Director	Chih-Jung, Wu																					

1. Please describe the policy, system, standards and structure in place for paying remuneration to directors and describe the relationship of factors such as the duties and risks undertaken and time invested by the directors to the amount of remuneration paid
   The compensation and remuneration of the Company's independent directors are based on their participation in the Company's operations and contribution, as well as their attendance at Board meetings, their positions within the Remuneration Committee, Audit Committee and functional committees, and the risk assumed by them.
2. In addition to what is disclosed in the above table, please specify the amount of remuneration received by directors in the most recent fiscal year for providing services (e.g., for serving as a non-employee consultant to the parent company/any consolidated entities/invested enterprises): No such situation.

Remuneration brackets table

Breakdown of remuneration paid to each director of the Company	Names of directors			
	Sum of the first four remunerations (A+B+C+D)		Sum of the above seven remunerations (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	
	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements H	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements I
Less than NT$ 1,000,000	Chin-Wei, Lu; Hsiao-Chi, Lin; Sui-Cheng, Ho; Jung-Lin, Ger; Yen-Ju, Lu; Kuang-Hsiang, Han; Yi-Chun, Chen; Kuo-Hsuan, Wang; Chih-Jung, Wu	Chin-Wei, Lu; Hsiao-Chi Lin; Sui-Cheng Ho; Jung-Lin Ger; Yen-Ju Lu; Kuang-Hsiang Han; Yi-Chun Chen; Kuo-Hsuan Wang; Chih-Jung Wu	Jung-Lin, Ger; Hsiao-Chi, Lin; Sui-Cheng, Ho; Kuang-Hsiang, Han; Yen-Ju Lu; Yi-Chun, Chen; Kuo-Hsuan, Wang; Chih-Jung, Wu	Hsiao-Chi, Lin; Sui-Cheng, Ho; Kuang-Hsiang, Han; Yi-Chun, Chen; Kuo-Hsuan, Wang; Chih-Jung, Wu
NT$ 1,000,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 2,000,000 (exclusive)	—	—	—	—
NT$ 2,000,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 3,500,000 (exclusive)	—	—	—	—
NT$ 3,500,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 5,000,000 (exclusive)	—	—	Chin-Wei, Lu	Yen-Ju, Lu
NT$ 5,000,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 10,000,000 (exclusive)	—	—	—	Chin-Wei, Lu; Jung-Lin, Ger
NT$ 10,000,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 15,000,000 (exclusive)	—	—	—	—
NT$ 15,000,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 30,000,000 (exclusive)	—	—	—	—
NT$ 30,000,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 50,000,000 (exclusive)	—	—	—	—
NT$ 50,000,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 100,000,000 (exclusive)	—	—	—	—
Over NT$ 100,000,000	—	—	—	—
Total	9 persons	9 persons	9 persons	9 persons

(II) Remuneration to Supervisors

Not applicable (the duties of the Company's supervisors shall be performed by the independent directors of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee replaces the supervisor system).

(III) Remuneration to the General Manager and Deputy General Managers in the most recent year (2025)

Unit: NT$ thousand; %

Job title	Name	Salary (A)		Retirement pay and pension (B)		Rewards and special disbursements (C)		Employee profit-sharing compensation (D)				Sum of A, B, C and D and ratio to net income after tax		Remuneration received from reinvested businesses other than subsidiaries or the parent company
		The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company		All companies included in the financial statements		The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	
								Cash amount	Amount of shares	Cash amount	Amount of shares			
Chief Strategy Officer	Chin-Wei, Lu	3,369	25,865	—	—	—	3,716	1,156	—	1,156	—	4,525 3.57%	30,737 24.28%	—
General Manager	Jung-Lin, Ger													
Deputy General Manager	Satoru Saito													
Deputy General Manager	Kamchai Monchaya													

Remuneration brackets table

Breakdown of remuneration paid to the General Manager and Deputy General Managers of the Company	Name of General Manager and Deputy General Managers	
	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements E
Less than NT$ 1,000,000	Jung-Lin, Ger; Kamchai Monchaya, Satoru Saito	—
NT$ 1,000,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 2,000,000 (exclusive)	—	—
NT$ 2,000,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 3,500,000 (exclusive)	—	—
NT$ 3,500,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 5,000,000 (exclusive)	Chin-Wei, Lu	—
NT$ 5,000,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 10,000,000(exclusive)	—	Chin-Wei, Lu; Jung-Lin, Ger; Kamchai Monchaya
NT$ 10,000,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 15,000,000(exclusive)	—	Satoru Saito
NT$ 15,000,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 30,000,000(exclusive)	—	—
NT$ 30,000,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 50,000,000(exclusive)	—	—
NT$ 50,000,000 (inclusive) - NT$ 100,000,000(exclusive)	—	—
Over NT$ 100,000,000	—	—
Total	4 persons	4 persons

(IV) Remuneration to the top five highest-paid executives in the most recent year (2025)

Unit: NT$ thousand; %

Job title	Name	Salary (A)		Retirement pay and pension (B)		Rewards and special disbursements (C)		Employee profit-sharing compensation (D)				Sum of A, B, C and D and ratio to net income after tax		Remuneration received from reinvested businesses other than subsidiaries or the parent company
		The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company		All companies included in the financial statements		The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	
								Cash amount	Amount of shares	Cash amount	Amount of shares			
Chief Strategy Officer	Chin-Wei, Lu	3,369	6,616	—	—	—	616	663	—	663	—	4,032 3.18%	7,895 6.24%	—
General Manager	Jung-Lin, Ger	—	5,790	—	—	—	403	493	—	493	—	493 0.39%	6,686 5.28%	—
Deputy General Manager	Satoru Saito	—	8,638	—	—	—	1,555	—	—	—	—	—	10,193 8.05%	—
Deputy General Manager	Kamchai Monchaya	—	4,821	—	—	—	1,141	—	—	—	—	—	5,962 4.71%	—
Engineering Director of Subsidiary	Kazushige Ishizawa	—	4,344	—	—	—	463	—	—	—	—	—	4,807 3.80%	—

(V) Names and distribution of managers who received employee remuneration in the most recent year (2025)

Unit: NT$ thousand; %

Item	Job title	Name	Amount in stock	Amount in cash	Total	Total amount as a percentage of net income after tax (%)
Managerial Officer	Chief Strategy Officer	Chin-Wei, Lu	—	1,539	1,539	1.22
	General Manager	Jung-Lin, Ger				
	Deputy General Manager	Satoru Saito				
	Deputy General Manager	Kamchai Monchaya				
	Finance Director and Chief Corporate Governance Officer	Wei-Neng, Wang				

Note 1: The Company's Board of Directors approved the allocation of NT$ 2,608 thousand for employee compensation for the fiscal year 2025 on March 12, 2026. The amount allocated to individual managers is subject to review by the Board of Directors prior to distribution, and is currently an estimated proposed amount.

(VI) Compare and describe total remuneration, as a percentage of net income stated in the parent company only financial reports or individual financial reports, as paid by this company and by each other company included in the consolidated financial statements during the past 2 fiscal years to Directors, Supervisors, General Manager, and Deputy General Manager, and analyze and describe remuneration policies, standards, and packages, the procedure for determining remuneration, and its linkage to operating performance and future risk exposure.

1. Analysis of the total remuneration paid to the Company's Directors, Independent Directors, General Managers and Deputy General Managers by the Company and all other companies included in the consolidated financial statements in the percentage of net income after tax in the last two years:

Unit: %

Job title	2024		2025	
	The Company	All companies included in the consolidated financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the consolidated financial statements
Directors and Independent Directors	0.96	0.96	1.43	1.43
General Manager and Deputy General Managers	1.75	11.79	3.57	24.28

2. Remuneration policies, standards, and packages, the procedures for determining remuneration, and their linkage to operating performance and future risks:

(1) Remuneration policies, standards and packages:

A. Remuneration to the Company's directors:

The Company’s policy, standards and composition for the payment of remuneration to directors, the procedure for determining remuneration, operating performance and future risks are determined in accordance with Article 30.2 of Articles of Association. (The remuneration of the Company’s directors shall be proposed by the Remuneration Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors for decision, and shall be paid in consideration of the scope and value of the directors’ services to the Company, and the standards of the industry peers at home and abroad. The Company shall pay travel expenses, lodging expenses and other related expenses to directors for attending board meetings, committees, regular meetings or other business-related meetings, and/or pay the remuneration recommended by the Remuneration Committee and decided by the Board of Directors.) The remunerations are to be paid according to the “Directors’ Remuneration Distribution and Remuneration Management Measures” reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee and Board of Directors. If there is a profit in the year, according to Article 34.1 of the Article, no more than 2% of the Company’s profit shall be appropriated as the remuneration of directors.

B. Managers' remuneration:

The Company’s employee remuneration policy is based on individual work ability and responsibilities, work performance contribution to the Company,

and the Company’s operating conditions. In accordance with Article 34.1 of Article of Incorporation, which stipulates that if the Company has a profit in the year, it shall allocate no less than 2% of the employee remuneration.

(2) Procedures for determining remuneration:

The performance of directors is evaluated once a year in accordance with the Company's "Regulation for Board of Directors Performance Assessments." Managers' remuneration is subject to the "Remuneration Measures for Managers" as the basis for performance evaluation taking into account the Company’s overall operating performance, the remuneration by industry standard, individual level of contribution to the Company's operating goals, and a reasonable remuneration will be given; the reasonableness of the relevant remuneration of directors and managers is evaluated and reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors every year, and the remuneration system is reviewed from time to time, depending on the actual business situation. The results of the Company's 2025 self-assessment of the performance of the Board of Directors, board members, and members of various functional committees are excellent. In addition, according to the results of the Company's 2025 manager performance assessment, the performance of all managers has met the target requirements set by the Company.

(3) Correlation with operating performance and future risks:

A. The review of the payment standards and system related to the Company's remuneration policy is based on the overall operation of the Company, and the payment standard is approved based on the performance achievement rate and contribution, in order to improve the overall organizational efficiency of the Board of Directors and management. In addition, reference is made to the remuneration standards in the industry to ensure that the remuneration of the Company's management is competitive in the industry, in order to retain outstanding management talents.

B. The Company's managerial officers' performance targets are integrated with "risk control" to ensure that possible risks within the scope of duties are managed and prevented. The results of the appraisal and rating based on the actual performance are linked to the relevant human resources and related remuneration policies. The important decisions of the Company's management are made after balanced consideration of various risk factors. The performance of the relevant decisions is reflected in the Company's profitability, and the remuneration of the management is related to the performance of risk control.

IV. Corporate governance

(I) Operation of the Board of Directors

1. Members of the Board of Directors and their tenure: The Company's Board of Directors consists of 9 members, and Director Chin-Wei, Lu was elected as the President. The current term is from June 20, 2023 to June 19, 2026.

2. The Board of Directors convened 6 meetings in 2025 (A). The attendance of the directors is as follows:

Job title	Name	Number of meetings attended in person "B"	Number of meetings attended by proxy	In-person attendance rate (%) "B/A"	Remarks
President	Chin-Wei, Lu	6	—	100.00	—
Director	Kuang-Hsiang, Han	6	—	100.00	—
Director	Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI) Representative: Hsiao-Chi, Lin	6	—	100.00	—
Director	Sui-Cheng, Ho	6	—	100.00	—
Director	Jung-Lin, Ger	6	—	100.00	—
Director	Yen-Ju, Lu	6	—	100.00	—
Independent Director	Yi-Chun, Chen	6	—	100.00	—
Independent Director	Kuo-Hsuan, Wang	6	—	100.00	—
Independent Director	Chih-Jung, Wu	6	—	100.00	—

Other information required to be disclosed:

I. If any of the following circumstances exists, specify the Board meeting date, meeting session number, content of the motions, the opinions of all the independent directors, and the measures taken by the Company based on the opinions of the independent directors.

(I) Any matter under Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act

The Company has elected independent directors and established the Audit Committee. Therefore, the provisions of Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act are not applicable. For the explanations on the matters listed in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act, please see Operation of the Audit Committee.

(II) In addition to the matters referred to above, any dissenting or qualified opinion of an independent directory that is on record or stated in writing with respect to any Board resolution: None.

II. The status of implementation of recusals of directors with respect to any motions with which they may have a conflict of interest: specify the director's name, the content of the motion, the cause for recusal, and whether and how the director voted:

Meeting time	Proposal content	Name of director recused for conflict of interest	Reason for avoidance	Participation in voting
2025 12th meeting of the 2nd term 2025.3.14	Lifting of non-compete restrictions on the Company's directors.	Yi-Chun, Chen	Stakeholders	The recused director listed on the left did not participate in the discussion and voting, and the remaining directors present unanimously approved the proposal.
2025 17th meeting of the 2nd term 2025.12.16	Proposal of year-end bonuses for managers of the Company and subsidiaries in 2025.	Chin-Wei, Lu Jung-Lin, Ger Yen-Ju, Lu	Stakeholders	The recused director listed on the left did not participate in the discussion and voting, and the remaining directors present unanimously approved the proposal.

III. Give an evaluation of the targets that were adopted for strengthening of the functions of the board during the current and immediately preceding fiscal years (e.g., establishing an audit committee, increasing information transparency, etc.) and the measures taken toward achievement thereof.

(I) Enhancing information transparency

The Company has established the "Rules of Procedures of Board of Directors Meetings" in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings of Public Companies" for compliance. To establish an internal material information management mechanism, to avoid improper information leakage, and to ensure the consistency and accuracy of the Company's information to the public, the Company has also formulated the "Procedures for Handling Material Inside Information" which are announced and implemented internally and included in the Company's internal control system at the same time to implement the fair principle of information symmetry.

(II) Advocacy of corporate governance laws and regulations

In order to improve directors' and managers' familiarity with securities regulations and continue to strengthen the promotion of corporate governance-related laws and regulations, the Company will provide information on the recent amendments to the laws and regulations in the Board of Directors meeting, and will regularly arrange training courses on corporate governance laws and regulations, in order to improve the public guidance and make further improvements towards the goal of improving corporate governance.

(III) Improving the Company's salary and remuneration system

The Company has established the Remuneration Committee, responsible for implementing recommendations, evaluating and supervising the Company's overall remuneration policy, the level of directors' and managers' remuneration, and employee remuneration distribution. The remuneration to managers and directors, and other related services performed by the Remuneration Committee are reviewed in accordance with the Company's "Remuneration Measures for Managers" and "Directors' Remuneration Distribution and Remuneration Management Measures" and sent to the Board of Directors for approval. Therefore, the assessment has reached a sound company's remuneration system function.

Note 1: If a director or supervisor is a juristic person, the name of the juridical person shareholder and the name of its representative shall be disclosed.

Note 2: (1) If any director or supervisor left office before the end of the fiscal year, specify the date that they left office in the Remarks column. Their in-person attendance rate (%) should be calculated based on the number of board meetings held and the number they attended in person during the period they were in office.

(2) If any by-election for directors or supervisors was held before the end of the fiscal year, the names of the new and old directors and supervisors should be filled in the table, with a note stating whether the director or supervisor left office, was newly serving, or was serving consecutive terms, and the date of the by-election. The in-person attendance rate (%) should be calculated based on the number of Board meetings held and the number attended in person during the period of each such person's actual time in office.

3. For a TWSE/TPEx listed company, disclose information including the evaluation cycle and periods of the Board of Directors' self-evaluations (or peer evaluations) and the evaluation method and content. Additionally, complete the table of implementation of evaluations of the Board of Directors:

Implementation of the evaluation of the Board of Directors

Evaluation cycle	Evaluation period	Scope of evaluation	Evaluation method	Evaluation content
Annually	Evaluation of the performance of the Board of Directors from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025	Including the performance evaluation of the Board of Directors, individual directors and functional committees	1. Self-evaluation of the Board of Directors 2. Self-evaluation of Board Members	(1) Evaluation of the performance of the Board of Directors: Including the degree of participation in the Company's operations, the quality of the Board's decision-making, the composition and structure of the Board of Directors, the election and continuing education of the Directors, and internal control. (2) Individual board member's performance evaluation: Including mastery of the Company's goals and mission, awareness of directors' responsibilities, participation in Company operations, internal relationship management and communication, directors' professionalism and continuing education, and internal control. (3) Evaluation of the performance of the functional committees: Participation in the Company's operations, awareness of the responsibilities of the functional committees, quality of the decisions made by the functional committees, composition of the functional committees and selection of its members, and internal control.

In order to implement corporate governance and enhance the efficiency of the Board of Directors and functional committees, the Company has completed the 2025 annual performance self-evaluation of the Board of Directors and functional committees. The results of the performance self-evaluation are as follows:

(1) The indicator includes five major aspects and a total of 45 indicators. The overall average score of the self-evaluation of the Board of Directors is 4.71 points (out of 5) indicating that the Board of Directors is functioning well and meets the requirements of corporate governance.

(2) The indicator includes six major aspects and a total of 23 indicators. The overall average score of the board members' self-evaluation is 4.81 points (out of 5) which shows that the board members highly agree with the self-evaluation

indicators that the operational efficiency meets the requirements of corporate governance.

(3) The indicator includes five major aspects and a total of 26 indicators. The overall average score of the functional committee self-evaluation is 4.78 points (out of 5) indicating that the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee is functioning well and meets the requirements of corporate governance.

(II) Operation of the Audit Committee

1. Members of the Audit Committee and their tenure: There are 3 members of the Audit Committee of the Company, and Independent Director Yi-Chun, Chen is elected as the convener. The current term of office is from June 20, 2023 to June 19, 2026.

2. Main functions and powers of the Audit Committee:

The Audit Committee shall meet at least once a quarter, and is mainly responsible for reviewing the fair presentation of the Company's financial statements, selection (dismissal), independence and performance evaluation of CPAs, evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control, legal compliance by the Company and the Company's existing or potential risks. The main duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee are as follows:

(1) Establish or amend the internal control system in accordance with Article 14-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

(2) Evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control system.

(3) Establishing or amending the procedures for major financial business behaviors such as acquisition or disposal of assets, engagement in derivative transactions, loans to others, endorsements or guarantees for others in accordance with Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

(4) Matters involving the interests of directors themselves.

(5) Transactions of major assets or derivatives.

(6) Lending, making endorsements, or providing guarantees to others.

(7) The offering, issuance, or private placement of any equity-type securities.

(8) The appointment, dismissal or remuneration of CPAs.

(9) The appointment or discharge of a financial, accounting, or Internal Audit Manager.

(10) Annual financial statements that are signed or affixed with a seal by the President, managers and accounting officer, and the second quarter financial statements that are audited and certified by CPAs.

(11) Other important matters required by the Company or the competent authority.

3. Key Objectives of the Audit Committee:

(1) Review the financial statements.

(2) Evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control system.

(3) Review matters related to the appointment, dismissal, and compensation of the Company's CPAs.

(4) Assess the independence and performance of the CPAs.

(5) Review transactions involving major assets, derivatives, endorsements and guarantees.

(6) Hold regular meetings with the Company's CPAs to discuss the review or audit of the financial statements and the key issues of internal control audit.

(7) Hold regular meetings with the Internal Audit Manager to discuss the results of the implementation of audit plans.

4. The Audit Committee convened 6 meetings in 2025 (A). The attendance of the independent directors is as follows:

Job title	Name	Number of meetings attended in person "B"	Number of meetings attended by proxy	In-person attendance rate (%) "B/A"	Remarks
Independent Director	Yi-Chun, Chen	6	—	100.00	Convener
Independent Director	Kuo-Hsuan, Wang	6	—	100.00	—
Independent Director	Chih-Jung, Wu	6	—	100.00	—

Other matters required to be recorded:

I. If any of the following circumstances exists, specify the audit committee meeting date, meeting session number, content of the motions, the content of any dissenting or qualified opinion or significant recommendation of the independent directors, the outcomes of audit committee resolutions, and the measures taken by the Company based on the opinions of the audit committee:

(I) Any matter under Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act

Date of meeting	Motions	The opinions of all independent directors and the Company's handling of the opinions of independent directors
2025 12th meeting of the 2nd term Audit Committee 2025.3.14	Proposal 1: The Company's 2024 business report and consolidated financial statements.	Unanimously approved by all attending committee members as it was, and submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution.
	Proposal 2: Appropriation of the Company's 2024 earnings.	
	Proposal 3: Cash dividend of the Company's 2024 earnings distribution.	
	Proposal 4: Cash dividends distribution from capital surplus.	
	Proposal 5: The Company's issuance of the 2024 internal control system statement.	
	Proposal 6: Evaluation on the independence and suitability of the Company's CPAs.	
	Proposal 7: Appointment and remuneration of the Company's CPAs.	

	Proposal 8: Establishment of Procedure for Lending Funds to Other Parties, Procedure for Endorsement and Guarantee, and Management of Acquisition or Disposal of Assets of the Company's subsidiary and sub-subsidiary.	
	Proposal 9: Authorization for the Company's subsidiary, Singxon, to borrow from banks.	
	Proposal 10: The motion for the Company's subsidiary, Singxon, to loan funds to the Company's subsidiaries GT and TT.	
	Proposal 11: Private placement of common shares.	
	Proposal 12: Issuing employee restricted stock awards.	
2025 13th meeting of the 2nd term Audit Committee 2025.4.15	Proposal 1: Conduct of the 1st Shares Repurchase Plan to transfer to employees.	Unanimously approved by all attending committee members as it was, and submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution.
	Proposal 2: Conduct of the 2nd Shares Repurchase Plan to maintain the Company's credit and shareholders' equity.	
2025 14th meeting of the 2nd term Audit Committee 2025.5.15	Proposal 1: The Company's consolidated financial statements for the first quarter of 2025.	Unanimously approved by all attending committee members as it was, and submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution.
	Proposal 2: Amalgamation of the Company's subsidiaries GT and TT.	
	Proposal 3: Revision of Procedure for Lending Funds to Other Parties of the Company's subsidiaries GT, TT, CT and Singxon.	
	Proposal 4: Authorization fo the Company's financial product trading.	
	Proposal 5: Authorization for the Company to borrow from banks.	
2025 15th meeting of the 2nd term Audit Committee 2025.8.28	Proposal 1: The Company's consolidated financial statements for the second quarter of 2025.	Unanimously approved by all attending committee members as it was, and submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution.
	Proposal 2: Cancellation of the loan facility provided by the Company's subsidiary, Singxon, to TT; the motion for Singxon to loan funds to the Company's subsidiary GT.	
	Proposal 3: The motion for the Company to loan funds to its subsidiary GT.	
	Proposal 4: The Company's Sustainbility Report of 2024.	
2025 16th meeting of the 2nd term Audit Committee 2025.11.12	Proposal 1: The Company's consolidated financial statements for the third quarter of 2025.	Unanimously approved by all attending committee members as it was, and submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution.
	Proposal 2: Revision of Management of Acquisition or Disposal of Assets.	
	Proposal 3: Revision of Management of Acquisition or Disposal of Assets of the Company's subsidiaries and sub-subsidiary.	
	Proposal 4: Discussion about financing in disguise.	
2025 17th meeting of the 2nd Term Audit Committee 2025.12.16	Proposal 1: The 2026 operating budget of the Company.	Unanimously approved by all attending committee members as it was, and submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution.
	Proposal 2: Drafting the 2026 audit plan for the Company and its subsidiaries.	

(II) In addition to the matters referred to above, any matter that was not approved by the audit committee but was approved by a two-thirds or greater majority resolution of the Board of Directors: None.

II. Implementation of recusals of independent directors with respect to any motions with which they may have a conflict of interest: specify the independent director's name, the content of the motion, the cause for recusal, and whether and how the independent director voted: None.

III. Communication between the independent directors and the chief internal audit officer and the CPAs that serve as external auditor (including any significant matters communicated about with respect to the state of the company's finances and business and the method(s) and outcomes of the communication.)

(I) Individual communication with the CPAs

1. When the Audit Committee holds a meeting, CPAs are invited to attend the meeting to discuss matters related to the Company's financial statements and the audit,

certification or review of CPAs. The communication status is generally considered to be good.

2. Communication between the independent directors and the CPAs in 2025:

Date	Communication matters	Recommendations and results	Others
2025.3.14	1. Explanation of the audit matters relating to the 2024 consolidated financial statements 2. Recent regulatory updates	All attending independent directors expressed no objection.	Note
2025.12.16	1. Annual audit planning 2. Recent regulatory updates	All attending independent directors expressed no objection.	Note

Note: No non-independent directors or management were present at the meetings.

(II) Communication with Internal Audit Manager

1. The communication between the Company's independent directors and the Internal Audit Manager is mainly conducted through periodic reporting, meetings, and real-time communications to ensure the effectiveness of information disclosure and the supervision mechanism. The operating arrangements are as follows:

(1) Periodic reporting and document provision: Upon completion of each audit assignment, the audit reports and follow-up status of identified deficiencies are submitted to the independent directors for review via email or in writing by the end of the following month. Directors may provide comments or recommendations on the reports.

(2) Regular meeting communication: Through the Audit Committee, regular meetings are held at least quarterly to report and discuss the execution status of internal audit operations, significant audit findings, and the progress of corrective actions.

(3) Ad hoc and project-based communication mechanism: In the event of material abnormalities, ad hoc meetings may be convened at any time and independent directors shall be informed immediately. Where necessary, special audits or further analysis of existing audit matters may be conducted in accordance with the instructions of the independent directors.

(4) Real-time communication channels: Independent directors and the Internal Audit Manager may communicate promptly via telephone or email to ensure smooth communication and the timeliness of information exchange.

2. Communication between the independent directors and the Internal Audit Manager in 2025:

Date	Communication matters	Recommendations and results
2025.3.14	Report on internal audit execution	All attending independent directors expressed no objection.
2025.04.15	Report on internal audit execution	All attending independent directors expressed no objection.
2025.05.15	Report on internal audit execution	All attending independent directors expressed no objection.
2025.08.28	Report on internal audit execution	All attending independent directors expressed no objection.
2025.11.12	Report on internal audit execution	All attending independent directors expressed no objection.
2025.12.16	Report on internal audit execution	All attending independent directors expressed no objection.

Note 1: If any independent director left office before the end of the fiscal year, specify the date that they left office in the Remarks column. Their in-person attendance rate (%) should be calculated based on the number of Audit Committee meetings held and the number they attended in person during the period they were in office.

Note 2: If any by-election for independent directors was held before the end of the fiscal year, the names of the new and old independent directors should be filled in the table, with a note stating whether the independent director left office, was newly serving, or was serving consecutive terms, and the date of the by-election. The in-person attendance rate (%) should be calculated based on the number of Audit Committee meetings held and the number attended in person during the period of each such person's actual time in office.

(III) Corporate governance - implementation status and deviations from the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons

Evaluation items	Operation status (Note 1)			Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
I. Has the Company established and disclosed its Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles in accordance with the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies"?	✓		The Company's Board of Directors has approved the amendments to the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles" on November 12, 2024. All operations are carried out in accordance with the principles. The Principles are being implemented, and there is no significant difference up to now. The Principles have been disclosed on the MOPS and the Company's website.	No significant difference.
II. The Company's shareholding structure and shareholders' rights and interests				
(I) Does the Company have internal operating procedures for handling shareholders' suggestions, concerns, disputes and litigation matters. If yes, have these procedures been implemented accordingly?	✓		(I) In addition to having the spokesperson and deputy spokesperson to handle shareholders' suggestions or disputes, the Company has also set up an investor contact window on the homepage of the corporate website. Shareholders can express their opinions at any time. The Company will report and handle the matters according to internal procedures and respond to the shareholders. The Company has also commissioned a professional share registration agency to assist with shareholder-related matters.	(I) No significant difference.
(II) Does the Company know the identity of its major shareholders and the parties with ultimate control of the major shareholders?	✓		(II) The Company shall keep track of the shareholding status of its major shareholders and their ultimate controllers.	(II) No significant difference.
(III) Has the Company built and implemented a risk management system and a firewall between the Company and its affiliates?	✓		(III) The management authorities and responsibilities between the Company and its affiliated companies are clearly segregated, and the Company has established and earnestly implemented the "Rules Governing Financial and Business Matters Between this Corporation and its Affiliated Enterprises", and regularly conducts internal audits as a risk control mechanism.	(III) No significant difference.
(IV) Has the Company established internal rules prohibiting insider trading of securities based on undisclosed information?	✓		(IV) The Company has established the "Procedures for Handling Material Inside Information."	(IV) No significant difference.
III. Composition and responsibilities of the Board of Directors				
(I) Have a diversity policy and specific management objectives been adopted for the board and have they been fully implemented?	✓		(I) The Company has formulated a diversity policy for the composition of the Board of Directors and implemented it. The composition of the Board of Directors of the Company is reviewed in consideration of the Company's operation, business model and future development needs. The members possess related industrial and financial knowledge and other professional knowledge which are of positive benefit to the Company's future operation and development.	(I) No significant difference.
(II) Has the Company voluntarily established other functional committees in addition to the remuneration committee and the audit committee?	✓		(II) The Company has appointed the Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee in accordance with the law, and the Sustainable Development Committee as well. As for other functional committees, their appointment will be subject to operational needs and laws and regulations in the future.	(II) No significant difference.
(III) Has the Company established rules and methodology for evaluating the performance of its Board of Directors, implemented the performance evaluations on an annual basis, and submitted the results of performance evaluations to the Board of Directors and used them as reference in determining salary/compensation for individual directors and their nomination and additional office terms?	✓		(III) The Company has established the "Regulation for Board of Directors Performance Assessments" and the "Board of Directors Performance Assessment Principles." The Company has duly implemented the aforementioned measures and submitted the performance evaluation results to the Board of Directors.	(III) No significant difference.

Evaluation items	Operation status (Note 1)			Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
(IV) Does the Company regularly evaluate its CPAs' independence?	✓		(IV) The Company conducts annual performance reviews in accordance with the "Evaluation and Performance Assessment Act for Certified Public Accountant" established by the Board of Directors, and the "Audit Quality Indicator Report (AQIs)" provided by KPMG Taiwan, and the "Declaration of Independence" signed by the CPAs. The performance reviews are conducted and the performance appraisal form is filled in with reference to the evaluation items (Note 3) stipulated in Article 47 of the Certified Public Accountant Act and Bulletin No. 10 of the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants, and the performance appraisal form is submitted to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors for review. The results of the 2025 CPA assessment were approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026.	(IV) No significant difference.
IV. Does the TWSE/TPEx listed company have in place an adequate number of qualified corporate governance officers and has it appointed a chief corporate governance officer with responsibility corporate governance practices (including but not limited to providing information necessary for directors and supervisors to perform their duties, aiding directors and supervisors in complying with laws and regulations, organizing board meetings and annual general meetings of shareholders as required by law, and compiling minutes of board meetings and annual general meetings)?	✓		The Company has appointed a Chief Corporate Governance Officer to be responsible for corporate governance-related affairs, including but not limited to providing the directors with the information needed to perform their duties, handling matters related to the Board of Directors and Shareholders' Meetings in accordance with the law, handling company registration and change registration, and preparing the minutes of the Board of Directors and Shareholders' meetings. The Company protects the rights and interests of shareholders, strengthens the functions of the Board of Directors, assists directors in continuing education, and assists directors to comply with laws and regulations.	No significant difference.
V. Has the Company established channels for communicating with its stakeholders (including but not limited to shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, etc.) and created a stakeholders' section on its company website? Does the Company appropriately respond to stakeholders' questions and concerns on important corporate social responsibility issues?	✓		The Company has appointed a spokesperson and an acting spokesperson to communicate with the stakeholders. The stakeholders may, if necessary, contact the Company through telephone, correspondences and e-mail or other means, and the Company has also established the Stakeholders Section on the Company's website as one of the communication channels.	No significant difference.
VI. Has the Company appointed a professional shareholder services agent to handle matters related to its shareholder meetings?	✓		The Company has appointed a professional stock affairs agent, Horizon Securities Co., Ltd., to handle matters relating to the Shareholders' Meeting.	No significant difference.
VII. Information disclosure (I) Has the Company established a corporate website to disclose information regarding its financials, business, and corporate governance status?	✓		(I) The Company has an official website with dedicated personnel to maintain and update important financial, business and corporate governance information for the reference of shareholders and stakeholders.	(I) No significant difference.
(II) Does the Company use other information disclosure channels (e.g., maintaining an English-language website, designating staff to handle information collection and disclosure, appointing spokespersons, webcasting investors conference etc.)?	✓		(II) The Company has designated personnel to collect relevant information and implement the spokesperson system, and disclosured relevant information of the investor conference on the MOPS and the Company's website for the public inquiry.	(II) No significant difference.
(III) Does the Company publish and report its annual financial report within two months after the end of the fiscal year, and publish and report its financial reports for the first, second, and third quarters as well as its operating statements for each month before the specified deadlines?		✓	(III) The Company is conducting relevant declaration procedures in accordance with legal requirements.	(III) In compliance with the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, with no differences identified.

Evaluation items	Operation status (Note 1)			Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
VIII. Has the Company disclosed other information to facilitate a better understanding of its corporate governance practices (including but not limited to employee rights, employee wellness, investor relations, supplier relations, rights of stakeholders, directors' and supervisors' continuing education, the implementation of risk management policies and risk evaluation standards, the implementation of customer relations policies, and purchasing liability insurance for directors and supervisors)?	✓		Details are as follows: (I) Employee rights and care for employees: The Company shall comply with the Labor Standards Act, Gender Equality Act, Sexual Harassment Prevention Act and other laws of the place of registration and the country of operation, and by reference to the relevant government laws and regulations of the R.O.C. as the minimum standards for the establishment of management rules and regulations to protect the rights and interests of employees. (II) Investor relations: In addition to regularly disclosing important operational information, the Company continues to enhance the transparency of its information so that investors can grasp the Company's operational dynamics and development plans. (III) Supplier relations: The Company maintains good long-term cooperative relations with its suppliers. (IV) The rights of stakeholders: The Company has established various efficient and smooth communication channels to protect the rights and interests of stakeholders, upholding the principle of integrity and responsibility to handle matters appropriately, and fulfilling corporate social responsibilities. (V) Continuing education of directors and supervisors: The directors of the Company have followed the "Directions for the Implementation of Continuing Education for Directors and Supervisors of TWSE Listed and TPEx Listed Companies," and have completed the courses of corporate governance and securities laws and regulations, meeting the requirements for the number of hours for continuing education. (Note 2) (VI) Implementation of risk management policies and risk measurement standards: The Company establishes various internal regulations in accordance with the law and conducts various risk management and assessments. (VII) Implementation of customer policy: The Company is committed to quality improvement and professional technology improvement, in order to provide customers with the best services and products. (VIII) Liability insurance for directors and supervisors: The Company has purchased liability insurance for directors and supervisors.	No significant difference.
IX. Please describe improvements that have already been made based on the Corporate Governance Evaluation results released for the most recent fiscal year by the Corporate Governance Center, Taiwan Stock Exchange, and specify the priority enhancement objectives and measures planned for any matters still awaiting improvement: In order to protect the rights and interests of investors, the Company has provided the Company's overview, financial and business information, information on shareholders' meetings, and information on corporate governance and stakeholders on the Company's website for the reference of investors. The Company will continue to evaluate the items that have not yet gain scores to find the best improvement plan to enhance the operation of corporate governance: continue to promote the implementation of sustainable development.				

Note 1: Regardless of whether "Yes" or "No" is ticked regarding the implementation status, an explanation should still be provided in in the explanation column for each item.

Note 2: Continuing education of directors.

Job title	Name	Date of continuing education	Teaching institutions	Course name	Duration of continuing education
President	Chin-Wei, Lu	August 28, 2025	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Enterprise Transformation, Succession Planning, and Optimization of Performance and Compensation Management Systems	3Hr
Director	Kuang-Hsiang, Han				
Director	Institutional director Representative: Hsiao-Chi, Lin				
Director	Sui-Cheng, Ho				
Director	Jung-Lin, Ger				
Director	Yen-Ju, Lu				
Independent Director	Yi-Chun, Chen				
Independent Director	Kuo-Hsuan, Wang				
Independent Director	Chih-Jung, Wu				
President	Chin-Wei, Lu	October 3, 2025	Securities and Futures Institute	2025 Insider Trading Prevention Seminar	3Hr
Director	Jung-Lin, Ger				
President	Chin-Wei, Lu	November 12, 2025	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Digital Technology and Artificial Intelligence Trends and Risk Management	3Hr
Director	Kuang-Hsiang, Han				
Director	Institutional director Representative: Hsiao-Chi, Lin				
Director	Sui-Cheng, Ho				
Director	Jung-Lin, Ger				
Director	Yen-Ju, Lu				
Independent Director	Yi-Chun, Chen				
Independent Director	Kuo-Hsuan, Wang				
Independent Director	Chih-Jung, Wu				

Note 3: Criteria for evaluating the independence of CPAs.

Item No.	Assessment items	Assessment results	Conformity with independence
1	Do the CPAs have any direct or material indirect financial interest in the Company?	□Yes ■No	■Yes □No
2	Do the CPAs have any financing or guarantee arrangement with the Company or its directors?	□Yes ■No	■Yes □No
3	Do the CPAs have a close business relationship or potential employment relationship with the Company?	□Yes ■No	■Yes □No
4	Whether the CPAs and members of the audit team have served as directors, managers, or positions that have significant influence on the audit work of the Company currently or in the last two years?	□Yes ■No	■Yes □No
5	Do the CPAs provide non-audit services to the Company that may directly affect the audit work?	□Yes ■No	■Yes □No
6	Do the CPAs broker the shares or other securities issued by the Company?	□Yes ■No	■Yes □No
7	Do the CPAs act as the Company's defender or represent the Company in coordinating other third-party conflicts?	□Yes ■No	■Yes □No
8	Do the CPAs have a family relationship with the Company's directors, managers, or persons who have a significant impact on the audit?	□Yes ■No	■Yes □No

(IV) If the Company has established a Remuneration Committee, its composition, duties, and operation shall be disclosed

1. Members of the Remuneration Committee and their tenure: There are 3 members of the Remuneration Committee of the Company, and Independent Director Yi-Chun, Chen is elected as the convener. The current term of office is from June 20, 2023 to June 19, 2026.

2. Main functions and powers of the Remuneration Committee:
   The Remuneration Committee shall meet at least twice a year to assist the Board of Directors in evaluating and implementing the Company's overall compensation and benefits policies, as well as reviewing the remuneration of directors and managers. The Remuneration Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors and operates in accordance with the principles of independence and professionalism. It is responsible

for reviewing the linkage between the remuneration system and operating performance, periodically evaluating the compensation policies for directors and managers, and providing specific recommendations to the Board of Directors as references for decision-making.

3. Membership of the Remuneration Committee:

Capacity	Qualifications / Name	Professional qualifications and experience	Independence analysis	Number of other public companies at which the person concurrently serves as remuneration committee member
Independent Director (Convener)	Yi-Chun, Chen	Please refer to pages 20 - 22.	Please refer to pages 20 - 22.	1
Independent Director	Chih-Jung, Wu			—
Independent Director	Kuo-Hsuan, Wang			—

Note 1: Independence analysis: Describe the status of independence of each Remuneration Committee member, including but not limited to the following: whether the member or their spouse or relative within the second degree of kinship serves or has served as a director, supervisor, or employee of the Company or any of its affiliates; the number and ratio of shares of the Company held by the member, their spouse, and their relatives with the second degree (or through their nominees); whether the member has served as a director, supervisor or employee of a "specified company" (see Article 6, paragraph 1, subparagraphs 5 to 8 of the Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of a Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the Taipei Exchange); the amounts of any pay received by the remuneration committee member for any services such as business, legal, financial, or accounting services provided to the Company or any affiliate thereof within the past 2 years.

4. The Remuneration Committee convened 2 meetings in 2025 (A). The attendance of the Committee members is as follows:

Job title	Name	Number of meetings attended in person "B"	Number of meetings attended by proxy	In-person attendance rate (%) "B/A"	Remarks
Convener	Yi-Chun, Chen	2	—	100.00	—
Committee members	Kuo-Hsuan, Wang	2	—	100.00	—
Committee members	Chih-Jung, Wu	2	—	100.00	—

Other matters required to be recorded:

I. If the Board of Directors does not accept, or amends, any recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, specify the Board meeting date, meeting session number, content of the recommendation(s), the outcome of the resolution(s) of the Board of Directors, and the measures taken by the Company with respect to the opinions given by of the Remuneration Committee (e.g., if the salary/compensation approved by the Board is higher than the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, specify the difference(s) and the reasons): None.

II. With respect to any matter for resolution by the Remuneration Committee, if there is any dissenting or qualified opinion of a Committee member that is on record or stated in writing, specify the Remuneration Committee meeting date, meeting session number, content of the motion, the opinions of all members, and the measures taken by the Company with respect to the members' opinion: None.

Note 1: If any Remuneration Committee member left the Committee before the end of the fiscal year, specify the date that they left the Committee in the Remarks column. Their in-person attendance rate (%) should be calculated based on the number of Remuneration Committee meetings held and the number they attended in person during the period they were on the Committee.

Note 2: If any by-election for Remuneration Committee members was held before the end of the fiscal year, the names of the new and old Committee members should be filled in the table, with a note stating whether the member left office, was newly serving, or was serving consecutive terms, and the date of the by-election. The in-person attendance rate (%) should be calculated based on the number of Remuneration Committee meetings held and the number attended in person during the period of each such person's actual time on the Committee.

(V) Promotion of sustainable development - implementation status and deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons

Promotion items	Implementation status (Note 1)			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
I. Has the Company established a governance framework for promoting sustainable development, and established an exclusively (or concurrently) dedicated unit to be in charge of promoting sustainable development? Has the Board of Directors authorized senior management to handle related matters under the supervision of the Board?	✓		1. The Company appointed the "Sustainable Development Committee" under the Board of Directors on December 26, 2023 to promote related matters, which is the highest internal sustainable development decision-making center of the Company. (For the structure, composition, duties and operation, please refer to section “VII. Other important information to facilitate better understanding of the company’s promotion of sustainable development”) 2. The Sustainable Development Committee held two meetings in 2025, and reported to the Board of Directors on August 28, 2025. 3. Supervision of the Board of Directors on sustainable development: The Company's Sustainable Development Committee reports to the Board of Directors at the end of each year on the summary of the work of the Company and various aspects of sustainability, and communicates with the directors to adopt opinions for improvement and the basis for the next year's work adjustment.	No significant difference.
II. Does the company conduct risk assessments of environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) issues related to the company’s operations in accordance with the materiality principle, and formulate relevant risk management policies or strategies? (Note 2)	✓		1. The boundary of risk assessment takes into account the relevance of the Company's business operations and the degree of impact on material topics, including the Company and its main operational subsidiaries, GT and TT, into the calculation. 2. The Sustainable Development Committee conducts analyses based on the principle of materiality outlined in the Sustainability Report and regularly refers to internationally recognized reporting standards for issue analysis. It develops strategies and implements relevant measures to address risks related to environmental, social, climate change, and corporate governance issues associated with the Company’s operations, aiming to mitigate the impact of these risks. 3. Based on the assessed risks, relevant risk management policies or strategies are established. Please refer to Note 3.	No significant difference.
III. Environmental Issues (I) Has the Company set an environmental management system designed to industry characteristics?	✓		(I) Environmental management system 1. The Company has implemented internal environment, safety and health audit measures and anti-smoking regulations, and established dedicated personnel in charge of environmental safety. In the future, relevant management systems will be established in accordance with the requirements of the industry for environmental management. 2. In response to the development trend of global climate governance and regulatory requirements, the Company has obtained the ISO 14001 environmental management and introduced the ISO 50001 energy management system certification. Currently, the Company is systematically managing energy processes, gradually improving energy consumption, and mitigating the impact of production and operations on the environment in the pursuit of sustainable operation.	(I) No significant difference.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2" rowspan="2">Promotion items</th><th colspan="3">Implementation status (Note 1)</th><th rowspan="2">Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons</th></tr>
<tr><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>Summary description</th></tr>
<tr><td>(II)</td><td>Does the Company endeavor to use energy more efficiently and to use renewable materials with low environmental impact?</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>(II) Use energy more efficiently and use renewable materials with low environmental impact
1. The Company has implemented the following sustainable operations measures, including recycling and reuse of cartons and photocopying paper, strengthening the promotion of paperless applications, garbage sorting, and resource recycling; commissioning social groups to recycle and reuse expired paper; during daily lunch breaks and after work hours, employees make patrol checks to turn off unused power to avoid unnecessary waste of resources; plan to use solar rooftops to generate renewable energy.
2. Obsolete equipment that can no longer meet production efficiency standards is replaced with high-performance equipment. Measures such as the electrification of material handling equipment within the plant are also implemented. In addition, the classification, management, and reuse of industrial waste are all carried out in accordance with ISO 14001 operating procedures.</td><td>(II) No significant difference.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(III)</td><td>Has the Company evaluated the potential risks and opportunities posed by climate change for its business now and in the future and adopted relevant measures to address them?</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>(III) The Company has assessed and identified climate risks and opportunities as below:
1. Six transition risks: policy and regulation risk, technology risk, value chain risk, market risk, reputation risk, and geopolitics risk.
2. Two physical risks: acute risk and chronic risk.
3. Six opportunities: resource efficiency, product innovation, new markets, technological innovation, resilience, and reputational.
In response to these risks and opportunities, the Company has adopted six corresponding strategies: enhance compliance and reporting framework, invest in sustainable technology, value chain management, product differentiation and innovation, enhance stakeholder engagement and reputation management, and operational resilience.</td><td>(III) No significant difference.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(IV)</td><td>Did the company collect data for the past two years on greenhouse gas emissions, volume of water consumption, and the total weight of waste, and establish policies for greenhouse gas reduction, reduction of water consumption, or management of other wastes?</td><td>✓</td><td></td><td>(IV) The Company inventories greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with ISO 14064-1, and is also tracking total water consumption and total waste generated. For the greenhouse gas reduction policy, please refer to Note 4. (9). Key initiatives for water resource management include enhancing water recycling practices, improving water use efficiency across operations, and promoting water conservation. Waste management policies include enhancing waste separation, recycling programs, using electronic forms, and reducing the use of disposable tableware and cups. We also strengthen employees' awareness of environmental protection in the hope for effective use of energy.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>2024</th><th>2025</th></tr>
<tr><td>Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2) (Data boundary: the Company, main operating subsidiaries GT and TT)</td><td>9,047 tons of CO_2e</td><td>Note</td></tr>
<tr><td>Water consumption (Data boundary: main operating subsidiaries GT and TT)</td><td>32.29 million liters</td><td>Note</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total weight of waste (Data boundary: main operating subsidiaries GT and TT)</td><td>861.17 tons</td><td>Note</td></tr>
</table>
Note: The data for 2025 is still under review.</td><td>(IV) No significant difference.</td></tr>
</table>

Promotion items	Implementation status (Note 1)			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
IV. Social Issues (I) Has the company formulated relevant management policies and procedures in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and international human rights conventions?	✓		(I) The Company follows the relevant laws and regulations in force in the countries of registration and business operations, including but not limited to the Labor Standards Act, Employment Service Act, and Act of Gender Equality in Employment, and does not discriminate against local employees on an equal footing. It informs employees about the work rules and performance evaluation measures established by the Company and other internal regulations that may affect their rights, so that employees can fully understand the relevant labor laws and their basic rights. The Company's human rights policy is administered by the Acting Administrative Department and applies to all employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, including full-time employees, contract personnel, temporary employees, and interns. The Company agrees and follows the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Labor Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, as well as the spirit and fundamentals of protecting human rights embodied in such international human rights treaties, and fully respects and protects the responsibilities of employees. The Company has formulated the "Human Rights Policy" and related management plans, and disclosed them on the Company's website. The Company's human guiding principles are as follows: 1. Provide a safe and secure work environment. 2. Eliminate unlawful discrimination and ensure equality in the workplace. 3. Forbid forced labor and child labor. 4. Respect employees' freedom of association. 5. Enable a communication-friendly environment and maintain an open-style management system. 6. Support the physical and psychological well-being of employees as well as work-life balance.	(I) No significant difference.
(II) Has the Company established and implemented reasonable employee welfare measures (include salary/compensation, leave, and other benefits), and are business performance or results appropriately reflected in employee salary/compensation?	✓		(II) The Company establishes employee Work Rules & Regulations and various remuneration, leave, retirement systems and various welfare measures in accordance with the laws and regulations: 1. Employee remuneration: The Company regularly set reasonable and competitive remuneration based on the labor market of overseas production bases and the status of peer remuneration, while also taking the Company's operating performance into consideration as a basis for designing the remuneration system. The remuneration to managers is reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and may be paid only after the approval of the Board of Directors. Performance evaluations and remuneration are determined based on a comprehensive assessment of industry market practices, each individual's contribution to the Company's operational objectives, and the relationship between the Company's overall operating performance and future risks, in order to ensure the reasonableness of such remuneration. 2. Linkage between operating performance and employee remuneration: The Company's remuneration policy is primarily based on job responsibilities, taking into account the level of responsibility and professional expertise, while adhering to the principle of remuneration fairness without discrimination based on gender. The Company incorporates operating performance into its overall reward mechanism. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, if the Company records profits for the year, no less than 2% of the annual profits shall be allocated as employee remuneration (including remuneration for non-executive employees). (Note: According to the Taiwan Stock Exchange's regulations, the requirement for allocating employee remuneration to non-executive employees does not apply to foreign companies listed on the Primary Exchange or OTC or the Taiwan Innovation Board.) In addition, through performance bonus and salary adjustment systems, employee remuneration is linked to the Company's operating results in order to strengthen	(II) No significant difference.

Promotion items	Implementation status (Note 1)			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			incentives and enhance organizational cohesion. 3. Employee welfare: The Company's Employee Welfare Committee convenes regularly to discuss various welfare measures, and the Human Resources Department plans and promotes various employee welfare activities to all employees. In addition to providing labor insurance, social insurance, social security fund, and insured group health insurance, it also provides subsidies for food, clothing, accommodation, travel, weddings, funerals, and annual health exams, and incentives based on employee attendance and seniority. The Company provides subsidies such as sholarships for dependents as well. The Company also encourages and sponsors employees to participate in welfare plans such as Provident Fund and Saving and Cooperative. To foster a friendly and supportive workplace environment, the Company provides a variety of facilities and measures aimed at enhancing employee convenience and work quality. These include employee shuttle bus services, an employee canteen, employee lounge areas, pantry facilities, and employee parking spaces. In addition, barrier-free ramps have been installed to improve accessibility and create a more inclusive environment. A nursing room is also provided to support employees' childcare needs. 4. Retirement system: The Company's retirement system consists of two types of plans based on their nature: defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans. (1) Defined benefit plans: Employee retirement matters are administered in accordance with the laws and regulations of the countries in which the Company operates, providing retirement benefits to local employees. Eligible employees are entitled to receive retirement benefits based on their years of service and a specified number of days of salary. The related liabilities have been recognized in the financial statements based on actuarial valuations performed by qualified local actuaries. As of 2025, the Consolidated Company's net defined benefit obligations amounted to NT$147,342 thousand. (2) Defined contribution plans: Employees in Taiwan are covered under the Labor Pension Act, pursuant to which the Company contributes 6% of each employee's monthly salary to individual pension accounts maintained by the Bureau of Labor Insurance. For employees in Thailand, the Company encourages and subsidizes participation in the Provident Fund as part of its retirement protection program. Under this mechanism, both employees and the Company make contributions to the retirement fund. Employees may voluntarily contribute between 3% and 15% of their monthly salary, while the Company contributes a corresponding amount ranging from 3% to 6%. These contributions are deposited into retirement fund accounts managed by a designated financial institution in collaboration with the Company. Upon retirement, employees may receive benefits based on the accumulated account balance, thereby enhancing their financial security after retirement. In 2025, the Company recognized NT$3,916 thousand in pension costs under the defined contribution plans, which were remitted to Tisco Asset Management Co., Ltd.	

Promotion items		Implementation status (Note 1)			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
		Yes	No	Summary description	
(III)	Does the Company provide employees with a safe and healthy working environment, and implement regular safety and health education for employees?	✓		(III) The Company is committed to establishing a safe and healthy working environment and providing employees with fundamental protection. Policies are formulated in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act, as well as the requirements of customers and relevant organizations, to ensure that occupational health and safety (OH&S) within the organization meets the highest standards. 1. The Company holds fire drills at least once a year and conduct safety inspections independently in the workspace and factory areas. External professional teams are hired to conduct labor work environment monitoring every year to ensure the safety of the work environment. The Company also formulates internal regulations on labor safety to conduct various management measures. 2. The Company has obtained ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System certification and continues to promote the health and safety management practices. In addition, top management appoints an Environmental Management Representative (EMR) and an Occupational Health & Safety Management Representative (OH&SMR) to oversee the effective implementation of the management systems, regulatory compliance, and continual improvement, and to regularly report implementation results to top management. 3. The Company has established a comprehensive occupational safety education and training system. All training sessions were delivered by qualified internal trainers or external experts. New employees received safety orientation upon onboarding, while existing employees participated in regular refresher courses and targeted training for specific hazardous tasks. 4. The Company has established an on-site health center staffed with qualified nursing personnel to provide employees with timely health consultations, health management, and emergency care services. In addition, the Company offers health check-ups, group insurance, and various health promotion activities, such as health talks, vaccination programs, and wellness campaigns to encourage healthy lifestyles. 5. The Company has established an Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety Management Committee as a cross-functional communication platform responsible for reviewing management system performance, identifying risks, promoting compliance, and evaluating improvement measures, while also facilitating communication and participation between employees and management. 6. The Company continuously reviews and improves safety measures, strengthens the inspection and maintenance of machinery, and provides necessary occupational safety training for all employees to enhance their safety awareness and self-protection capabilities, thereby ensuring workplace safety. 7. There were no fire incidents at the Company in 2025.	(III) No significant difference.
(IV)	Has the Company established effective career development training programs for employees?	✓		(IV) The Company regularly implements education and training for employees' work-related functions, and encourages and arranges employees to participate in external training to train junior and senior managers and increase employees' career development space and ability.	(IV) No significant difference.
(V)	Does the company comply with the relevant laws and international standards with regards to customer health and safety, customer privacy, and marketing and labeling of products and services, and implement consumer protection and grievance policies?	✓		(V) All product and service labels of the Company comply with relevant local laws and regulations and international general standards. The Company's website provides a customer contact e-mail box and a stakeholder complaint box to provide customers with suggestions and complaint channels to protect customer rights.	(V) No significant difference.

Promotion items	Implementation status (Note 1)			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
(VI) Has the company formulated supplier management policies requiring suppliers to comply with relevant regulations on issues such as environmental protection, occupational safety and health, or labor rights, and what is the status of their implementation?	✓		(VI) The Company has established relevant internal regulations for its suppliers, and carefully evaluated them before the initial transaction. The Company will refrain from dealing with suppliers violating corporate social responsibilities, such as, occupational safety and health or labor human rights unless, unless where necessary.	(VI) No significant difference.
V. Does the Company refer to international reporting standards or guidelines when preparing its sustainability report and other reports disclosing non-financial information? Does the company obtain third party assurance or certification for the reports above?		✓	The Company prepares the Sustainability Report in accordance with the standards issued by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), and with reference to the standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), and the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). In compliance with current regulations, the Company is not required to obtain assurance or verification opinions from a third-party assurance provider for the Sustainability Report.	In the future, the Company will conduct assurance of the Sustainability Report based on the Company's development needs and regulatory requirements. There is no other significant difference.

VI. If the Company has adopted its own sustainable development best practice principles based on the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, please describe any deviation from the principles in the Company's operations:

The Company has established and continues to comply with the Sustainable Development Best-Practice Principles. There is no significant deviation from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies.

VII. Other important information to facilitate better understanding of the company's promotion of sustainable development:

(I) Sustainable Development Committee

There are 9 members of the Sustainable Development Committee of the Company, and the President Chin-Wei, Lu is elected as the convener. The current term of office is from December 26, 2023 to June 19, 2026. The Sustainable Development Committee has three working groups:

1. Environmental Protection Group: Integrate environment, waste and water resources management.
2. Social Responsibility Group: Responsible for the planning and implementation of the Company's personnel selection, employment, training and retention policies, as well as the planning and implementation of social participation policies, goals and action plans.
3. Couporate Governance Group: Responsible for promoting corporate governance related systems, establishing relevant norms and standards, organizing various education and training, and fully disclosing various real-time information.

(II) Human rights policy and friendly work environment

When hiring employees, regardless of race, gender, age, political orientation or religious belief, the Company hires the right person for the job and takes into account whether the individual has professional knowledge and skills, in order to provide fair employment opportunities and confirm all job opportunities are voluntary. The Company actively engages in various social services and assists the disadvantaged, and helps communities in need by doing things such as donating to charity events from time to time, and providing employment opportunities for the disabled. In addition, the Company also strives to run its business and provide employees with stability and a quality employment environment to maximize the benefits for the Company's shareholders and stakeholders. In the future, the Company will not only improve product quality, strengthen competitiveness, and cultivate professional talents, but also actively demonstrate its corporate responsibility and implement its core values.

(III) International management system certifications

The Company has obtained the following certifications in accordance with the verification standards of relevant certification bodies:

1. Quality management systems: ISO 9001, IATF 16949, ISO 13485, and AS 9100
2. Energy management system: ISO 50001 (Valid from June 30, 2024 to June 29, 2027)
3. Environmental management system: ISO 14001

Company and plant	Validity period
GT Plant 1	March 26, 2024 to March 25, 2027
GT Plant 2	March 20, 2025 to March 21, 2028
TT	September 23, 2023 to September 22, 2026

4. Occupational health and safety management system: ISO 45001

Company and plant	Validity period
GT Plant 1	January 10, 2023 to January 9, 2026
GT Plant 2	April 6, 2024 to April 5, 2027
TT	February 14, 2023 to February 13, 2026

Note 1: If "Yes" is ticked in the "Implementation status" column, please concretely describe the major policies, strategies, and measures adopted and the status of their implementation. If "No" is ticked in the "Implementation status" column, please explain the deviations and the reasons in the "Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons" column and explain the Company's plans for adoption of related policies, strategies, and measures in the future. However, for Items 1 and 2, the TWSE/TPEx listed company shall describe its governance and supervisory framework for sustainable development, including but not limited to management policy, strategy and goal formulation, review measures, etc. It additionally shall describe the company's risk management policies or strategies for operations-related environmental, social, and corporate governance issues, and their assessment status.

Note 2: The materiality principle refers to focusing on environmental, social and corporate governance issues likely to have a material impact on the Company's investors and other stakeholders.

Note 3:

Material issues	Risk assessment items	Policies or strategies
Environmental protection	Climate strategy	Actively reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with global goals. 1. Set emission reduction targets. 2. Improve energy efficiency.
	Energy management	Optimize energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy. 1. Monitor and analyze energy consumption. 2. Increase the share of renewable energy 3. Enhance production efficiency
	Waste management	Minimize waste and promote a circular economy. 1. Implement waste separation and recycling programs. 2. Integrate waste reduction strategies into production Improve energy efficiency.
	Air pollution management	Effectively control and reduce air pollution emissions. 1. Upgrade air filtration systems and pollution control measures. 2. Monitor and report emissions. 3. Implement best practices for pollution management
Social responsibility	Occupational safety and health	Ensure a safe and healthy workplace. 1. Conduct regular safety training. 2. Enforce strict safety measures. 3. Invest in protective equipment and a safe working environment.
	Talent development	Foster continuous learning and skills development. 1. Provide ongoing training programs. 2. Support leadership development. 3. Partner with educational institutions for workforce upskilling.
	Talent attraction and retention	Attract and retain top talent by fostering a strong employer brand. 1. Offer competitive compensation packages. 2. Promote diversity and inclusion in the workplace. 3. Support work-life balance initiatives.
	Human rights and labor relations	Protect labor rights and uphold human rights principles. 1. Enforce a strict policy against forced and child labor. 2. Conduct human rights risk assessments. 3. Engage stakeholders on labor rights issues.
Corporate governance	Code of conduct	Operate with ethics, transparency, and legal compliance. 1. Conduct regular ethics training. 2. Enforce a zero-tolerance policy on corruption. 3. Implement internal audits and whistleblower channels.
	Risk management	Proactively identify and manage risks. 1. Establish a risk management framework. 2. Conduct risk analysis and stress testing. 3. Develop emergency response plans.
	Materials sourcing	Ensures responsible and sustainable sourcing. 1. Assess and audit suppliers. 2. Promote sustainable sourcing policies. 3. Enhance material traceability.

Note 4: Implementation status of climate-related information

Item	Implementation status
1. Describe the Board of Directors' and management's oversight and governance of climate-related risks and opportunities.	1. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for establishing and overseeing the risk management framework, including climate-related risks and opportunities. Management is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies, including those related to climate change, and reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities. The Company's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze both traditional and climate-related risks, set appropriate limits and controls, and monitor adherence to these limits. 2. On December 26, 2023, the Company established the Sustainable Development Committee under the Board of Directors to manage its impacts on the economy, environment, and people, thereby enhancing corporate sustainability governance. The committee is responsible for integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles into the Company's operations and risk management framework. The President serves as the convenor of the Committee, and there are three working groups under the Committee: environmental protection, social responsibility, and corporate governance.
2. Describe how the identified climate risks and opportunities affect the business, strategy, and finances of the business (short-, medium-, and long-term).	The impacts of identified climate risks and poortunities are as below: <u>Risk categories</u> 1. Policy and regulation risk (short-term): Governments worldwide are implementing policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reporting mandates in relation to cross-border policies. The Company may face challenges from regulatory and policy changes. The costs for emissions-intensive processes will increase in order to meet local regulations, increasing compliance costs and regulatory burdens. In addition, there will be higher export costs to the EU due to enhanced carbon accounting and reporting compliance. 2. Technology risk (mid-term): The Company may face risks in substituting existing products with lower emissions options, which involves shifting to more environmentally friendly production methods; thus, investment in research and development (R&D) is vital for optimization. There will be increased costs associated with initial investments in R&D and equipment for lower emissions technologies, along with temporary operational cost rises due to staff training and process adjustments. 3. Value chain risk (short-term): The Company and its suppliers must comply with more stringent carbon disclosure requirements to ensure compliance and business continuity, which in turn will result in an increase in production and compliance costs. 4. Market risk (mid-term): Increasing demand for low-carbon and ethically sourced materials requires changes in production, procurement and supply chain management. Failure of the value chain to adapt to evolving consumer preferences and environmental regulations will result in a decrease in market share and a loss of revenue. 5. Reputation risk (short-term): The Company may face reputational damage and financial losses if it is perceived as lagging in climate action and fails to comply with regulations. Loss of market share, decreased brand value and difficulty attracting investors will result in a decrease in revenue. 6. Geopolitics risk (long-term): The Company may face reputational risks from geopolitical tensions disrupting supply chains, leading to shortages, production delays, and increased costs from tariffs. Market restrictions could threaten competitiveness and customer trust, while failure to meet demand may result in lost market share. 7. Acute risk (long-term): The Company may face increased risks from extreme weather events, due to climate change. Additionally, the Company's geographic location may make it particularly susceptible

Item	Implementation status
	to flooding, which could disrupt operations. Equipment damage increases repair costs, production halts result in a decrease in revenue, and delays raise operating costs through higher backup energy consumption. 8. Chronic risk (long-term): The Company's factory location may be susceptible to the effects of gradual sea-level rise in the future, resulting in disruptions to factory operations, which requires businesses to continuously monitor the situation to prevent disruptions in operations, and the financial impact. Opportunity categories 1. Resource efficiency (short to mid-term): Reduce operational costs and energy consumption by improving energy efficiency. Examples include implementing circular economy practices, such as reducing waste and recycling, optimizing energy use in buildings and industrial processes, and adopting water conservation measures. The Company could reduce operational costs, lower GHG emissions, reduce dependency on virgin materials, and improve regulatory compliance. 2. Product innovation (mid to long-term): Explore new product offerings in response to rising climate sustainability trends. This includes renewable energy solutions, ecosystems and infrastructure related to electric vehicles, and energy-efficient technologies, potentially allowing for expansion into new sectors to increase revenue. 3. New markets (mid-term): Implement product differentiation strategies to maintain position within green supply chains, which can help mitigate additional costs associated with non-compliance to cross-border policies. This approach also enhances product attractiveness to new demographics and markets with climate-related policies, thereby increasing revenue. 4. Technological innovation (long-term): Invest in research and development of climate-related technologies and focus on technological innovation. These approaches enhance the Company's sustainability efforts and position it as a player in the market for climate solutions, and reduce carbon footprint and carbon tax in the long term. 5. Resilience (mid to long-term): Enhance resilience by strengthening its ability to withstand the physical impacts of climate change. This can be achieved by diversifying supply chains to reduce vulnerability to climate disruptions, developing business continuity plans that account for climate risks, and investing in infrastructure capable of withstanding extreme weather events, reducing the financial loss from supply chain disruption. 6. Reputational (short-term): Gain reputational benefits by demonstrating leadership in climate action. This includes attracting environmentally conscious customers and investors, enhancing brand image and employee engagement, and strengthening relationships with stakeholders, thereby increasing revenue.
3. Describe the financial impact of extreme weather events and transformative actions.	Please refer to Risk 7 in Item 2 above for the financial impact of extreme weather events, and Risks 1~6 in Item 2 above for the financial impact of transformative actions.
4. Describe how climate risk identification, assessment, and management processes are integrated into the overall risk management system.	The Company has implemented a comprehensive risk management framework to identify, assess, and mitigate risks that could impact its financial performance, operations, and market position, including climate-related risks. To enhance resilience, the Company conducts continuous risk monitoring and annual assessments to proactively identify potential risks. Continuous monitoring and risk assessment are conducted through the following procedures: 1. Risk identification 2. Risk assessment 3. Risk acceptance decision

Item	Implementation status
	(1) Accept: Continuous monitoring and assessment of potential risks (2) Reject: Developing risk prevention or resolution methods→Risk mitigation and control→Risk resolution 4. Risk closure and reporting
5. If scenario analysis is used to assess resilience to climate change risks, the scenarios, parameters, assumptions, analysis factors and major financial impacts used should be described.	The Company has not yet used scenario analysis to assess climate change risks.
6. If there is a transition plan for managing climate-related risks, describe the content of the plan, and the indicators and targets used to identify and manage physical risks and transition risks.	The strategies and targets for managing climate-related risks are as follow: 1. Enhance compliance and reporting framework: Short-term target: Conduct a baseline assessment of current compliance levels. Medium-term target: Implement training programs and establish clear reporting procedures. Long-term target: Achieve full compliance with evolving regulations and set a standard for proactive reporting. 2. Invest in sustainable technology: Short-term target: Set initial R&D goals for low-emission technologies. Medium-term target: Integrate waste reduction and recycling processes. Long-term target: Achieve widespread adoption of sustainable production technologies across operations. 3. Value chain management: Short-term target: Identify and mitigate immediate supply chain risks. Medium-term target: Diversify suppliers and materials. Long-term target: Establish a resilient, climate-aware supply chain with continuous risk assessments. 4. Product differentiation and innovation: Short-term target: Conduct market research and identify key sustainable product opportunities. Medium-term target: Launch sustainable product lines and communicate benefits to consumers. Long-term target: Expand the portfolio with low-emission alternatives and achieve market leadership in sustainability. 5. Enhance stakeholder engagement and reputation management: Short-term target: Develop a stakeholder engagement plan. Medium-term target: Engage stakeholders regularly and showcase sustainability efforts. Long-term target: Build a trusted reputation as an environmentally conscious company with ongoing stakeholder communication. 6. Operational resilience: Short-term target: Assess climate risks and vulnerabilities at key operational sites. Medium-term target: Implement infrastructure upgrades and early warning systems. Long-term target: Achieve full operational resilience to climate change impacts with enhanced preparedness and risk mitigation strategies.
7. If internal carbon pricing is used as a planning tool, the basis for setting the price should be stated.	The Company has not yet used internal carbon pricing.

Item	Implementation status
8. If climate-related targets have been set, the activities covered, the scope of greenhouse gas emissions, the planning horizon, and the progress achieved each year should be specified. If carbon credits or renewable energy certificates (RECs) are used to achieve relevant targets, the source and quantity of carbon credits or RECs to be offset should be specified.	The Company has set climate-related targets and is identifying activities for annual greenhouse gas emission reductions, referring to the internationally recognized SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative) framework to ensure alignment with climate science and global temperature goals. The targets are set to reduce carbon intensity by 40% per unit of revenue by 2035, with the base year set as 2024, and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. The Company has not yet used RECs.
9. Greenhouse gas inventory and assurance status and reduction targets, strategy, and concrete action plan.	The Company and the main operational subsidiaries, GT and TT, have conducted the greenhouse gas inventory. The emissions of the Company have not yet been verified and got the assurance, and according to the TWSE Rules Governing the Preparation and Filing of Sustainability Reports by TWSE Listed Companies, the Company plans to disclose the status of assurance for the individual company's 2027 GHG emissions in 2028. The emissions of GT and TT are being independently verified by Bureau Veritas Certification (Thailand) Ltd. now. Greenhouse gas emissions reduction action plans are as follow: • Set and Monitor Emission Reduction Targets: Establish science-based reduction targets aligned with the Company's long-term sustainability vision and track progress annually. • Improve Energy Efficiency: Implement energy-saving measures across the Company's operations, including upgrading equipment, enhancing process efficiency, and promoting energy conservation practices. • Expand Renewable Energy Adoption: Explore the feasibility of solar, wind, or other renewable energy sources to reduce the Company's reliance on fossil fuels. • Optimize Resource Use: Enhance the Company’s operational efficiency by minimizing waste and improving material utilization. • Strengthen Carbon Accounting and Reporting: Continuously improve data accuracy and transparency in the Company’s GHG emissions reporting, ensuring compliance with international standards.

(VI) Ethical corporate management - implementation status and deviations from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the reasons

Evaluation items	Implementation status			Deviations from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
I. Establishment of ethical corporate management policies and plans (I) Does the Company have an ethical corporate management policy approved by its Board of Directors, and bylaws and publicly available documents addressing its corporate conduct and ethics policy and measures, and commitment regarding implementation of such policy from the Board of Directors and the top management team?	✓		(I) The Company's "Work Rules & Regulations" clearly stipulate that employees shall not accept entertainment, gifts, kickbacks or other illegal benefits in the course of their duties or behave in breach of their duties; the Company also has "Code of Business Integrity" and "Procedures for Ethical Management and Guideline for Conduct" to regulate the Company's ethical management policy. To ensure that the employees, managers, and directors know and comply, the Company conducts annual advocacy work.	(I) No significant difference.
(II) Whether the Company has established an assessment mechanism for the risk of unethical conduct; regularly analyzes and evaluates, within a business context, the business activities with a higher risk of unethical conduct; has formulated a program to prevent unethical conduct with a scope no less than the activities prescribed in Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPE Listed Companies?	✓		(II) The Company's Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles have explicitly stipulated the prohibition of offering and accepting bribes, the prohibition of illegal political contributions, the prohibition of improper charity donations or sponsorships, and the prohibition of unreasonable gifts, hospitality or other improper benefits, and the prevention programs and procedures; and each year, the Company regularly announces and informs employees, managers and directors of relevant regulations to enhance the concept of integrity and self-discipline.	(II) No significant difference.
(III) Does the Company clearly set out the operating procedures, behavior guidelines, and punishment and appeal system for violations in the unethical conduct prevention program, implement it, and regularly review and revise the plan?	✓		(III) The Company has established the "Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct," "Guidelines for the Appointment and Job Rotation of Cashiers," and "Guidelines for Petty Cash, Advances to Employee and Employee Reimbursement" to take necessary precautions against business activities with a higher risk of unethical behavior to ensure the continued effectiveness of the design and implementation of the system, and the internal audit plan is regularly implemented for effective prevention.	(III) No significant difference.
II. Ethical management practice (I) Does the Company assess the ethics records of those it has business relationships with and include ethical conduct related clauses in the business contracts?	✓		(I) The Company reviews the qualifications of counterparties in accordance with the relevant internal control measures before conducting transactions. The Company's personnel shall avoid engaging in business transactions with unethical suppliers, customers or other business partners. If the dealings or cooperation partners are found to be unethical, the business dealings with them shall be stopped immediately, and they shall be listed as counterparties to refuse dealings with, in order to implement the Company's ethical standards.	(I) No significant difference.
(II) Has the Company set up a dedicated unit to promote ethical corporate management under the Board of Directors, and does it regularly (at least once a year) report to the Board of Directors on its ethical corporate management policy and program to prevent unethical conduct and monitor their implementation?	✓		(II) The Company designates the Internal Audit to be responsible for the revision, implementation, interpretation and consultation of the Ethical Corporate Management Conduct Procedure and the Guidelines, as well as the recording and filing of report contents, and to supervise the implementation, and report to the Board of Directors on a regular basis.	(II) No significant difference.

Evaluation items	Implementation status			Deviations from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and the Reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
(III) Has the Company established policies to prevent conflict of interests, provided appropriate communication and complaint channels, and properly implemented such policies?	✓		(III) The Company has clearly stipulated the policies and operating procedures for the prevention of conflicts of interest of all levels of employees in the "Procedures for Ethical Management and Guideline for Conduct" and "Code of Ethical Conduct", and provides appropriate channels for expression and implementation.	(III) No significant difference.
(IV) Does the Company have effective accounting and internal control systems in place to enforce ethical corporate management? Does the internal audit unit follow the results of unethical conduct risk assessments and devise audit plans to audit compliance with the systems to prevent unethical conduct or hire outside accountants to perform the audits?	✓		(IV) The Company shall establish an effective accounting system, internal control and audit system for business activities with a higher risk of unethical conduct, and shall review the system from time to time to ensure that the design and implementation of the system continue to be effective.	(IV) No significant difference.
(V) Does the Company provide internal and external ethical corporate management training programs on a regular basis?	✓		(V) The Company's directors and managers participate in ongoing courses organized by external institutions, and the Company organizes meetings and training courses on ethical corporate management from time to time to promote the importance of ethical corporate management to managers and employees.	(V) No significant difference.
III. Implementation of the complaint procedures (I) Has the Company established specific whistle-blowing and reward procedures, set up conveniently accessible whistle-blowing channels, and appointed appropriate personnel specifically responsible for handling complaints received from whistle-blowers?	✓		(I) The Company has established the "Regulations Governing the Reporting of Corrupt Behavior" to provide a proper channel for reporting, and a dedicated department and personnel to receive and process employees' complaints, and the identity of the whistleblower and the content of the report are kept confidential.	(I) No significant difference.
(II) Has the Company established standard operation procedures for investigating the complaints received, follow-up measures taken after investigation, and mechanisms ensuring such complaints are handled in a confidential manner?	✓		(II) The Company's designated personnel will fully understand the reported matter first and report it to the supervisor of the designated unit to evaluate the acceptance status. All the processes are strictly confidential.	(II) No significant difference.
(III) Has the Company adopted proper measures to protect whistle-blowers from retaliation for filing complaints?	✓		(III) To protect the whistleblower, all reporting processes are kept strictly confidential.	(III) No significant difference.
IV. Strengthening information disclosure Does the Company disclose its ethical corporate management policies and the results of their implementation on its website and the Market Observation Post System (MOPS)?	✓		The Company has set up a website to disclose the information and status of ethical corporate management.	No significant difference.
V. If the Company has adopted its own ethical corporate management best practice principles based on the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, please describe any deviations between the principles and their implementation: The Company's Board of Directors has approved the "Code of Business Integrity" and the "Procedures for Ethical Management and Guideline for Conduct" on July 10, 2020, and submitted them to the shareholders' meeting on July 20, 2020 for implementation; it strictly abiding by these principles.				
VI. Other important information to facilitate a better understanding of the status of operation of the Company's ethical corporate management policies (e.g., the Company's reviewing and amending of its ethical corporate management best practice principles): The Company always upholds the principle of integrity and promotes the Company's ethical management philosophy to the suppliers. The Company also strengthens education for employees and regularly arranges directors to participate in corporate governance courses to improve the Company's operating performance and transparency.				

(VII) Other significant information that will provide a better understanding of the state of the Company's implementation of corporate governance may also be disclosed.

1. The Company has established internal procedures for handling material information. All relevant documents required for the disclosure of material information must comply with the Company's internal signature and approval process.

2. The Company's spokesperson shall disclose and handle the Company's internal and material information. Except for the Company's responsible person, spokesperson and deputy spokesperson, the Company's personnel shall not disclose internal and material information to the outside without authorization.

3. The training and education related to corporate governance attended by the managers in the most recent year and up to the date of publication of the annual report:

Job title	Name	Date of continuing education	Teaching institutions	Course name	Duration of continuing education
President/Chief Strategy Officer	Chin-Wei, Lu	August 28, 2025	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Enterprise Transformation, Succession Planning, and Optimization of Performance and Compensation Management Systems	3Hr
General Manager	Jung-Lin, Ger				
Finance and Accounting Director/Chief Corporate Governance Officer	Wei-Neng, Wang				
Operation Director of Subsidiary	Yen-Ju, Lu				
President/Chief Strategy Officer	Chin-Wei, Lu	November 12, 2025	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Digital Technology and Artificial Intelligence Trends and Risk Management	3Hr
General Manager	Jung-Lin, Ger				
Finance and Accounting Director/Chief Corporate Governance Officer	Wei-Neng, Wang				
Operation Director of Subsidiary	Yen-Ju, Lu				
President/Chief Strategy Officer	Chin-Wei, Lu	October 3, 2025	Securities and Futures Institute	2025 Insider Trading Prevention Seminar	3Hr
General Manager	Jung-Lin, Ger				
Finance and Accounting Director/Chief Corporate Governance Officer	Wei-Neng, Wang				
Finance and Accounting Director/Chief Corporate Governance Officer	Wei-Neng, Wang	December 11, 2025	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	How to Enhance Internal Control Effectiveness Through the Application of Robotic Process Automation (RPA)	3Hr

(VIII) The following shall be disclosed with respect to the implementation of the internal control system

1. Declaration of internal control:

   Please check on MOPS (https://mops.twse.com.tw/mops/#/web/t06sg20)

2. Where a CPA has been hired to carry out a special audit of the internal control system, furnish the CPA audit report:

   Please check on MOPS (https://mops.twse.com.tw/mops/#/web/t06hsg20)

(IX) Material resolutions of a shareholders meeting or a Board of Directors meeting during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report:

1. Shareholders' Meeting

The Company's 2025 shareholders' annual general meeting was held on June 20, 2025. The material resolutions of the attending shareholders and their implementation were as follows:

Material resolutions	Resolution result	Status of implementation
Passed the ratification of the Company's 2024 business report and final accounts.	Acknowledgment of the original proposal of the Board of Directors after voting.	Not applicable
Passed the ratification of the Company's 2024 earnings distribution.	Acknowledgment of the original proposal of the Board of Directors after voting.	1. The distribution of earnings for 2024 has been fully distributed. 2. Shareholders' cash dividend of NT$ 124,000,000, with cash dividend of NT$ 4 per share. 3. August 15, 2025 is set as the ex-dividend base date, and the dividend will be paid on September 8, 2025.
Passed the discussion of the Company's private placement of common shares.	Acknowledgment of the original proposal of the Board of Directors after voting.	The private placement of common shares was resolved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026, to discontinue further processing, and the matter was subsequently submitted to the 2026 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting.
Passed the discussion of the issuance of employee restricted stock awards.	Acknowledgment of the original proposal of the Board of Directors after voting.	After the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, it shall be handled in accordance with the amended procedure.
Passed the discussion of the amendment to the Company's "Articles of Association."	Acknowledgment of the original proposal of the Board of Directors after voting.	After the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, it shall be handled in accordance with the amended procedure.
Lifting of non-competition restrictions on the Company's directors.	Acknowledgment of the original proposal of the Board of Directors after voting.	It was announced on MOPS on June 20, 2025.

2. Important resolutions of the Board of Directors in 2025 and up to the publication date of the annual report:

Date of meeting	Major resolutions
2025.03.14	1. Proposal for the Company's 2024 distribution of remuneration to employees (including managers) and directors. 2. Performance evaluation of the Company's Board of Directors and functional committees. 3. The Company's 2024 business report and consolidated financial statements. 4. Appropriation of the Company's 2024 earnings. 5. Cash dividend of the Company's 2024 earnings distribution. 6. Cash dividends distribution from capital surplus. 7. The Company's issuance of the 2024 internal control system statement. 8. Evaluation on the independence and suitability of the Company's CPAs. 9. Appointment and remuneration of the Company's CPAs. 10. Establishment of Procedure for Lending Funds to Other Parties, Procedure for Endorsement and Guarantee, and Management of Acquisition or Disposal of Assets of the Company's subsidiary and sub-subsidiary. 11. Authorization for the Company's subsidiary, Singxon, to borrow from banks. 12. The motion for the Company's subsidiary, Singxon, to loan funds to the Company's subsidiaries GT and TT. 13. Private placement of common shares. 14. Issuing employee restricted stock awards. 15. Amendment to the Articles of Association. 16. Lifting of non-competition restrictions on the Company's directors. 17. Ratification of the appointment of directors and general managers of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates. 18. Matters relating to the opening of the Company's deposit account. 19. Convening of the Company's 2025 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting. 20. Related matters of accepting shareholders' proposals for the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting.

Date of meeting	Major resolutions
2025.04.15	1. Conduct of the 1st Shares Repurchase Plan to transfer to employees. 2. Conduct of the 2nd Shares Repurchase Plan to maintain the Company’s credit and shareholders’ equity. 3. Adding report matters in the Company's 2025 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting.
2025.05.15	1. The Company's consolidated financial statements for the first quarter of 2025. 2. Amalgamation of the Company’s subsidiaries GT and TT. 3. Revision of Procedure for Lending Funds to Other Parties of the Company’s subsidiaries GT, TT, CT and Singxon. 4. Authorization fo Tthe Company's financial product trading authorization. 5. Authorization for the Company to borrow from banks. 6. Reviewing whether the shareholder proposals received are included in the discussion items at the 2025 Annual General Shareholders’ Meeting, and adding report matters in the Company's 2025 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting.
2025.08.28	1. The Company's consolidated financial statements for the second quarter of 2025 2. Cancellation of the loan facility provided by the Company’s subsidiary, Singxon, to TT; the motion for Singxon to loan funds to the Company’s subsidiary GT. 3. The motion for the Company to loan funds to its subsidiary GT. 4. The Company’s Sustainbility Report of 2024. 5. Cancellation of treasury shares of 2nd Shares Repurchase Plan and setting up the reduction record date.
2025.11.12	1. The Company's consolidated financial statements for the third quarter of 2025. 2. Revision of Management of Acquisition or Disposal of Assets. 3. Revision of Management of Acquisition or Disposal of Assets of the Company’s subsidiaries and sub-subsidiary. 4. Discussion about financing in disguise.
2025.12.16	1. Proposal of year-end bonuses for managers of the Company and subsidiaries in 2025. 2. The 2026 operating budget of the Company. 3. Drafting the 2026 audit plan for the Company and its subsidiaries.
2026.03.12	1. Proposal for the Company's 2025 distribution of remuneration to employees (including managers) and directors. 2. Performance evaluation of the Company's Board of Directors and functional committees. 3. The Company's 2025 business report and consolidated financial statements. 4. Appropriation of the Company's 2025 earnings. 5. Cash distribution from capital surplus. 6. The Company's issuance of the 2025 internal control system statement. 7. Evaluation on the independence and suitability of the Company's CPAs. 8. Appointment and remuneration of the Company's CPAs. 9. Amendment to the Articles of Association. 10. Resolution to discontinue the private placement of common shares approved at the Company’s 2025 Annual General Shareholders’ Meeting. 11. Election of ten directors (including four independent directors) of the Company. 12. Resolution on the list of director nominees proposed by the Board of Directors. 13. Lifting of non-competition restrictions on newly elected directors and their representatives. 14. Convening of the Company's 2026 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting. 15. Related matters of accepting shareholders' proposals and the nomination of director (including independent director) candidates for the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting.

Implementation status: The resolutions of the Board of Directors have been implemented in accordance with the Board of Directors' meeting minutes.

(X) Where, during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report, a director or supervisor has expressed a dissenting opinion with respect to a material resolution passed by the board of directors, and said dissenting opinion has been recorded or prepared as a written declaration, disclose the principal content thereof: None.

V. Information on professional fees of CPAs

(I) Information on CPA fees

Unit: NT$ thousand

Name of CPA firm	Name of CPAs	Period covered by the CPA audit	Audit fees	Non-audit fees	Total	Remarks
KPMG Taiwan	I-Wen, Wang	2025/1/1~2025/12/31	4,070	1,490	5,730	Note 2
	Kuan-Ying, Kuo	2025/1/1~2025/12/31				
	Zhi, Chang	2025/1/1~2025/12/31	—	170		Note 1

Note 1: Non-audit fees amounted to NT$ 170 thousand for the transfer pricing report.

Note 2: Non-audit fees are NT$ 1,550 thousand for the internal control project audit reports.

(II) When the company changes its accounting firm and the audit fees paid for the fiscal year in which such change took place are lower than those for the previous fiscal year, the amounts of the audit fees before and after the change and the reasons shall be disclosed: Not applicable.

(III) When the audit fees paid for the current fiscal year are lower than those for the previous fiscal year by 10 percent or more, the reduction in the amount of audit fees, reduction percentage, and reason(s) therefor shall be disclosed: None.

VI. Information on replacement of CPAs: None.

VII. Where the Company's President, General Manager, or managers in charge of financial or accounting matters has in the most recent year held a position at the accounting firm of its certified public accountant or at an affiliated enterprise of such accounting firm, the name and position of the person, and the period during which the position was held, shall be disclosed: None.

VIII. Any transfer of equity interests and/or pledge of change in equity interests (during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report) by a Director, Supervisor, managerial officer, or shareholder with a stake of more than 10 percent during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report.

(I) Transfer of equity interests and/or pledge of change in equity interests

April 19, 2026; Unit: Shares

Job title	Name	2025		As of April 19, 2026	
		Increase (decrease) of shares held	Increase (decrease) of shares pledged	Increase (decrease) of shares held	Increase (decrease) of shares pledged
President and Chief Strategy Officer	Chin-Wei, Lu	(23,000)	—	—	—
Director and major shareholder	Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI)	—	—	—	—
	Representative: Hsiao-Chi, Lin	—	—	—	—
Director	Kuang-Hsiang, Han	(366,000)	—	—	—
Director	Sui-Cheng, Ho	—	—	—	—
Director and General Manager	Jung-Lin, Ger	85,000	—	—	—
Board Director and Operation Director of Subsidiary	Yen-Ju, Lu	—	—	—	—
Independent Director	Yi-Chun, Chen	—	—	—	—
Independent Director	Kuo-Hsuan, Wang	—	—	—	—
Independent Director	Chih-Jung, Wu	—	—	—	—
Finance Director and Chief Corporate Governance Officer	Wei-Neng, Wang	—	—	—	—
Deputy General Manager	Satoru Saito	—	—	—	—
Deputy General Manager	Kamchai Monchaya	(10,000)	—	—	—
QA Director of Subsidiary	Zhang, Li	—	—	—	—
Engineering Director of Subsidiary	Kazushige Ishizawa	—	—	—	—
Project Engineering Director of Subsidiary	Zong-Hong, Chen	—	—	—	—

Note 1: Project Engineering Director of Subsidiary, Zong-Hong, Chen was on board on February 18, 2025.

(II) The counterparties of equity transfer by Directors, Supervisors, Managers, and shareholders with more than 10% ownership interest are related parties:

Name	Reasons for transfer of shares	Date of transaction	Trading counterpart	Relations between the counterparty of the trading and the Company, directors, supervisors, and shareholders holding more than 10% of the shares	Number of shares	Trading price
Kuang-Hsiang, Han	Gift	2025.3.26	Li-Hua, Lee	Spouse	366,000	Not applicable

(III) The counterparties of the pledge of equity transfer by directors, supervisors, managers, and shareholders with more than 10% ownership interest are related parties: None.

IX. Relationship information, if among the company's 10 largest shareholders any one is a related party or a relative within the second degree of kinship of another.

April 19, 2026; Unit: Shares; %

Name	Shareholding of the owner		Shareholding of spouse and minor children		Total shareholding by nominee arrangements		The name of the entity or person and their relationship to any of the other top 10 shareholders with which the person is a related party or has a relationship of spouse or relative within the second degree		Remarks
	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Name	Relationship	
Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI) Responsible person: Cheng-Sheng, Lin	11,130,841	36.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	Bonus First Limited Cheng-Sheng, Lin Ace Advantage Limited	The responsible person of the shareholder listed in the left column is the same person. The person in charge of the shareholder listed on the left is the same person. The responsible person of the shareholder listed on the left is a father and daughter.	—
Bonus First Limited Representative: Cheng-Sheng, Lin	1,388,200	4.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI) Cheng-Sheng, Lin Ace Advantage Limited	The responsible person of the shareholder listed in the left column is the same person. The person in charge of the shareholder listed on the left is the same person. The responsible person of the shareholder listed on the left is a father and daughter.	—
Coastal Phoenix Limited Representative: Chin-Wei, Lu	1,168,200	3.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	Chin-Wei, Lu	The person in charge of the shareholder listed on the left is the same person.	—
Clear Promise Limited Representative: Kuang-Hsiang, Han	1,168,200	3.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	Kuang-Hsiang, Han	The person in charge of the shareholder listed on the left is the same person.	—
Pin-I, Ho	1,168,200	3.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	—	—	—
Ace Advantage Limited Representative: Hsiao-Chi, Lin	904,200	2.95	0	0.00	0	0.00	Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI) Bonus First Limited Cheng-Sheng, Lin	The responsible person of the shareholder listed on the left is a father and daughter. The responsible person of the shareholder listed on the left is a father and daughter. The responsible person of the shareholder listed on the left is a father and daughter.	—
Rich Abundant Limited Representative: Liang-Hsiung, Lin	753,500	2.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	—	—	—
Chin-Wei, Lu	738,332	2.41	0	0.00	700,920	2.41	Coastal Phoenix Limited	Shareholder and the responsible person in the left column are the same person.	Note 1
					94,000	0.31	Zhengiue Investment Co., Ltd.	Shareholder and the responsible person in the left column are the same person.	—

Name	Shareholding of the owner		Shareholding of spouse and minor children		Total shareholding by nominee arrangements		The name of the entity or person and their relationship to any of the other top 10 shareholders with which the person is a related party or has a relationship of spouse or relative within the second degree		Remarks
	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Name	Relationship	
Simple Energy Group Co., Ltd. Representative: Wen-Hsin Chang	701,800	2.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	—	—	—
Genius Pro Enterprises Limited	543,400	1.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	—	—	—

Note 1: Chin-Wei Lu holds 60% of the equity of Coastal Phoenix Limited.

X. The total number of shares and total equity stake held in any single enterprise by the company, its directors and supervisors, managerial officers, and any companies controlled either directly or indirectly by the company.

April 19, 2026; Unit: Shares; %

Reinvested business	Investment by the Company		Investment by the Directors, Supervisors, Managerial Officers and Directly or Indirectly Controlled Entities of the Company		Total investment	
	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio	Number of shares	Shareholding ratio
Global-Thaixon Precision Industry Co., Ltd. (Note 1) Representative: Chin-Wei, Lu	58,750,000	100.00%	—	—	58,750,000	100.00%
Caltech (Hong Kong) Ltd. Representative: Chin-Wei, Lu	25	100.00%	—	—	25	100.00%
Singxion Pte. Ltd.	10,000,000	100.00%	—	—	10,000,000	100.00%
Align Co., Ltd.	196,000	49.00%	—	—	196,000	49.00%

Note 1: GT and TT formally merged in August 2025.

Four. Fundraising

I. Capital and shares

(I) Sources of capital stock

1. Formation of share capital

Unit: thousand shares/NT$ thousand unless otherwise specified

Year/month	Issue price	Authorized share capital		Paid-in capital stock		Remarks		
		Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Sources of capital	Capital paid in by assets other than cash	Others
Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd.(Cayman) (hereinafter referred to as “Sixxon Cayman”)								
2016/11	USD 1	50,000	USD 50,000	1,100	USD 1,100	Establishment	None	Note 1
2016/12	USD 1	50,000	USD 50,000	11,000	USD 11,000	Capital increase in cash by 9,900 thousand shares	None	-
2016/12	-	50,000	USD 50,000	11,000	USD 11,000	Acquired the entire equity of GT, TT, CT and Sixxon Precision Machinery with cash	None	Notes 2 and 3
2017/4	USD 1	50	USD 50	0.001	USD 0.001	Capital reduction in cash by 10,999,999 shares	None	Note 4
2017/4	USD 3	50,000	USD 50,000	12,833	USD 12,833	Capital increase in cash by 12,833,332 shares	None	-
2017/6	USD 3	50,000	USD 50,000	25,000	USD 25,000	Capital increase in cash by 12,166,667 shares	None	-
2017/12	NT$ 10	150,000	NT$ 1,500,000	75,000	NT$ 750,000	Face value changed to NT$	None	Note 5
2020/1	-	150,000	NT$ 1,500,000	75,000	NT$ 750,000	Subsidiary Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. established		Note 6
2020/3	-	150,000	NT$ 1,500,000	75,000	NT$ 750,000	Disposal of 100% of the equity of GT, TT and CT to Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd.		Note 7
2020/4	-	150,000	NT$ 1,500,000	75,000	NT$ 750,000	Disposal of 100% of the equity of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. to Global PMX Co., Ltd.	None	Note 9
2020/6	NT$ 35.74	150,000	NT$ 1,500,000	20,000	NT$ 200,000	Repurchased 55,000 thousand shares from the original shareholders and delivered the entire share capital of Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. to the original shareholders.	None	Note 10
Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “Sixxon Tech.”)								
2020/1	NT$ 10	150,000	NT$ 1,500,000	1	NT$ 10	Establishment	None	Note 6
2020/3	NT$ 70.22	150,000	NT$ 1,500,000	21,090	NT$ 210,904	Organizational reorganization and capital increase by 21,089 thousand shares to obtain the entire equity of GT, TT and CT from Sixxon Cayman.	None	Note 7
2020/3	NT$ 75.61	150,000	NT$ 1,500,000	27,500	NT$ 275,000	Capital increase by 6,410 thousand shares and acquisition of debt entitlement on GT and TT from Sixxon Cayman.	None	Note 8
2023/7	NT$ 10	150,000	NT$ 1,500,000	31,000	NT$ 310,000	Capital increase by 3,500 thousand shares for public underwriting prior to initial listing.	None	Note 11
2025/9	NT$ 10	150,000	NT$ 1,500,000	30,600	NT$ 306,000	Cancellation of treasury shares amounting to NT$400 thousand.	None	-

Note 1: Founding capital of Sixxon Cayman.

Note 2: On December 30, 2016, the Board of Directors of Sixxon Cayman resolved to acquire all the issued shares of GT, TT and CT held by Smartmade Investments Limited in cash at the net value of each company at the time, including 16,250 thousand issued shares of GT, totaling US$23,173 thousand, at US$1.43 per share; 5,500 thousand issued shares of TT, totaling US$3,017 thousand, at US$0.55 per share; 25 issued shares of CT, totaling US$94 thousand, at US$3,751.82 per share. After the acquisition, GT, TT and CT became 100% reinvested subsidiaries of Sixxon Cayman.

Note 3: On December 30, 2016, the Board of Directors of Sixxon Cayman resolved for the acquisition of all issued shares of 30,000 thousand shares of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. from Cheng-Sheng, Lin and 8 other persons, at a price of NT$ 300,000 thousand in cash. The acquisition price was NT$ 10 per share, and the net equity of Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. was NT$ 299,724 thousand at the time. After the acquisition, Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. became a 100% reinvested subsidiary of Sixxon Cayman.

Note 4: Sixxon Cayman reduced 10,999,999 shares in cash in order to restructure its share capital. After the capital reduction, it’s paid-in capital was 1 share, and the amount of paid-in capital was US$1.

Note 5: The Sixxon Cayman Shareholders’ meeting on December 14, 2017 passed a resolution to issue 25,000 thousand shares at a par value of US$1 per share, totaling US$25,000 thousand. Based on the exchange rate of NT$ 30 to USD 1, the shares were converted into 75,000 thousand shares and the par value per share was changed from US$1 to NT$ 10, totaling NT$ 750,000 thousand.

Note 6: Founding capital of Sixxon Tech.

Note 7: The Company's Board of Directors on March 23, 2020 and the shareholders' meeting on March 30, 2020 resolved to increase capital by issuing 17,356 thousand shares to acquire the 39,000 thousand shares of GT held by Sixxon Cayman through stock swap, and the net value was NT$ 1,226,010 thousand; increase capital by issuing 2,520 thousand shares to acquire the 5,500 thousand shares of TT held by Sixxon Cayman through stock swap, and the net value was NT$ 164,686 thousand; increase capital by issuing 1,213 thousand shares to acquire 25 shares of CT held by Sixxon Cayman through stock swap, and the net value was NT$ 90,227 thousand. Sixxon Tech. issued a total of 21,089 thousand shares and acquired GT, TT and CT's equity shares with a net value of NT$ 1,480,923 thousand. The stock swap value was about NT$ 70.22 per share.

Note 8: Sixxon Tech.'s Board of Directors on March 23, 2020 and shareholders' meeting on March 30, 2020 resolved to increase capital by issuing 4,031 thousand shares to obtain the debt entitlement of Sixxon Cayman towards GT for US$10,100 thousand; increase capital by issuing 2,379 thousand shares to obtain the debt entitlement of Sixxon Cayman towards TT for US$5,400 thousand and Euro 500 thousand. Sixxon Tech. issued a total of 6,410 thousand shares and acquired the debt entitlement of Sixxon Cayman towards GT and TT valued at NT$ 484,642 thousand. The stock swap value was NT$ 75.61 per share.

Note 9: According to the resolution of the Board of Directors' meeting held on September 30, 2019 and the extraordinary shareholders' meeting held on November 19, 2019, the capital of GLOBAL PMX CO., LTD. shall be increased by issuing 24,000 thousand new shares for stock swap to acquire all of Sixxon Precision Machinery's 30,000 thousand issued shares held by Sixxon Cayman, and the record date for the stock swap was April 13, 2020. Due to the acquisition of Sixxon Precision Machinery, Sixxon Cayman's amount of stock swap was NT$ 2,880,000 thousand (the closing price of Global PMX on April 13, 2020), and the stock swap value is about NT$ 96 per share. Sixxon Precision Machinery was merged into the organizational structure of Global PMX, while Sixxon Cayman held the shares of Global PMX at approximately 22.66%.

Note 10: It was resolved in the Board of Directors' meeting on June 16, 2020 and the shareholders' meeting on June 22, 2020 to buy back 55,000 thousand shares of Sixxon Cayman, and to take 1 common share of Sixxon Tech. in exchange for 2 common shares of Sixxon Cayman as the consideration, delivering 27,500 thousand common shares of Sixxon Tech. to the shareholders of Sixxon Cayman. The base date was June 23, 2020, and Sixxon Cayman does not have a shareholding relationship with Sixxon Tech. since then.

Note 11: Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd.'s Board of Directors on April 28, 2023 and the shareholders' meeting on June 20, 2023 resolved to issue 3,500 thousand new shares to increase capital for the public underwriting before the initial public offering. This was in response to the needs of operations development and according to relevant laws and regulations for listed companies in Taiwan.

2. Type of shares

April 19, 2026; Unit: Shares

Type of shares	Authorized capital			Remarks
	Outstanding shares	Unissued shares	Total	
Registered common share	30,396,000	119,400,000	150,000,000	-

3. Information relating to the shelf registration system: None.

(II) List of major shareholders

April 19, 2026; Unit: Shares; %

Name of major shareholder \ Shares	Number of Shares Held	Shareholding ratio
Sixxon Precision Machinery Co., Ltd. (BVI)	11,130,841	36.38
Bonus First Limited	1,388,200	4.54
Coastal Phoenix Limited	1,168,200	3.82
Clear Promise Limited	1,168,200	3.82
Pin-I, Ho	1,168,200	3.82
Ace Advantage Limited	904,200	2.95
Rich Abundant Limited	753,500	2.46
Chin-Wei, Lu	738,332	2.41
Simple Energy Group Co., Ltd.	701,800	2.29
Genius Pro Enterprises Limited	543,400	1.78

(III) Company's dividend policy and implementation

1. Dividend policy

Article 34.2 of the Company’s Articles of Association stipulates the dividend policy as follows:

As the Company is in the growing stage, the dividend distribution may take the form of a cash dividend and/or stock dividends and shall take into consideration the Company’s capital expenditures, future expansion plans, and financial structure and funds requirement for sustainable development needs etc. If the Directors determine to distribute profits, the Directors shall prepare the proposal for distribution of profits and such proposal shall be approved by the Members by an Ordinary Resolution at any general meeting. The Directors shall prepare such proposal as follows: (a) the Company shall set aside all taxes that legally required to be paid; and (b) offset its losses in previous years that have not been previously offset (if any), ; then (c) set aside a Legal Reserve in accordance with the Applicable Public Company Rules, unless the accumulated amount of such Legal Reserve has reached the total paid-up capital of the Company; and (d) set aside a special capital reserve, if one is required, in accordance with the Applicable Public Company Rules or as requested by relevant authorities. Except otherwise stipulated by the applicable laws and the Applicable Public Company Rules, the Directors may propose profit distribution plan in connection with the retained earnings available for distribution (i.e. the net profit after the deduction of the items (a) to (c) above plus the previously cumulative undistributed retained earnings), for approval at the meetings of the shareholders. The distribution of retained earnings may proceed by way of cash dividend or by applying such sum in paying up in full unissued Shares for allotment and distribution credited as fully paid-up pro-rata to the Members. If the Directors determine to distribute profits, the total amount of Dividends shall not be lower than 30% of the net profit of the then current year after deducting the items (a) to (c) above, and provided the total amount of cash dividend to be distributed shall be no lower than 50% of the aggregate dividend distributed to shareholders.

2. Proposed (negotiated) dividend distribution this year

The proposal for earnings distribution has been approved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026. The Company proposed to withdraw NT$ 0 thousand from the distributable earnings and NT$ 98,787 thousand from capital surplus, totaling NT$ 98,787 thousand with NT$ 3.25 per share.

(IV) Effect upon business performance and earnings per share of any stock dividend distribution proposed or adopted in this year: Not applicable.

(V) Remuneration to employees and directors

1. The percentages or ranges with respect to employee, director, and supervisor profit-sharing compensation, as set forth in the Company's Articles of Association

   Article 34.1 of the Company's Articles of Association which stipulates the remuneration of employees, directors and supervisors as follows:

   The Company shall set aside no less than 2% of its annual net income before tax, the bonus to employees and the bonus to Directors, as bonus to employees of the Company and set aside no more than 2% of its annual net income before tax, the bonus to employees and the bonus to Directors, as bonus to Directors, provided however that the Company shall first offset its losses in previous years that have not been previously offset. The distribution of bonus to employees may be made by way of cash or Shares, which may be distributed under an incentive program approved pursuant to Article 11.1. The employees under Article 34.1 may include certain employees of the Subsidiaries who meet the conditions prescribed by the Company. The distribution of bonus to employees shall be approved by a majority of the Directors present at a meeting attended by two-thirds or more of the total number of the Directors and shall be reported to the Members at the general meeting. A Director who also serves as an executive officer of the Company and/or its Subsidiaries may receive a bonus in his capacity as a Director and a bonus in his capacity as an employee.

2. The basis for estimating the amount of employee, director, and supervisor profit-sharing compensation, for calculating the number of shares to be distributed as employee profit-sharing compensation, and the accounting treatment of the discrepancy, if any, between the actual distributed amount and the estimated figure, for the current period.

   The Company's remuneration to employees, directors, and supervisors for the current period is estimated based on the amount that may be distributed in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. If the actual distribution amount resolved by the Board of Directors or the shareholders' meeting is different from the estimated amount, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate and will be reflected in the following year.

3. Information on any approval by the Board of Directors of distribution of profit-sharing compensation

   The Company's 2025 distribution of remuneration to employees and directors has been approved by the Company's Board of Directors on March 12, 2026. The amounts and payment methods are as follows:

   (1) Employee remuneration: NT$ 2,608,000 ; distributed in cash.

(2) Directors' remuneration: NT$ 519,000 ; distributed in cash.

(3) The amount of any employee profit-sharing compensation and director and supervisor profit-sharing compensation distributed in cash or stocks. If there is any discrepancy between that amount and the estimated figure for the fiscal year these expenses are recognized, the discrepancy, its cause, and the status of treatment shall be disclosed: No discrepancy.

(4) The amount of any employee profit-sharing compensation distributed in stocks, and the size of that amount as a percentage of the sum of the after-tax net income stated in the parent company only financial reports or individual financial reports for the current period and total employee profit-sharing compensation: Not applicable.

4. The actual distribution of employees and directors profit-sharing compensation for the previous fiscal year (with an indication of the number of shares, monetary amount, and stock price, of the shares distributed), and, if there is any discrepancy between the actual distribution and the recognized employee, director, or supervisor profit-sharing compensation, additionally the discrepancy, cause, and how it is treated:

The Company's remuneration to employees and directors for the previous year (2024) was NT$ 5,049 thousand and NT$ 1,005 thousand, respectively. The actual distribution was the same as the original recognition, and there was no difference.

(VI) Shares repurchased by the Company:

On April 15, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to repurchase the Company’s shares for transfer to employees and for the purpose of maintaining the Company’s credit and shareholders’ equity. A total of 604,000 shares were repurchased. The implementation status of the Share Repurchase Plans is summarized in the table below:

1. Share Repurchase Plan (finished)

April 30, 2026

Share Repurchase Plan No.	1st
Purpose of the share repurchase	Transfer of shares to employees
Scheduled period for the repurchase	April 16, 2025~ May 2, 2025
Repurchase price range	NT$ 85.10~150.00
Type of shares to be repurchased and repurchased shares	Common shares; 204,000 shares
Actual monetary amount of the share repurchase	NT$ 26,557,571
Ratio of the number of shares that were repurchased to the planned number of shares to be repurchased	51.00%
Number of Shares Cancelled and Transferred	-
Total Number of Shares Held by the Company	204,000 shares
Percentage of Issued Shares Held by the Company	0.66%

2. Share Repurchase Plan (finished)

April 30, 2026

Share Repurchase Plan No.	2nd
Purpose of the share repurchase	Maintain the Company's credit and shareholders' equity
Scheduled period for the repurchase	May 7, 2025~ June 12, 2025
Repurchase price range	NT$ 85.10~150.00
Type of shares to be repurchased and repurchased shares	Common shares; 400,000 shares
Actual monetary amount of the share repurchase	NT$ 58,234,269
Ratio of the number of shares that were repurchased to the planned number of shares to be repurchased	50.00%
Number of Shares Cancelled and Transferred (Note 1)	400,000 shares
Total Number of Shares Held by the Company	204,000 shares
Percentage of Issued Shares Held by the Company	0.66%

Note 1: Cancelled in September, 2025.

II. Issuance of corporate bonds

Type of bond		Sixxon Tech. Co., Ltd. 1st Unsecured Convertible Bond (45691 Sixxon-KY)
Date of issuance (processing)		January 15, 2025
Par value		NT$ 100 thousand
Place of issuance and trading		Taipei Exchange
Issuance price		Each face value is NT$ 100 thousand, issued at 105.25% of the face value.
Total amount		Total face value: NT$ 500,000,000 Total issuance amount: NT$ 526,250,570
Interest rate		Coupon rate 0%
Period		3 years; maturity date: January 15, 2028
Guarantee institution		None
Trustee		Yuanta Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.
Underwriter		Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.
Lawyer		Not applicable
Certified Public Accountants (CPAs)		Not applicable
Repayment method		Except for the conversion, redemption or cancellation in accordance with the conversion measures, The principal and interest are paid in cash upon maturity.
Unpaid principal		NT$ 15,000 thousand
Redemption or in advance		Please refer to the Regulations Governing Issuance and Conversion for details.
Clauses of settlement		Please refer to the Regulations Governing Issuance and Conversion for details.
Limitation clause		None
Name of credit rating institution, date of rating, and outcome of rating of corporate bonds		Not applicable
Attached with other rights	Amount of converted (exchanged or subscribed) common shares, overseas depository receipts or other securities as of the date of publication of the annual report	No application for conversion to common stock
	Regulations Governing Issuance and Conversion (Exchange or Subscription) for details.	Please refer to the Regulations Governing Issuance and Conversion for details.
The dilution of equity by issuance and conversion, exchange or subscription of warrants or stock options, and the issuance of warrants or stock options		Based on the current conversion price calculation, if the entire amount is converted into common shares, the number of shares to be issued is shares which account for 8.08% of the total number of outstanding shares. The effect on shareholders' equity is limited.
Name of the entrusted custodian for the underlying subject matter of exchange		Not applicable

Information on convertible corporate bonds:

Type of bond		First series of unsecured convertible corporate bonds in the R.O.C.. (45691 Sixxon-KY)	
Item \ Year		2025	The current fiscal year up to the publication date of the annual report
Market price of convertible corporate bonds	Highest	115.00	128.05
	Lowest	95.00	98.00
	Average	104.67	116.68
Conversion price		Before record date: 212.00 After record date: 203.90	203.90
Date of issuance (processing) and conversion price at the time of issuance		Date of issuance 2025/01/15 The conversion price at the time of issuance was NT$ 212	
Method of fulfilling the conversion obligation		Issuance of new shares	

III. Disclosure of preferred shares: None.

IV. Overseas depository receipts: None.

V. Employee share subscription warrants: None.

VI. New restricted employee shares: None.

VII. Issuance of new shares in connection with mergers or acquisitions or with acquisitions of shares of other companies: None.

VIII. Implementation of the Company's capital allocation plans

The Company has not yet completed the fund utilization.

(I) Description of the plans:

1. Regulatory authority approval date and document number: December 24,2025 Letter Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 1130366462

2. Total funding required for fundraising project: NT$ 500,000 thousand

3. Funding source: The 1st unsecured convertible bonds with total face value of NT$ 500,000 thousand were issued at 105.25% of par value and raised NT$ 526,521 thousand.

4. Project items and progress of fund utilization

Unit: NT$ thousand

Project Items	Estimated Completion Date	Total Funds Required	Estimated Utilization Progress					
			Year 2025				Year 2026	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Purchase machinery and equipment	2026Q2	360,000	130,000	66,000	56,000	44,000	32,000	32,000
Replenish working capital	2025Q2	166,251	70,000	70,000	26,251	-	-	-
Total		526,251	200,000	136,000	82,251	44,000	32,000	32,000

5. Information input date on the designated reporting website of competent authorities: January 7, 2025.

6. Expected potential benefits:

(1) Purchase machinery and equipment

The amount of NT$360 million in this project will be purchased machineries and equipments that primarily intended to meet the production expansion demands of the Company's customer orders. The estimated investment payback period is approximately 4.7 years, starting from 2025Q2.

Estimated annual increases in production volume, sales volume, and operating profit are listed in the table below.

Unit: PCS；NT$ thousand

Item \ Year	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027 and afterward
Annual output	98,356	279,689	332,194
Average unit price (NT$)	1,260.88	1,186.29	1,226.71
Operating income	124,015	331,791	407,506
Operating gross profit (loss)	32,356	86,564	106,318
Operating profit (loss)	13,753	36,796	45,192

Estimated payback period

Unit: PCS；NT$ thousand

Year	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029 and afterward
Net profit after tax (A)	13,753	36,796	45,192	45,192	45,192
Depreciation expense (B) (Note)	11,719	31,250	45,000	45,000	45,000
Cash flow in the current year (A+B)	25,472	68,046	90,192	90,192	90,192
Accumulated cash flow	25,472	93,518	183,710	273,902	364,094

Note: The Company plans to purchase machinery and equipment in NT$ 360,000 thousand, and the depreciation is estimated in 8 years.

(2) Replenish working capital

The raised funds of NT$166.251 million will be used in replenish working capital.

It's primarily to support future development, strengthen the Company's financial structure, and enhance market competitiveness. In addition to improving the stability of capital and the flexibility of fund, it will also reduce operation risks and support the Company's medium-term to long-term development.

The raised fund could reduce the annual interest expenses by approximately NT$ 6,899 thousand, based on the Company's currently negotiated short-term loan interest rate,4.15%.

(II) Status of implementation:

Implementation of Funding as of the First Quarter of 2026

Unit: NT$ thousand

Project Items	Status		2026Q1	Till 2026Q1	Reasons for being ahead of or behind schedule and improvement plans
Purchase machinery and equipment	Amount	Estimated	32,000	328,000	Due to the extended time required for product design, the construction of the related production lines was delayed; however, the plan will continue to be implemented as scheduled in the future.
		Actual	27,376	312,083	
	Implementation (%)	Estimated	8.89%	91.11%	
		Actual	7.60%	86.69%	
Replenish working capital	Amount	Estimated	-	166,251	The plan has been completed as scheduled.
		Actual	-	166,251	
	Implementation (%)	Estimated	-	100.00%	
		Actual	-	100.00%	
Total	Amount	Estimated	32,000	494,251	
		Actual	27,376	478,334	
	Implementation (%)	Estimated	6.08%	93.92%	
		Actual	5.20%	90.89%	

Five. Overview of Business Operations

I. Business contents

(I) Scope of business

1. Principal business activities

The Consolidated Company is mainly engaged in the production, manufacturing and sales of precision metal parts for automobiles, industrial applications, 3C electronics, medical and other fields, of which automobile parts and components account for the highest proportion.

2. Weight of business

Unit: NT$ thousand; %

Year / By product	2024		2025	
	Net operating revenue	Weight of business (%)	Net operating revenue	Weight of business (%)
Automotive	882,364	60.77	1,026,872	56.50
Industrial applications	394,181	27.15	517,048	28.45
3C electronics	104,116	7.17	135,813	7.47
Medical care	71,213	4.91	137,845	7.58
Total	1,451,874	100.00	1,817,578	100.00

3. The Company's current products (services)

The Consolidated Company mainly provides services for the processing and production of precision metal parts and components, and provides customers with a full range of product-related solutions with its competitive advantages such as one-stop production, advanced manufacturing processes, and high quality yield. In view of the supply chain characteristics of the automotive industry, the Consolidated Company will continue to cultivate its existing automotive brand customer base, and cooperate with industrial application and 3C electronics customers to develop a number of new product projects, and focus on providing high-quality and high-yield products to maintain a stable cooperative relationship with customers.

4. New products (services) planned to be developed

(1) New generation assembly and testing machine part of heat assisted magnetic recording (HAMR) helium hard drives

(2) Development and design of orthodontic braces medical materials

(3) Laser components and liquid cooling system parts for laser equipment

(4) Parts of electric vehicle

(5) FCEV parts

(6) OEM parts, components and assembly of medical equipment

(7) Parts of semi-conductor equipment and testing machine

(8) Parts of fiber optic network connector and welding fixture

(9) Parts of cooling radiator of smart phone

(10) Metal parts of optical transceiver modules

(11) The shaft of the drone and other metal parts

(12) Heat sink structural design

(13) Parts of data center water cooling system

(II) Industry overview

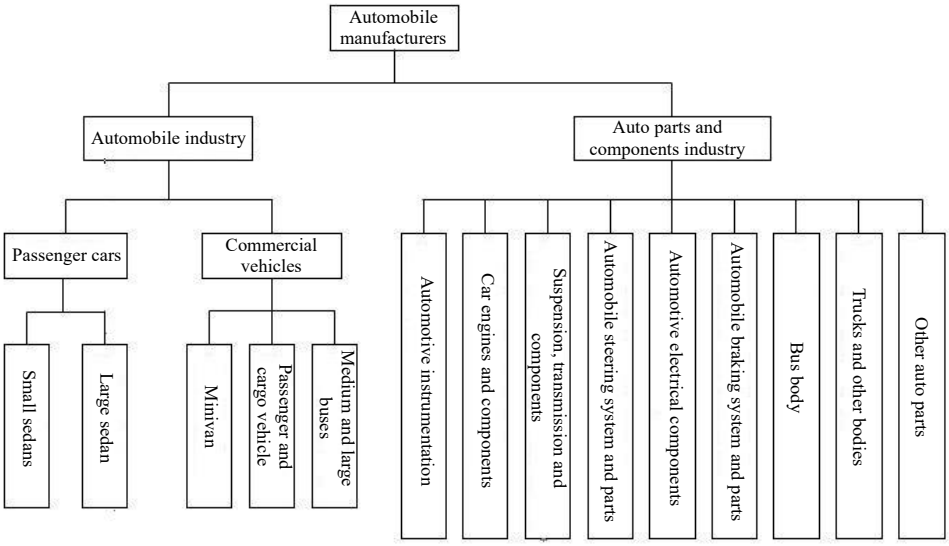
1. Current status and development of the industry

(1) Overview of the automobile industry

The automobile industry is a technology- and capital-intensive industry. It takes more than 30,000 parts to produce a single car, covering different industries such as steel, plastic, rubber, glass, machinery, electrical, electronic, and service industries. The relevant professionals include R&D, manufacturing, procurement, marketing, management, warranty professionals, along with those possessing further skills, to form a huge industrial chain. In developed industrialized countries such as the United States, China, Japan, Germany, and France, the automobile industry is the pillar industry of the national economy and accounts for a large proportion of the manufacturing industry. It has a strong driving effect on the upgrading of industrial structure and the development of related industries. The development of the automobile industry is closely related to the economic growth of various countries.

The auto industry can be categorized into the finished vehicle industry and the auto parts and components industry. Among them, the auto parts and components industry can be divided into the following ten categories according to the statistical classification of industrial production (see Figure 1). The products of Sixxon Tech. and its subsidiaries mainly fall into the category of automobile engines, spare parts, and other automobile parts.

Figure 1. Statistical Classification of Industrial Production of the Automobile Industry



Note 1: According to the statistical classification of industrial production.
Note 2: Other auto parts include vehicle frames, body stamping parts, bumpers, exhaust pipes, castings, air bag systems, seat belts, and other auto parts and components, not elsewhere specified or included.
Source: ITRI (2021/05)

The automotive parts and components industry is primarily divided into two segments based on market characteristics: Original Design Manufacturing (ODM) and Original Equipment Manufacturing (OEM), both of which are the genuine parts for new cars. The after-sales maintenance includes Original Equipment Service (OES) and After Market (AM). The former are the genuine parts used in authorized repair services, while the latter are typically non-original parts used for maintenance or modification (see Table 1). The market changes of the genuine parts and components are positively correlated with the production of cars. The market scale of the after-sales service parts will be affected by the automobile ownership volume and the age of cars.

Table 1. Sales channels of auto parts and components

Sales channel		Description
Used by OEMs	OEM	Contract manufacturing for vehicle assembly plants
	ODM	Outsourced design and manufacturing for vehicle assembly plants
After-sales maintenance and use	AM	Market where non-original products are used for after-sales service
	OES	The market in which authentic products are used for after-sales maintenance

Source: Taiwan Institute of Economic Research (2018/04)

The world's major auto parts manufacturers are all Tier 1 parts system and module manufacturers. Therefore, the auto parts market is still dominated by the original parts market. As the market of the automobile industry is quite mature, the competition among automakers has put pressure on profit and cost. In order to

reduce costs and reduce the proportion of self-made components, OEMs are increasingly dependent on external auto parts manufacturers. The auto parts and components manufacturers have transformed from a mere parts OEM to the main R&D partner of automobile manufacturers. Therefore, the cost pressure has gradually affected the parts and components manufacturers. This has caused major global auto parts suppliers such as Delphi (the main supplier of GM), ZF (transmission and chassis leading manufacturer) and Magna (a well-known Canadian auto parts manufacturer) to face cost pressure, which is gradually increasing, and they have begun to turn to Asia and low-cost countries for production through outsourcing or joint ventures. This has brought opportunities to becoming a leading supplier of auto parts manufacturers in Southeast Asian countries.

In terms of the product and technology development trend of auto parts and components, the auto parts and components are developing towards modularization, electrification, lightweight and collectivization. The modularization of automotive parts increases the sharing of parts and components, improves the standardization of products in the production and assembly processes, thereby accelerates the time for new products (new models) to enter the market, and improves the operational efficiency of the automotive industry value chain (involving various processes, including solving solution standardization, product research and development, production and assembly, after-sales maintenance). For example, both Toyota and Volkswagen Group have developed shared chassis modules. Lightweight means that automotive parts and components materials are also developed toward lightweight in consideration of cost, vehicle weight reduction, energy saving and carbon reduction, and environmental friendliness. The application of dissimilar materials and the joining ability have become the technology of automotive parts and components manufacturers. The electrification of parts and components has become the key to the development of electric vehicles. For example, the parts and components of electric motors and their controllers are critical to the popularization of electric vehicles. Collectivization refers to the integration of parts and components manufacturing, management, marketing, after-sales, inventory and other operating links through a common platform to maximize economies of scale, thereby streamlining parts and component management and reducing costs.

Electric vehicles and energy conservation and carbon reduction have become the future development direction of the auto industry, which has also driven the development direction of auto parts and components. These topics will inject new growth momentum for automotive OEM parts and components manufacturers.

According to IEK Consulting of the Industrial Technology Research Institue (ITRI), global auto sales growth in 2023 was 6.1%, driven by the easing of the global chip shortage and the pandemic. China has remained the top single-country car market since 2009, followed by the United States, and the gap between India and Japan is narrowing. In 2024, despite the impact of the data-related issues involving Japanese car testing and geopolitical factors, global auto sales still grew slightly by 1.3%. China continues to maintain its leading position in country-level car sales.

(2) Overview of the industrial application - laser industry

The products of the Consolidated Company in the industrial application field are mainly the parts and components of various industrial application laser equipment. Lasers are widely used in the semiconductor, industrial, and defense industries. Lasers can be used for metal cutting/welding, laser marking, laser fine processing, and other material processing.

Nonetheless, with the increasing advancement of technology and the increasing requirements for product specifications, the industrial application scope and demand for lasers are becoming much broader. The High-Density Interconnection (HDI) technology was developed in response to the enhanced demand on product specifications. Specific inner layers of the multilayer circuit board can be conducted with each other through "micro-blind and buried vias", which can make the circuit density of the PCB higher. Among them, laser drilling is required to drill holes with smaller diameters. According to the market research institution, Mordor Intelligence, the compound annual growth rate of the global laser market is expected to be about 13% from 2024 to 2029. Out of which, the Asia-Pacific region accounts for the largest market share and grows the fastest. In the long run, the laser industrial application market will have a lot of room for growth.

(3) Overview of the industrial application - optical communication industry

The industrial products of the Consolidated Company include the active and passive transceiver components used in the optical fiber communication industry. The main customer is the world's largest optical transceiver manufacturer, Fabrinet.

Optical communication, also known as optical fiber communication, is a communication method that uses light and optical fibers to transmit information, which is one part of wired communication transmission. Due to the advantages of high bandwidth, high speed, low energy consumption, immunity to electromagnetic interference, good confidentiality, and light weight and small

size, optical communication systems have gradually become the focus of the development of the telecommunication industry since the 1980s. In recent years, with the continuous increase in network information and digital multimedia capacity, coupled with the rapid development of mobile devices, consumer demand for network traffic has gradually increased, making optical communication one of the most important wired communication methods today. It drives the rapid growth of optical communication-related industries such as optical communication components, optical communication equipment, and optical communication instruments.

According to the application field, the development of the optical communication industry can be divided into FTTx (Fiber To The X), mobile communication and the construction of data information center. FTTx is a general term for various fiber optic broadband network connection technologies, which refers to the connection of fiber optic networks of telecommunication operators to different destinations (X), such as Fiber To The Node (FTTN), Fiber to the Curb (FTTC), Fiber To The Building (FTTB), and Fiber To The Home (FTTH) and so on fiber optic network architecture technologies.

As the broadband and high-speed network environment becomes more and more mature, various network services become possible and even become the focus of people's lives, which also generates a large amount of data traffic. Due to the explosive increase in digital data volume, the application of big data has become the mainstream. Under such demands, more and more computing and storage requirements will be concentrated on the server side. Hence, more focus is gradually forming for the backend computing room and data center. To cope with the gradual expansion of business, cloud service providers are also accelerating the construction of data centers.

Basically, a data information center needs to have telecommunication and Internet capabilities, in which maintaining the stability, speed, and security of the network itself is a very important part. With the advantages of high bandwidth, high speed, low energy consumption, immunity to electromagnetic interference, good confidentiality, and light weight and small size of the fiber optic networks, it has led to the rapid growth of global digital information transmission, fiber optic networks have gradually become the network architecture adopted by all data information centers. According to TechNavio's forecast, the compound annual growth rate of the global data center market scale from 2022 to 2027 is 12.73%, and grew to USD 731.77 billion. The market growth momentum mainly comes from the introduction of multi-cloud, increasing demand for SMEs and network upgrades supporting 5G, resulting in a gradual increase in the demand for data information centers, which is expected to indirectly drive the

development of optical communication components and other related industries.

(4) Overview of the industrial application – semiconductor industry

The global semiconductor industry is experiencing strong growth driving by artificial intelligence (AI), advanced computing, automotive electrification, and expanded connectivity. Generative AI has become the main force driving industry growth with AI specific chips including GPUs, TPUs, and high-bandwidth memory (HBM). HBM is essential for rapid training of large language models (LLMs) and provide instantaneous retrieval of large datasets. Unprecedented demand for HBM is forecasted for the following years.

Electric vehicles (EVs) require three times more semiconductor content than traditional internal combustions vehicles (ICEs). These components are used mainly in advanced power electronics responsible for energy conversion during fast charging, thermal management, and battery management. Additional features such as sensors (cameras, radar, and LiDAR), digital cockpits, and AI systems also drive demand for semiconductor components.

Geopolitical pressures to ensure supply chain stability due to competition with China and the overreliance of advanced chips from Taiwan have pushed legislation of the US "CHIPS and Science Act" and the "EU Chips Act". Major investment in semiconductor equipment is needed to reshore manufacturing capacity back to the regions.

(5) Overview of 3C electronics industry

Hard Drive Disk (HDD) is a memory device used to store digital information and is widely used in electronic equipment such as enterprise servers, cloud data centers, personal computers, and notebooks that need to store information. The Consolidated Company produces metal parts for hard-disk drives. Toshiba is the main end customer, followed by Seagate. The products are used in notebooks and servers.

In 2023, global hard-disk drive shipments continued to be impacted by the market share seizure from SSDs in consumer electronics and server storage device markets, as well as the cooling demand for storage devices after the pandemic. According to the Digital Storage Technology Newsletter report, global hard-disk drive shipments in 2023 were approximately 122.30 million units, declining 28.9% from 172.13 million units in the same period last year. In terms of brand, Seagate ranked first in terms of shipment/ portion, about 52.59 million pieces. WD ranked second with 45.25 million units, accounting for 37%, while Toshiba accounted for the remaining 20% with 24.46 million units shipped.

However, in terms of products, the shipment of “enterprise nearline storage” has the smallest decline in all applications in notebooks and enterprise hard drives, and there was approximately a 12.5% increase in shipment volume compared to the previous quarter in the first quarter of 2024. Near-line storage refers to information that is rarely accessed after being written, such as backup/restore data, and image files. The hard drives required to store such data still need to meet the requirements of 24/7 operation and highly random access. However, the requirements for the access frequency and I/O throughput are lower than those for online storage. In recent years, as the reference data for non-real-time access such as data backup continues to increase, it is obviously not economical to continue to use high-performance hard drives originally designed for online storage. Therefore, infrequently used data is copied to the medium-performance but relatively affordable secondary hard disk enclosures, and then eventually transferred to the offline tapes to form a hierarchical storage architecture. This also makes the price of large-capacity HDDs lower than the price of SSDs. Hard-disk drives with great advantages still have a place in the nearline storage market.

Gather forecasts that enterprise near-line storage will grow at a compound annual growth rate of 22% from 2022, and will reach 96% of all HDD capacities by 2026, and drive HDD capacity to increase at a compound annual growth rate of 16% from 2022 to 2026. Although HDDs have given way to SSDs, HDDs still have a niche in the memory market. The HDDs have other development space to cope with massive data storage demands as data volume is expected to explode in the future. Additionally, the significant storage demand for AI training data also serves as a driving force for the development of near-line storage markets.

(6) Overview of the medical device market

Medical equipment is critical to people's health. In order to assist in the diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, mitigation, and treatment of diseases, it is an essential industry for people's daily life. Therefore, the overall economy is affected by political uncertainties such as the US-China trade war, Brexit, and COVID-19. Under the impact of the pandemic and the slowdown of economic growth, the medical equipment industry is less closely linked to the business cycle, and has shown stable growth under the trend of the global aging society.

The scope of medical equipment is considered wide-ranging, including instruments, devices, apparatus, materials, implants, in-vitro test reagents, or other objects. The upstream of the industry chain for medical equipment consists of several materials and components suppliers, the manufacturers in the midstream, and the agents and distributors in downstream. The Consolidated Company belongs to the upstream of the industrial chain for the production of

medical device parts, which are mainly used in medical-grade orthopedics, surgery, cardiovascular and clinical applications. The Fitch Solutions market report divides medical supplies into six major products, namely medical consumables, diagnostic imaging, dental materials, orthopedics and implants, assistive devices, and other medical supplies.

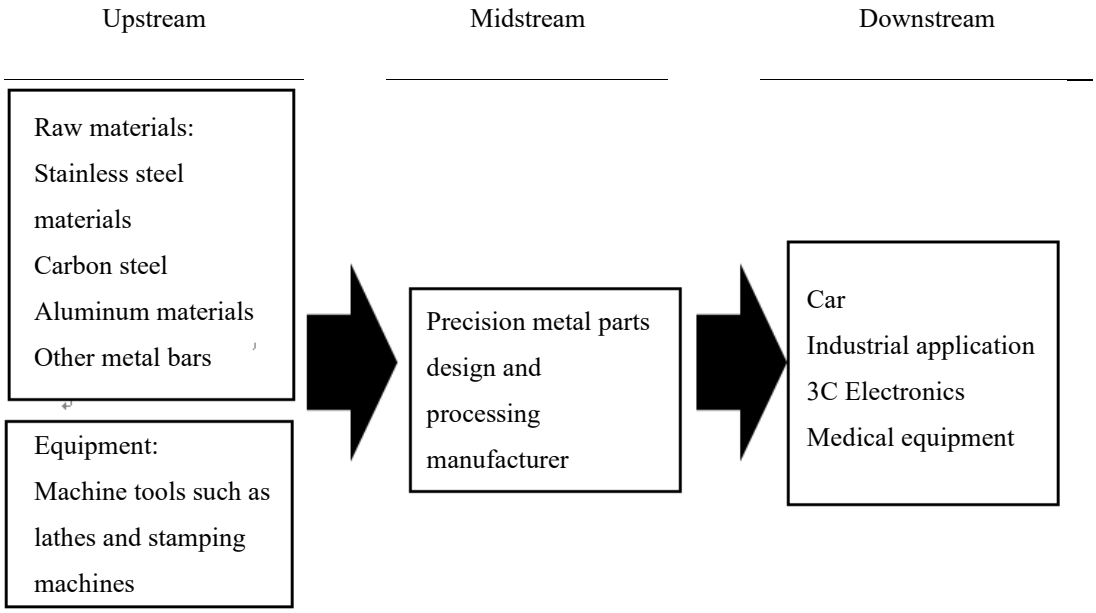
As the pandemic eased off, countries have gradually transitioned to a new normal of co-existence with the virus, and successively lifted lockdowns. Economic and social activities have also been resumed, leading to the re-arrangement of non-emergency medical treatment courses, and the impact of changes in medical items on the sales of medical equipment market also reflects in changes in the types of medical devices and an increase in demand. According to the "2024 Global Medical Devices Industry Trends and Outlook" published by IEK Consulting, ITRI, the global medical device market scale in 2023 was USD 514.8 billion. In addition to the recovery of medical demand after the pandemic, under the influence of an aging population, advances in precision medicine, and the relaxation of MDR re-certification timelines, the global medical device market scale will have a compound annual growth rate of 6.2% from 2023 to 2026, and it is estimated to grow to USD 614.2 billion by 2026.

As medical devices are related to human health, all products must comply with the requirements of laws and regulations. Products and manufacturing processes must undergo rigorous verification procedures before they can be produced and sold. Although the time required for R&D and certification has increased significantly, medical supplies manufacturers do not change suppliers easily, and the cooperation between suppliers and customers is more stable. Such characteristics of the industry form the entry barrier for existing suppliers to potential competitors. In addition, as high-end medical devices are used outside human wounds or may need to be implanted into the human body for a long term, the requirements for product safety have become increasingly stringent. The assessment and testing of biocompatibility are subject to domestic and foreign certification and inspection organizations. It not only enables domestic medical equipment products to comply with regulatory requirements for listing, but also serves as a niche for high-end competition among high-end medical material products, thereby creating another wave of industrial growth momentum.

2. Correlation between up-stream, mid-stream and down-stream of the industry

The Consolidated Company is a manufacturer of precision metal parts in the automotive industry, industrial applications, 3C electronics and medical equipment. The upstream of the industry supply chain is raw materials, consumables and related equipment. Raw materials include stainless steel, carbon steel, aluminum and other

metal materials and machine tools such as lathes, milling machines, and stamping machines for cutting raw materials. The mid-stream of the industry chain is the precision metal parts manufactured from raw materials with equipment, and the products produced by the Consolidated Company are the key parts of the products used in the downstream, with a wide range of applications, including automotive, industrial applications, and consumer electronics industries. The correlation between the upstream, midstream and downstream of the industrial supply chain is as follows:



3. Product development trends

(1) Automotive industry

The Consolidated Company's automotive products are mainly used in metal parts and components for automotive engines, braking systems, transmission systems, and automotive electronic applications. The rising awareness of environmental protection, energy conservation and carbon reduction has driven the auto industry to move towards more efficient fuel and the development of electric vehicles. Therefore, automobile engines are gradually changing from the traditional internal combustion engine to the gasoline-electric hybrid engine. Engines and hydrogen fuel cell engines, and the overall vehicle architecture will also change accordingly. In response to the development trend of the automobile industry, the Consolidated Company continues to cooperate with customers to develop parts and components for direct injection engines, and it also engages in the R&D and production of parts and components for electric vehicles and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

(2) Industrial application

The industrial application products of the Consolidated Company are mainly applied to laser cutting and optical communication products. In recent years, the laser technology has become more mature, and the application fields have become more extensive. From industry, medical care to daily life, you can see related applications. Even so, the laser industry still has a lot of room for growth, and with the advancement of laser technology, the cost is gradually being reduced, and the technology becoming more stable. All industries will soon be able to use the high-precision characteristics of lasers to achieve finer research results.

In addition, with the 5G infrastructure in various countries and the increasing demand for high-speed transmission in data centers, the promotion of optical communication module factories to enter the next generation of 400G product R&D and production is accelerating. Optical transceiver modules play an important role in bandwidth and data transmission. They control the transmission signal through the transmitting and receiving terminal to meet the demand. Observing that 10G/25G and 100G products are adopted for the application of optical transceiver modules in base stations and data centers at this stage, but with the rise of 5G applications and optical communication entering a year of product upgrade, the market believes that 400G products will gradually become the mainstream application, and the penetration rate of 400G switches has reached 15% in 2023. Therefore, international communication manufacturers are actively developing 400G optical fiber transmission technology, which is expected to provide 2-3 times the current transmission capacity for applications in backbone networks, urban networks, and data center data switching to meet the data traffic demand for rapid growth in the future.

Regarding semiconductor, deep ultraviolet (DUV) lithography systems are the cornerstone of the semiconductor industry. The dry and immersion DUV systems in our portfolio are used for high-volume manufacturing of the most advanced logic chips and memory chips, novel chip innovation and everything in between.

(3) 3C Electronics

The Consolidated Company's 3C electronic products are mainly hard-disk drive (HDD) components. The shipment volume of HDDs in 2023 was approximately 122.30 million units, declining 28.9% comparing to 2022. Despite the decline in HDD shipments, there is an increasing trend in both total capacity and average unit price of hard drives. With the introduction of new technologies and the gradual mass production of high-capacity storage products at higher unit prices, HDDs have established market segmentation from SSDs and are poised to re-enter a period of capacity growth.

In recent years, many emerging services still require the support of large-capacity hard disk drives, such as cloud services, digital surveillance, medical image capture, transmission systems, log analysis, and mass data, which all require greater amounts of storage than other industries. In terms of storage capacity, hard disk drives have the advantages of lower unit storage price and larger storage capacity than solid-state drives. Therefore, as the above industries continue to grow, they will become the source of growth momentum for hard-disk drives. However, the drop in unit price and the appearance of SSDs have resulted in the size of the HDD market to grow only slightly. Nevertheless, the continuous evolution of helium hard-disk drives also provides better competitive advantages and room for growth for the high-capacity hard-disk drive (HDD) demand in the future.

In addition, in the field of mobile devices, cooling technology for smartphones continues to evolve. In recent years, a water-cooling technology known as the "vapor chamber" has developed rapidly. This technology utilizes a sealed vacuum chamber within a thin metal plate to conduct and dissipate heat through a cycle of liquid evaporation, diffusion, condensation, and recirculation. It has been applied to high-end smartphones as a countermeasure against heat issues caused by batteries and high-performance computing. This technology effectively enhances heat transfer and cooling efficiency, thereby improving the device's operational stability and overall performance.

(4) Medical equipment

The main applications of the Consolidated Company's medical equipment products are bone plates, guide wires, orthopaedic implants and instruments for surgery. Most of the orthopaedic implants on the market are designed based on the physique and anatomical characteristics of Westerners, and few are specifically developed for Asians. Yet, as the global economic gravity shifts eastward to the emerging markets in Asia-Pacific, and the aging population is also a problem faced by many Asian countries, some countries, such as China and India, are increasing their healthcare expenditures year by year. A similar trend is observed for ASEAN countries. The equipment market in Asia still has great room for development. In response to the growth of the Asian medical device market, orthopedic implants and surgical medical devices designed for Asians will become a development trend.

4. Competition situation

After the US-China trade war and the COVID-19 pandemic, China's status as the world's factory has gradually shifted to Southeast Asia, and many auto parts processing plants that were originally in China have been moved to Southeast Asia. There is an influx of large enterprises and investment funds entering the Southeast Asia market, which will lead to an increase in industrial competitors in the area where the Consolidated Company is located. However, the Consolidated Company is a pioneer in the market development of Southeast Asia. It has been deeply rooted in Thailand for many years, and has advantages in machining technology, international quality certification, plus an independent R&D team, which can develop products and optimize processes, meet customer needs, and enhance the Company's competitiveness. This enables the Consolidated Company to establish long-term stable and good customer relationships with international big firms in various fields and has a more competitive advantage compared to other related competitors. Therefore, for new entrants, it will be a major threshold.

(III) Technology and R&D overview

1. Technical level of the business and research and development overview

The Consolidated Company's main business is the manufacturing of precision metal parts, which is the use of professional 3D design software as a development assistance tool for metal materials such as stainless steel, steel, aluminum, copper and titanium alloys, and a complex multi-axis machine to enable processing of various metal materials in a single machine; on-site monitoring software is used to maximize equipment availability and efficiency. The Consolidated Company has production lines certified by ISO international standards, the IATF automotive quality management system and other international certifications, and has a professional R&D team. In addition to inviting experts and scholars into the plant for guidance, it also recruits international talents to improve R&D and technology and efficiency, so that the Consolidated Company has the advantages in quality and technology to win customers in different products and markets, and is able to sign long-term contracts with major international manufacturers and leading brands. From trial production of prototype to mass production, and actively striving for a High-Mix Low-Volume (HMLV) customized products, the product quality of the Consolidated Company is based on the accumulation of core technology and experience, and the unique development of the purchased machines and molds, and innovative technologies and manufacturing processes. The quality, technology and professional services provided by the Group are highly recognized, and the excellent competitiveness and irreplaceable advantages of the Consolidated Company are highlighted.

2. R&D expenses invested in the most recent year

Unit: NT$ thousand; %

Item \ Year	2024	2025
Consolidated R&D expenses (A)	63,384	46,570
Consolidated net operating revenue (B)	1,451,874	1,817,578
As a percentage of consolidated net operating revenue (A/B)	4.37	2.56

3. Technologies or products successfully developed in the last five years

Year	Successfully developed technologies and products
2021	A. Distal femur plate B. Proximal tibia plate C. Reverse shoulder endoprosthesis D. Hydrogen fuel cell (FC module) parts E. Fluorescence microscopy
2022	A. Proximal femur endoprosthesis B. Distal tibia plate C. Digital cameras ssed yoke lens D. Frequency divider testing drive E. Medical laser lens bracket F. Surgical instrument box G. NPI picosecond laser machine housing H. Wrist joint torque control parts for robotic arm I. FCEV electric air compressor parts J. Internal combustion engine valve seat K. Cylinder spool
2023	A. Component of bike pedal with force sensor B. Component of gear box controller module C. Component part of transfer case D. Component part of torque-vectoring dual-clutch system for EV E. Heat exchanger for economization F. Cold plate product with brazing and friction stir welding process G. Component for door ground connector
2024	A. Component of cooling system for mobile phone B. Component of drone motor C. Orthodontics product D. Component of photolithography machine for computer chip E. Motor cooling system bushing F. Exercise bike spindle
2025	A. Dental implant product B. Component for transceiver C. Component for semiconductor inspection machine D. Precision component for measuring equipment E. Component for DUV lithography systems (for semiconductor) F. Component for laser system G. Component for blood analyzer machine H. Component for laser scanning patterned wafer defect inspection system I. Metal parts of optical transceiver modules

(IV) Long-term and short-term business development plans

1. Short-term business development plan

(1) Continue to strengthen the strategic cooperation with upstream suppliers in the supply chain. By understanding the supplier's capacity, product R&D progress and end market demand, we can provide stable product development and material preparation plans in accordance with customer needs, so as to form a relationship of mutual benefit and co-prosperity.

(2) Cooperate with the customer's product needs to develop and design machines and fixtures with equipment suppliers, and improve the precision and efficiency of production by combining and matching equipment with different power, clamping, and rotating shaft parameters to meet the customer's need for product materials, dimensions, precision, complexity, and so forth.

(3) Continue to introduce new production processes. In addition to various types of electroplating such as sheet metal and gold plating, we also purchase aluminum welding furnaces and heat treatment equipment. In recent years, in addition to the development of laser cutting technology suitable for processing a High-Mix Low-Volume (HMLV) of plates, we have also introduced laser bending machines, laser welding machines and multi-functional grinders, and developed and established related processes to give full play to the integration capability of precision metal processing. This will increase the market competitiveness of the Consolidated Company.

(4) Focus on developing of new medical precision parts and components, including orthodontics products and components of medical equipment.

(5) Development and mass production of multi-axial lamination machines and various surface treatment processes for continued expansion of various industrial application products, including key components for laser equipment, cooling system of server, and semi-conductor equipment.

2. Long-term business development plan

(1) Develop high value-added products in line with the trends of the times, such as electric vehicles and hydrogen fuel energy vehicles, high-frequency aluminum passive components for 5G and 6G applications, communication laser components, aerospace, semiconductors, and high-precision medical equipment parts development and assembly of important components.

(2) Continue to use high-tech multi-axis composite machines and automated testing equipment to replace manual processes to improve production efficiency and quality.

(3) Continue the vertical integration of important processes and extend the one-stop process to the front-end material forging and back-end surface treatment capabilities. With the support of equipment investment, we also use the high-standard cleanroom environment to provide the most precise product manufacturing. and assembly.

(4) The Consolidated Company is constantly striving for process optimization, including reducing the processing time through process improvement, extending the service life of cutting tools through various research and development, and then formulating the best processing method, and emphasizing the balance of the connected equipment; software is also used to analyze working hours, product yield, and production line capacity utilization to provide real-time information so that responsible personnel can make real-time responses to achieve the goal of improving quality and reducing costs.

(5) Based on the corporate culture of sustainable operation, the Consolidated Company plans relevant training courses based on the needs of the growth of employees, and provides courses for corporate governance, financial costs, sales, personnel, procurement, quality assurance, industrial safety, languages, and computer, arranging lecturers to give courses in the plants or nearby universities. This is to ensure that each colleague's work experience and knowledge can keep pace with the times, gradually improve the work efficiency and improve the quality of personnel, which helps to increase the Company's soft power and competitiveness.

II. Overview of the market, production and sales

(I) Market analysis

1. Regions where the Company's main products or services are sold or provided

Unit: NT$ thousand; %

Year / Sales regions	2024		2025	
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
Asia	987,743	68.03	1,235,945	68.00
Europe	326,080	22.46	393,513	21.65
North America	138,051	9.51	188,120	10.35
Total	1,451,874	100.00	1,817,578	100.00

2. Market share

Sixxon Tech. is a professional manufacturer of precision metal components. As the application of the Consolidated Company's products includes the automotive industry, industrial applications, 3C electronics and medical industries, it is not only sold in a single market, but also the sales regions and customers include Europe and North America, Asia and other regions. Therefore, the Consolidated Company's products cover a wide range of markets, and it is difficult to obtain a reasonable market scale to estimate the market share. The customers of the Consolidated Company are from all over the world in terms of sales regions, so it is difficult to obtain market share information based on the market size of a single region information. However, the core concept of the Consolidated Company is to become a leader in cross-disciplinary machining services, with an eye on the global market, with continuous growth of turnover as the goal, and actively expand into multiple areas. Therefore, the Consolidated Company should be able to gradually increase the market share of its products and there is still room for growth.

3. Future market supply, demand and growth

(1) Automotive industry

The demand for automobiles is affected by the global economy, the level of national income, the interest rate and tax rate of automobile loans, and is prone to large fluctuations in the long run. Because automobiles have a long service life and are more expensive than general consumer products, automobiles are classified as durable goods. Compared to non-durable goods, for which demand changes tend to be stable over the long term, such as food and clothing, consumers will consider income and expectations for the future in steady maintenance or growth when purchasing automobiles and other durable goods. Therefore, under a longer period of time, the demand for automobiles will fluctuate due to changes in the global economy and national income.

Looking forward, according to the statistics of LMC Automotive on global auto production volume and annual growth rate from 2022 to 2031, it is estimated that global auto production volume will maintain a continuous growth trend annually from 2024 onward, and continue to grow to 101.2 million units by 2031. For the Consolidated Company's main product, engine fuel nozzles, its demand is not only affected by the global auto market, but also by the penetration rate of GDI engines. With the rising awareness of energy saving and carbon reduction, the penetration rate of GDI engines has increased, which has a positive impact on the demand for the Consolidated Company's products.

(2) Industrial application - laser industry

The supply and demand of industrial laser equipment will be affected by the economic boom. When the economic growth slows down, manufacturers will reduce their investment willingness and reduce equipment procurement. With the growing application fields, in response to emerging application needs, we continue to develop new equipment. In the long run, supply and demand will maintain a growing trend.

(3) Industrial application - optical communication industry

The supply and demand of the optical communication industry is mainly affected by people's demand for data transmission. With the significant increase in information transmission, the construction of optical communication equipment is driven. With the advent of the 5G generation, the global mobile broadband and cloud computing markets will enter another stage of rapid growth. The demand for data transmission and bandwidth will increase significantly. In order to meet the application needs of users for always-on connection and transmission of big data, the xDSL application, which was originally transmitted by a large amount of copper cables, must be transferred to the optical fiber cable transmission application, and it is necessary to move from the current 100G to 400G. Governments around the world are actively developing national broadband plans, smart cities, and the popularization of 5G communications. Telecommunication companies and network service providers are actively promoting fiber-to-the-premises (FTTP), backbone networks, and data center fiber upgrades, driving the sales growth of related equipment in the global optical communication industry.

(4) Industrial application – semiconductor industry

The semiconductor industry is experiencing sustained expansion driven by artificial intelligence infrastructure, advanced electronics, and geopolitical pressure to diversify supply chains. Wafer fabrication and other supporting semiconductor equipment requires specialized metal components with extremely tight tolerances and have long product life cycles. The continued expansion offers a strategic opportunity for the Consolidated Company to secure recurring, high-value business.

(5) 3C electronics industry

At present, the supply of hard-disk drives is dominated by three major companies, Seagate, Western Digital, and Toshiba. The demand for hard-disk drives is affected by the rise of emerging network services such as cloud services, transmission systems, and big data. The COVID-19 pandemic has driven people's lifestyles to shift to online, and the amount of data generated has doubled, and

the demand for storing information will also increase. At the same time, the widespread adoption of generative AI requires an enormous amount of data storage for model training, fine-tuning, and continuous improvement, generating huge amounts of data from conversation logs, prompts and responses, and fine-tuning datasets, which further drives the growth in storage demand.

(6) Medical equipment industry

The medical equipment of the Consolidated Company mainly includes surgery and clinical application equipment such as bone plates, orthopedic implants and cardiovascular guide wires. Changes in supply and demand are mainly affected by the aging population rate. At present, the global population is aging. Besides developed countries, Southeast Asian countries are also aging, and the demand for related medical equipment will increase.

4. Competitive niche

(1) Advantageous precision processing technology

The Consolidated Company mainly produces small-size, high-precision parts and components, which have transportation cost advantages compared to large-volume parts and components, and the Consolidated Company has accumulated a wealth of high-precision process technology and professional knowledge. Compared with other companies of the same industry, we can complete high-precision finished products with fewer processes, and we can work with machine suppliers to improve machine design and cooperate in the development of customized machines, which can shorten the production time and cost, reduce the number of manufacturing processes. It can also reduce the defect rate and improve the competitiveness of products and the Company. The Consolidated Company has professional process technology and produces stable quality products, so it is favored by international customers, and has been able to maintain good long-term relationships with customers.

(2) Experienced and independent R&D team

As a processing manufacturer of precision metal parts, the Consolidated Company has the advantages of developing and producing products that meet customer needs, shortening and optimizing manufacturing processes, and maintaining stable quality and delivery time, which are the keys to competition in the industry; and if a manufacturer wishes to maintain the above competitiveness, it is dependent on a professional R&D team. Therefore, the Consolidated Company actively recruits professionals in various fields, so that the Company can produce and develop new products in the fields of auto parts, industrial applications, 3C electronics, and medical care in accordance with

customer needs, or niche products with high added value, optimize the production process, and shorten the development and production time, and improve product yield. The average qualification of the R&D team of the Consolidated Company is 7-8 years, and it is composed of R&D personnel with a college degree or above and extensive qualifications, which is an important competitive niche of the Consolidated Company.

(3) International accreditation

The Consolidated Company has obtained ISO 14001, ISO 9001, ISO 50001, ISO 45001 and other international management system certifications in the field of quality and environment, which is a good foundation for the products to enter the supply chain of big international manufacturers and customers. The main business item, automobile parts and components, has also passed the IATF 16949 automotive quality management system certification, so the product quality can be trusted by Tier 1 international automotive parts and components suppliers. In order to expand the market in the medical equipment field, the Consolidated Company has obtained the ISO 13485 medical material quality management system international certification. Furthermore, to support the Company's development in the aerospace sector and enhance competitiveness in high-precision industries, the AS9100 aerospace quality management system certification has also been obtained. The Consolidated Company has won the trust of customers with its high-quality image, and has established long-term and stable cooperative relations with customers.

(4) Applying high technology to improve production efficiency and quality

The Consolidated Company continues to invest in new composite processing automated machines to improve product quality with higher precision functions and to process complex geometry shapes in an efficient and economical manner. The Consolidated Company has built high-end fully automatic cleaning lines and cleanrooms to meet the high-quality requirements of high-end industrial and medical products. In addition, high-precision testing machines can reduce labor costs and human errors, and achieve the purpose of strict control of product quality.

(5) Extensive production process and one-stop service

The Consolidated Company currently has various machining processes such as lathes, milling machines, grinding machines, punching presses, and sheet metal. With the subsequent various surface treatment, heat treatment, deburring, welding and other processes, it can provide integrated one-stop processing services.

(6) Products cover a wide range of industries

With the professional and rich machining technology, independent R&D team, and various international quality management certifications obtained by the Consolidated Company, the Consolidated Company is committed to expanding fields other than automotive parts and components, including industrial applications and 3C electronics. In recent years, it has even entered the field of medical equipment, semiconductor, cooling system, sports equipment, and drone. In addition to investing more in the development and production of niche products to strengthen the Company's profit foundation, it can also make the Company's revenue and profits to have benefited from the products in other fields when a single industry is facing economic headwinds, avoiding the greatest impact. While the global economic environment has been affected by negative factors such as the China-US trade frictions and the COVID-19 pandemic, the Consolidated Company's products have diversified into various fields to greatly reduce the possibility of operational risks for the Company. At the same time, it has the ability to expand into diversified markets seeking more opportunities under rough circumstances. This is one of the major competitive advantages of the Consolidated Company.

5. Favorable and unfavorable factors for development prospects and countermeasures

(1) Favorable factors

A. Auto manufacturers increase component outsourcing to reduce costs

The auto industry has flourished since World War II and has become a very mature industry. Brand automakers are also facing pressure from cost competition. At the same time, car brand manufacturers must also develop car models that are more in line with market trends to attract consumers. Therefore, it is inevitable to devote more resources to the design and development of cars instead of production. Therefore, outsourcing the production of car parts and components has become the first choice for brand car dealers. The automotive industry has gradually formed a vast satellite industry with branded car manufacturers as the core, supported by Tier 1 automotive system integrators as the first tier of satellites, and Tier 2 suppliers as the second tier of component suppliers. There are more business opportunities for auto parts manufacturers in countries such as Southeast Asia, China, Taiwan and so on, which is a favorable factor for the future development of the Consolidated Company.

B. Product diversification to reduce business cycle risks

The application areas of the Consolidated Company's products include automobiles, industrial applications, 3C electronics and medical equipment. The areas are scattered and have low homogeneity, which will effectively reduce the economic cycle risk of a single industry and is conducive to the Company's stable development.

C. After the China-US trade war, international manufacturing companies reduced their facilities in China and transferred to Southeast Asia

After the outbreak of the China-US trade war, China's status as the world's factory began to change. International manufacturers that originally set up production in China were worried about the potential tariff risk. Hence, they transferred their production bases to other regions. Southeast Asian countries, with the same advantages in labor costs and the advantages of a large market, have become the preferred regions for international manufacturers. Thailand has the status of manufacturing center of the automobile industry and precision industry among the ASEAN countries. Therefore, once international big manufacturers choose Southeast Asia as their production base, there will be a corresponding shortage in demand for automobiles and industrial parts and components. As one of the pioneers of the New Southbound project, the Consolidated Company having been deeply rooted in the local area for many years and should have great advantages. Nevertheless, this will become a favorable factor for the Company's development.

D. Establishing long-term cooperative relations with big international firms

The Consolidated Company is engaged in the processing and production of precision metal parts. The products require high precision and high quality, and the production delivery time must be stable. Therefore, customers usually cooperate and discuss with suppliers from the use of raw materials to the production process and production scheduling during the product development stage to ensure that the quality of the product can be maintained and delivered on time during the final mass production. This is why customers rarely change suppliers once a product is developed. In other words, a precision metal parts manufacturer needs to cross a very high threshold to break into the supply chain of big international manufacturers. Certainly, it will naturally form an economic moat once a manufacturer won the recognition of its customers. With its professional machining technology, high-quality one-stop integrated service, and international quality certification, the Consolidated Company has become a long-term strategic

partner of international big companies in various fields after long-term accumulation, which is one of the key favorable factors of the Company's development.

(2) Unfavorable factors and related countermeasures

A. Circular risks of the automobile industry

The automobile industry is an economic pillar of developed countries and was closely related to the economic growth of various countries. The two affect each other. The automobile industry has entered a growth period since the 2008 financial tsunami. Between 2018 and 2019, due to factors such as international trade frictions and the growth of 3C electronic products reaching a high point, global economic growth has slowed down. The automoible industry has also suffered from tariff barriers, factors such as tightening emission regulations and the weakening of consumption in major automobile markets, China, have caused sales to decline for the first time in nearly a decade. In 2020, due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, the logistics disruptions and factory shutdowns of automobile manufacturers and the supply chain continued to affect the sales of automobiles. As a result, the overall automobile industry entered a cold winter with the global economy. Although the COVID-19 pandemic was under control in 2021, the market demand in the automobile industry increased, however, in the second half of 2021, the demand for automotive chips continued to undermine the automotive industry. The escalation of the Russo-Ukrainian War and COVID-19 pandemic in China in 2022 also affected sales in 2022. In 2023, the easing of the chip shortage situation and the post-pandemic economic recovery led to an increase in demand, resulting in an improvement in the sales performance of the automotive industry. In 2024, under a high-inflation and high-interest-rate environment, it is expected that the demand will be suppressed, leading to only a slight increase in sales.

Countermeasures

In addition to continuing to deepen cooperation and establish long-term stable relationships with various international Tier 1 auto manufacturers, the Consolidated Company can make early adjustments to follow-up raw material procurement, production schedules, and shipping operations to maintain stable sales; it is also actively expanding to increase the sales proportion of non-automotive products by different product application fields and markets, we will continue to develop new products, and plan to gradually increase the sales proportion of industrial application and medical products by expanding industrial application and medical product customers;

thereby reducing the sales risk of similar products. In addition to expanding product lines with existing industrial customers such as Veeco, a big laser equipment manufacturer, Coherent, Lumentum Group, and Fabrinet, a component manufacturer, the Company is also actively developing new products and customers for medical and semiconductor equipment.

B. Operational risk of product substitutability

The products of the Consolidated Company are precision metal parts, whether it is in the automotive field, industrial application field, hard disk drive products or medical equipment field, the stability and reliability of the parts and components will affect the performance of the end product. Therefore, the stability, reliability and delivery efficiency of the supplier products are the primary considerations for the end customers of precision metal parts manufacturers. In addition, the quality of raw materials is also one of the key factors for whether a supplier's products can meet the high standards of customers. Therefore, the development of products of the Consolidated Company requires both raw material suppliers and customer certification. As for the development of products and the quantity of production, it is necessary to discuss with the customer before completing the development and mass production of the product.

Countermeasures

The Consolidated Company has advanced manufacturing processes and a professional production management system, which gives it more competitive advantages over its peers in terms of quality and price; also, considering that the Consolidated Company's industrial customers generally take longer time for certification, in order to ensure the stability of the supply of parts and components and the guarantee of quality, we will not change our current components and suppliers easily. Therefore, the Consolidated Company should not have the risk of product substitutability.

C. The cost of labor in Thailand is increasing year by year

Since the catastrophic flood in 2011, the Thai government has actively revitalized the economy and offered many benefits, including extending the tax exemption period, tax exemption for short-term machinery and equipment imports, and reducing corporate tax to attract foreign investment in Thailand. The Thai government's economic response measures have yielded good results. For example, in the "2013 World's Best in Doing Business Report", Thailand ranked 18th among 185 economies in the world. Thailand's per capita GDP has also increased in line with the country's rapid

economic growth, and labor awareness has also risen, which prompted the Thai government to significantly increase the basic wage by 40% in 2012. Subsequently, the basic wage in Thailand has also been adjusted in line with the growth of Thailand's prices. For enterprises in Thailand, the advantage of low labor cost in Thailand is gradually disappearing, and labor costs are starting to rise.

Countermeasures

The growth of basic wages is an inevitable trend, and for enterprises, it is inevitable to shift to production automation. The Consolidated Company establishes a high-quality R&D team, optimizes the production process, improves product production efficiency, and shortens labor hours to reduce labor costs. In addition, the Consolidated Company is also actively introducing automated production. In addition to reducing labor costs, it can also improve product quality stability and achieve better production efficiency.

D. Climate neutrality and carbon reduction goals established

Climate change is currently one of the greatest threats to global sustainable development. Many countries have taken urgent actions to address climate change and its impacts. More than 130 countries around the world have announced net zero emissions. In addition, Taiwan has also passed the "Climate Change Response Act" for the third reading in the Legislative Yuan on January 10, 2023 to establish the legal system for climate governance in Taiwan. Article 4 officially codified the "2050 net zero emission goal" entering the net zero era. In addition, the proportion of the Consolidated Company's exports to Europe in 2023 to 2024 accounted for 20% of its total revenue. European customers are more likely to transfer their orders back to their local European companies in the face of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) regulations.

Countermeasures

The four factories of the Consolidated Company have conducted preliminary carbon inventory for greenhouse gas scope 1 and scope 2. It is expected that a comprehensive carbon inventory will be conducted for the supply chain of scope 3 in 2026. The Consolidated Company has preliminarily grasped the carbon emissions, and further explored the reduction space and opportunities. The Consolidated Company has set carbon reduction goals and strategies from the top-down model, and carried out short-, medium- and long-term energy planning to achieve the

transformation from energy conservation, green energy, and energy creation transition, and carbon reduction management to achieve "low carbon" and ultimately "zero carbon."

The Consolidated Company has obtained the ISO 14001 environmental management certification. In the future, the Consolidated Company will achieve the net zero carbon emission goal by 2050 through the following measures. For the non-power sector, the total greenhouse gas emissions of the Consolidated Company's factories in Thailand was about 2,501 metric tons. Through measures such as coal removal, equipment electrification, clean energy use, and energy transformation, the non-power greenhouse gas emissions in 2050 will only be one-tenth. For electricity, decarbonization of electricity will also become the key to net zero. In 2050, the Consolidated Company will use renewable energy and decarbonized electricity as much as possible. In the future, each plant area of the Consolidated Company will strive to maximize energy-saving benefits for each department. If there are carbon emissions that are difficult to reduce, carbon credits will be purchased to offset them to achieve net zero emissions goals.

Manufacturing

In recent years, the Consolidated Company has reduced carbon emissions by replacing old energy-consuming equipment and purchasing automatic energy-saving lighting equipment. In the future, the Consolidated Company will strive for "use of green electricity," "recycling and reuse of drill bits and cutting oil," and " reduction of the use of disposable blades" and to improve the greenhouse gas emissions in the manufacturing process; at the same time, it aims to increase the proportion of natural gas, biomass energy and green power utilization; and start the research on the capture and storage of carbon dioxide.

Administration

The Consolidated Company has replaced old lamps and lanterns with low-carbon LED lamps, and purchased air conditioners and refrigerators of grade 1, which are the most environmentally friendly and energy-saving products. The Consolidated Company will continue to deepen employees' awareness of environmental issues, urge employees to save energy to reduce energy consumption, and promote the use of local ingredients to reduce carbon emissions from the transportation of ingredients. At the same time, the Consolidated Company will encourage employees to become vegetarians to reduce carbon emissions, and implement a full paperless operation and other environmental policies.

Buildings

If the Consolidated Company is to expand its plants in the future, an energy efficiency assessment system will be established for new buildings, and building energy-saving laws and regulations will be formulated and strengthened. Solar panels on the roof and full greening will help improve the energy efficiency of buildings; carbon reduction technologies and construction methods will be introduced for the existing plants, the intelligent energy management system will be adopted, and the use of electrical appliances will be conducted in stages to improve energy performance.

Transportation

The Consolidated Company will accelerate the development of new energy vehicle components and actively enter the electric vehicle supply chain to contribute to global environmental protection. In the future, the plant will implement "electric vehicles," such as electric company vehicles and shuttle buses. The plan is to electrify forklifts and company vehicles in 2030. The Consolidated Company currently provides shuttle services for employees to reduce the use of cars and enhance the concept of sustainable transportation. In the future, it will switch to electric buses to achieve sustainable emission reduction. At the same time, we have improved the space for electric vehicles and built charging piles to encourage employees to increase the utilization rate of electric vehicles and public transportation. Parking management and low-carbon transportation zones have been established to optimize the walking and cycling environment.

To proactively respond to carbon emissions topic and align with international development trends, the Consolidated Company will establish a Sustainable Development Committee in the second half of 2023. The purpose is to fulfil and implement several management functions and matters in aspects of the environment, social and corporate governance paying close attention to corporate sustainable development in the daily operations. We strive to achieve the implementation of sustainable operations and align with international development trends. At the same time, it is chaired by the President and chief strategy officer, and a long-term sustainable development plan is established to be responsible for the actual implementation, to examine the Company's core operating capabilities together with a number of department heads in different functional areas, and to formulate a medium- and long-term sustainable development plan. The subsidiary's factory in Thailand implements greenhouse gas reduction

every year to reduce energy use and improve energy efficiency, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and complying with the international standard "Kyoto Protocol" and the energy policy of the Government's Bureau of Energy, which is to “reduce 1% of electric usage on average each year, with the ultimate goal of reducing energy consumption by 5% in 5 years." We continue to engage in energy-saving work. The Consolidated Company plans to introduce the ISO 14064 organizational carbon inventory certification in accordance with regulations in the second half of 2024, and will implement more comprehensive management policies for base year data and reduction goals in the future.

In the short term, the Consolidated Company will actively prepare the CBAM report to offset the carbon emissions cost of exporting to the EU in order to cooperate with the customer's carbon border adjustment mechanism in the EU. As the products under the management currently enjoy free certification, the impact on the Consolidated Company is not significant. In the long run, the Consolidated Company will reduce the carbon emissions generated during the R&D and production stages as much as possible according to the abovementioned policy, and at the same time complete the carbon inventory and obtain the product carbon footprint label. If the carbon cost paid in the producing country is compliant with EU regulations, it can be used to offset, then the impact of CBAM on the Consolidated Company's product costs should not be significant. In addition, products imported into the EU need to pay the same carbon price cost as the domestically produced products. Therefore, the costs will increase at the same time. The Consolidated Company benefits due to the preferential tax policy in Thailand, lower labor cost and simplified process compared to Europe, so the products still have the price competitive advantage. Hence, the probability of European customers transferring their orders back to European companies is low. The overall situation is still under control.

E. Exchange rate fluctuation risk

The Consolidated Company's main export currencies are EUR and USD, but the raw materials are mainly purchased in Japanese yen and USD, and the procurement of materials and consumables is mainly in Thai Baht, so there will be a certain size of net asset positions in EUR and USD. This fluctuation of exchange rate will affect the Consolidated Company to a certain extent. In 2020, Europe was affected by the pandemic and political risks such as Brexit, which negatively affected the exchange rate of the Euro. The US Federal Reserve adopted the loose monetary and continuous low interest rate policy in response to the economic stagnation brought about by the

pandemic. Hence, the USD continued to fall. Although the impact of exchange rate fluctuations in 2021 has gradually recovered and produced positive results, the risk associated with the Euro will continue as it weakens due to the Russo-Ukrainian war in 2022, which has an adverse effect on the Consolidated Company's profit.

Countermeasures

In addition to adopting a natural hedging strategy and using foreign currency cash from export sales to pay for foreign currency cash payables arising from overseas purchases to reduce the impact of exchange rate changes, the financial department has also strengthened its understanding of international exchange rate changes, and maintains close contact with the foreign exchange departments of various financial institutions, collects information on exchange rate changes from time to time, and fully grasps the international exchange rate trends and changes in order to actively respond to the negative impact of exchange rate fluctuations. In addition, if necessary, the Consolidated Company will follow the "Management of the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets" to engage in derivative financial product operations, and adjust the positions of foreign currency assets and foreign currency liabilities based on exchange rate changes, in order to reduce the impact of exchange rate changes on its business revenue and profit.

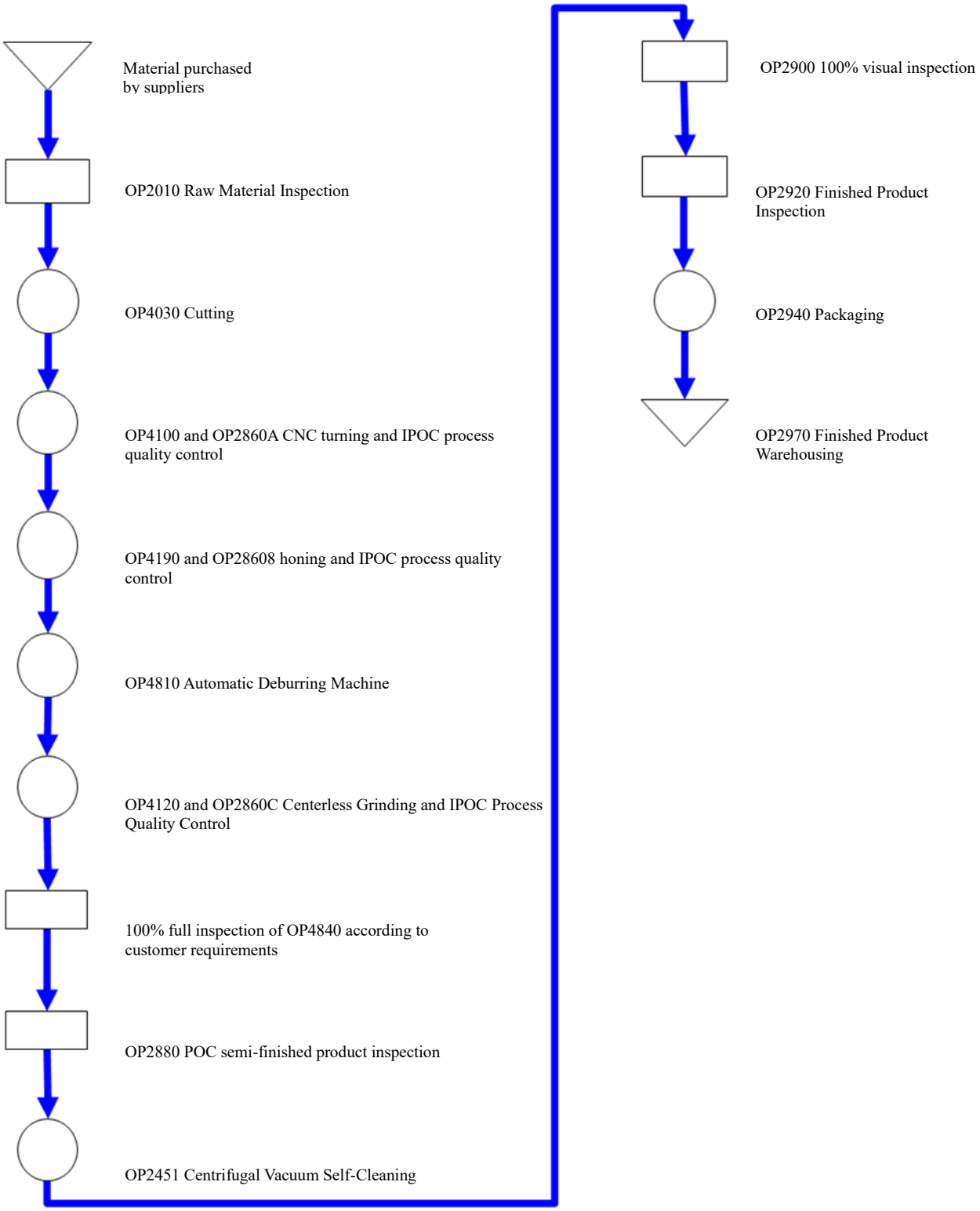
(II) Usage and manufacturing processes for the Company's main products.

1. Important uses of the main products

Type	Important purpose
Automotive	Metal parts and components for engines, braking systems, transmission systems and automotive electronic applications.
Industrial application	Metal components such as industrial lasers, optical communication, disk testing machines, and robotic arms.
3C electronics	Metal components of hard-disk drives
Medical treatment	Metal parts and components for medical equipment and instruments used in orthopaedics and vasculature.

2. Production process of main products

The main manufacturing processes of the Consolidated Company include turning, milling and stamping. This flowchart represents the turning flow chart of the Consolidated Company's automobile products. The production process and steps will be adjusted depending on individual products.



(III) Supply of main raw materials

Name of main raw material	Major suppliers	Status of supply
Stainless steel materials	Akiyama, Siam Poongsan Metal, Hakudo, Deutsche, Golden Win Steel, Daido Kogyo	Good
Forgings	Summer Forging	Good
Steel materials	Akiyama, Metaltec, CS Metal, Great Sunshine Metal, Voestalpine	Good
Aluminum materials	Tozzhin, Thai Metal, Great Sunshine Metal, Chyii Chyuan	Good

(IV) List of major customers

1. Names of major suppliers accounting for more than 10% of total purchases in any of the last two years, the amount and percentage of total purchases, and an explanation of the reason for the changes

Unit: NT$ thousand; %

	2024				2025			
Item	Name	Amount	Percentage of annual net purchases (%)	Relationship with the issuer	Name	Amount	Percentage of annual net purchases (%)	Relationship with the issuer
1	Great Sunshine Metal	63,947	18.72	None	Great Sunshine Metal	51,957	14.99	None
2	Akiyama	43,654	12.78	None	Chyii Chyuan	38,006	10.96	None
3	Chyii Chyuan	31,974	9.36	None	Akiyama	26,781	7.73	None
	Others	202,094	59.14	—	Others	229,914	66.32	—
Total	Net purchase	341,669	100.00	—	Net purchase	346,658	100.00	—

Explanation of changes: In 2025, the increase in procurement from Great Sunshine Metal, Akiyama and Chyii Chyuan was mainly due to the expanding business and the increase in customer orders.

2. Names of major customers accounting for 10% or more of the Company's total sales in any of the last 2 years, the amount and percentage of total sales, and an explanation of the reason for changes

Unit: NT$ thousand; %

	2024				2025			
Item	Name	Amount	Percentage of annual net sales (%)	Relationship with the issuer	Name	Amount	Percentage of annual net sales (%)	Relationship with the issuer
1	Fabrinet	213,930	14.73	None	Fabrinet	293,143	16.13	None
2	Dumarey (Vitesco Italy)	100,145	6.90	None	Dumarey (Vitesco Italy)	201,027	11.06	None
	Others	1,137,799	78.37	—	Others	1,323,408	72.81	—
Total	Net sales	1,451,874	100.00	—	Net sales	1,817,578	100.00	—

Explanation of changes: The growth in the sales to Fabrinet was primarily driven by a booming in end-customer demand, which led to an increase in the number of industrial application products. In addition, the medical products that have been actively developed in recent years have also contributed to the sales amount of Fabrinet. The growth in the sales to Dumarey was primarily driven by the recovery and expansion of the gasoline and hybrid vehicle markets.

III. Number of employees

The number, average age, average years of service, and education distribution of employees in the most recent two years and up to the publication date of this Annual Report

Unit: Person; Age; Year

Year		2024	2025	2026 (Note)
Number of employees	Direct labor	478	612	769
	Indirect labor	609	483	491
	Total	1,087	1,095	1,260
Average age		32.37	32.67	31.2
Average years of service		6.90	7.02	6.20
Education distribution ratio	Ph.D.	-	-	-
	Master's degree	1.38	1.19	0.95
	College	11.96	11.60	9.92
	Senior high school	71.48	75.16	74.45
	Senior high school below	15.18	12.05	14.68
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Up to the publication date of this Annual Report.

IV. Information on disbursements for environmental protection

(I) Any losses suffered by the Company in the most recent fiscal year and up to the annual report publication date due to environmental pollution incidents (including any compensation paid and any violations of environmental protection laws or regulations found in environmental inspection, specifying the disposition dates, disposition reference numbers, the articles of law violated, and the content of the dispositions), and disclosing an estimate of possible expenses that could be incurred currently and in the future and measures being or to be taken. If a reasonable estimate cannot be made, an explanation of the facts of why it cannot be made shall be provided: None.

(II) According to laws and regulations, if it is necessary to apply for a permit for installation of pollution facilities or discharge permit, or to pay pollution prevention and control fees, or to set up a responsible unit for environmental protection, the description of the status of application, payment or establishment.

The Consolidated Company's production plant is located in the Wellgrow Industrial Park, Chachoengsao Province, Thailand. In accordance with the local laws and regulations of Thailand, a qualified third-party wastewater testing company has been commissioned to test the discharge values of the Consolidated Company's wastewater monthly. Wastewater can only be discharged to the centralized wastewater treatment tank in the industrial zone after meeting the discharge standards of the industrial zone, and a wastewater fee of THB 24 per ton is paid according to regulations.

(III) The Company's investment in major environmental pollution prevention and control equipment, as well as their uses and possible benefits:

December 31, 2025; unit: NT$ thousand

Equipment name	Quantity	Date of acquisition	Investment cost	Undiscounted balance	Purpose and expected benefits
Exhaust gas exchange system	61	Between 2007 and 2025	14,206	5,688	Improve the air quality in the factory area, filter suspended particles in the air, regulate heat energy, and reduce the power consumption of air conditioning equipment.
Oil mist recovery system	69	Between 2005 and 2025	5,307	58	The oil mist generated by the cooling cutting fluid and the high heat generated by the Wire Electrical Discharge Machining (WEDM) cooling system are recovered to maintain a safe working environment and increase work efficiency.
Reverse osmosis water treatment system	22	Between 1999 and 2024	4,178	161	Reduce the production cost of pure water and reduce the volume of wastewater treated.
Waste compression equipment	2	Between 2017 and 2022	1,897	307	Centralized compression of waste and debris generated in the production process is conducive to maintaining a clean production environment, making it easy to stack waste materials, and improving resource recycling and reuse.
Wastewater treatment system	14	Between 1999 and 2025	7,021	6,150	Ensure that the treated industrial wastewater meets the discharge standards of the industrial zone.

V. Labor relations

(I) The Company's employee benefit plans, continuing education, training, retirement systems and the status of their implementation, as well as the status of labor-management agreements, and measures for preserving employees' rights and interests.

1. Employee benefit plans

To fully take care of the employees, the Welfare Committee was established in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, with the members elected by the employees. The Welfare Committee holds regular meetings to handle various welfare measures. The Human Resources Department plans various employee benefit programs and communicates them to all employees. The Company's current major benefit plams are summarized below:

(1) Meal and transportation allowances (shuttle bus)

(2) Domestic and international business travel allowances

(3) Group insurance for employees

(4) Annual health checkups and vaccination subsidies

(5) Year-end parties and employee outings

(6) External training subsidies

(7) Perfect attendance bonuses and seniority bonuses

(8) Employee welfare (scholarships for employees' children, wedding and funeral subsidies, birthday gifts, sick leave support, etc.)

(9) Provident Fund

(10) Saving and Cooperative

2. Employee education and training

Guided by the concept of sustainable operation, the Consolidated Company has established comprehensive education and training programs to enhance employees' professional capabilities and overall competencies, enabling them to realize their potential, improve work efficiency, and strengthen the Company's competitiveness, so as to achieve a win-win goal for both corporate development and employees' self-growth. In addition to external training courses and professional development programs offered by specialized institutions, the Company's primary internal training programs include the following:

(1) Orientation training for new employees

(2) Corporate governance and internal management systems

(3) Specialized courses for various management functions (finance, customer service, planning, supply chain management, and human resources, etc.)

(4) Quality Management System (QMS) and ISO standards training

(5) Quality control and inspection training

(6) Occupational safety and environment

(7) Production line operations and professional technical skills

(8) Information security maintenance

(9) Management seminars and leadership training

(10) ESG and sustainable development related courses

3. Employee retirement system and the status of their implementation

The employee retirement system is based on the laws and regulations of the countries where it operates, dividing into two types of plans based on their nature: defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans.

(1) Defined benefit plans: The defined benefit plans are administered in accordance with the laws and regulations of the countries in which the Company operates,

providing retirement benefits to local employees. Eligible employees are entitled to receive retirement benefits based on their years of service and a specified number of days of salary.

(2) Defined contribution plans: Employees in Taiwan are covered under the Labor Pension Act, pursuant to which the Company contributes 6% of each employee's monthly salary to individual pension accounts maintained by the Bureau of Labor Insurance. For employees in Thailand, the Company encourages and subsidizes participation in the Provident Fund as part of its retirement protection program. Under this mechanism, both employees and the Company make contributions to the retirement fund. Employees may voluntarily contribute between 3% and 15% of their monthly salary, while the Company contributes a corresponding amount ranging from 3% to 6%. These contributions are deposited into retirement fund accounts managed by a designated financial institution in collaboration with the Company. Upon retirement, employees may receive benefits based on the accumulated account balance, thereby enhancing their financial security after retirement.

4. Status of labor-management agreements and measures for preserving employees' rights and interests

The Consolidated Company places a high value on employee rights and actively encourages open communication. Employees are encouraged to express their opinions and concerns through open channels, such as the Human Resources Department or appropriate senior management, to maintain positive labor relations. In the event of significant operational developments or major policy implementations, the Company ensures timely communication and thorough explanations to gain employees' understanding, support, and cooperation. In addition, the Company strengthens employee communication and protection of rights through the following mechanisms:

(1) Joint Consultative Committee (JCC): In accordance with local regulations, the Company has established a Joint Consultative Committee (JCC), which meets regularly to promote constructive labor-management relations and enhance employee cohesion. These committees serve as platforms for discussion on employee welfare and workplace matters. To date, no collective bargaining requests have been made by employees.

(2) Saving and Credit Cooperative: A Saving and Credit Cooperative has been jointly established by management and employees within the Company to improve employee welfare and quality of life. In recognition of its efforts, the Cooperative received a certificate of honor from Thailand's Ministry of Labour in 2011.

(3) Labor rights protection: In compliance with relevant labor protection laws, the Company provides comprehensive benefits such as participation in the Workers'

Compensation Fund, accident insurance for work-related injuries, and the Social Security Fund to safeguard employees' rights and interests.

(II) List any losses suffered by the Company in the most recent fiscal year and up to the annual report publication date due to labor disputes (including any violations of the Labor Standards Act found in labor inspection, specifying the disposition dates, disposition reference numbers, the articles of law violated, the substance of the legal violations, and the content of the dispositions), and disclosing an estimate of possible expenses that could be incurred currently and in the future and measures being or to be taken. If a reasonable estimate cannot be made, an explanation of the facts of why it cannot be made shall be provided.

In the most recent fiscal year and up to the annual report publication date, the Consolidated Company maintained a harmonious and healthy relationship with its employees. There was no labor dispute, and no loss was incurred because of such dispute.

VI. Cyber security management

(I) Describe the cyber security risk management framework, cyber security policies, concrete management programs, and investments in resources for cyber security management

The Consolidated Company has strengthened the information security awareness among the Company's employees to enhance data protection and equipment use security. Through the establishment of relevant information security management measures and risk assessments, the main response measures are as follows:

1. Cyber security risk management framework:

The Consolidated Company has established an Information Department under the Acting Administrative Department. The Information Manager concurrently serves as the Information Security Manager, with dedicated information security personnel assigned to oversee cyber security management matters. Responsibilities include planning and managing information operation security, establishing and maintaining the Information Security Management System (ISMS), and executing and supervising cyber security policies to ensure the effective operation of the information security management framework.

The Information Department regularly reviews cyber security policies and related management systems, examines the results of cyber security risk analyses, and implements corresponding protective measures accordingly to ensure the applicability, adequacy, and effectiveness of the information security management system. In addition, the Information Department periodically reports on cyber security management status during management meetings to strengthen the cyber security governance oversight mechanism and continuously enhance cyber security management performance.

2. Cyber security policy:

To align with the implementation of ISO 27001:2022, the Company has revised its cyber security policy and established 18 chapters of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to ensure effective management and compliance:

Asset Management

- Information Classification and Document Control
- Asset Management

Risk Identification and Assessment

Information Security Risk Assessment
Technical Vulnerability Assessment

Control and Protection Measures

- Software Acquisition and Development
- Access Control and Secure Log-on
- Physical Security Control
- Supplier and Supply Chain Management
- Network and Cloud Security Management
- Cryptographic Control

Operational Management

- Change Control
- Data Center Maintenance
- Backup, Restoration, and Technical Operations
- Capacity Management
- Remote Working Management

Incident Monitoring and Response

- Information Security Incident and Exception Management

Internal Audit

- Internal Audit
- Corrective and Preventive Action

3. Specific management measures:

The Company ensures the implementation of its cyber security policies through the following measures:

(1) Segregation of duties:

Different responsibilities are assigned to cyber security management, system administration, application development, and data management units to ensure clear accountability and segregation of authority.

(2) Development controls:

Strict development procedures have been established, including secure coding practices, code security testing, version control, and change management procedures.

(3) Access controls:

Identity authentication mechanisms, including Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA), and access rights management are implemented. User activities within the ERP system and document management system are logged for monitoring and traceability purposes.

(4) Maintenance and backup:

Regular hardware and software maintenance and data backup procedures are conducted, and off-site backup recovery drills are performed annually.

(5) Physical and environmental security:

The server room is equipped with access control systems, surveillance monitoring, and fire protection equipment, while maintaining appropriate temperature and humidity conditions.

4. Resources invested in cyber security management and implementation status:

The Company continues to invest resources in strengthening its defense-in-depth strategy and enhancing employees' cyber security awareness through education and training programs. The implementation status for 2025 is as follows:

(1) Hardware and software upgrades: Approximately THB 8 million was invested in the procurement of new firewalls and core switches with High Availability (HA) architecture.

(2) Cloud transformation: Approximately THB 4 million was invested in the full implementation of Microsoft 365 Business Premium.

(3) System deployment: The Company has progressively completed the deployment of Azure AD (Entra ID), Defender for Business, Exchange Online, Teams, and Microsoft Intune.

(4) Education, training, and awareness promotion:

- All new employees receive IT Security Policy training.
- In 2025, cyber security education and training programs were conducted for dedicated cyber security personnel, with a total of 13 training hours completed. The training covered cyber security policies, threat identification, and protective measures to strengthen professional cyber security

governance capabilities. In the future, the training program will be gradually expanded to all employees to enhance overall cyber security awareness.

- Three social engineering awareness campaigns were conducted to strengthen employees' vigilance and awareness of cyber security threats.

(5) Certification and enhancement initiatives: As part of the 2026 plan, the Company expects to complete the deployment of MFA and FortiGate VPN with MFA in 2026 and initiate the ISO 27001:2022 certification project.

(6) Management reporting:

- Internal cyber security meetings of the Information department: The Information Department holds regular weekly cyber security meetings to review the implementation status of cyber security policies and related management systems, as well as to monitor key performance indicators (KPIs) and discuss ad hoc issues to ensure continuous improvement of cyber security management.
- Cyber security project reporting: The Information Department periodically provides project reports to management (once during the current year) regarding cyber security policy direction, current cyber security resource investments, and future improvement plans to strengthen management's oversight of cyber security risks.
- Internal audit mechanism: The information cycle within the internal control system includes cyber security inspection control procedures. Internal auditors conduct audits of the Company's information security management practices to assess whether risk controls and corrective actions for identified exceptions are properly implemented, thereby reducing and preventing cyber security risks.

(II) List any losses suffered by the Company in the most recent fiscal year and up to the annual report publication date due to significant cyber security incidents, the possible impacts therefrom, and measures being or to be taken. If a reasonable estimate cannot be made, an explanation of the facts of why it cannot be made shall be provided: None.

VII. Important contracts

Nature of the contract	Parties	Beginning and end dates of the contract	Main content	Restrictive clauses
Comprehensive loan and mortgage guarantee	Kasikorn Bank	2009.6.3 (automatic extension upon expiration)	Comprehensive credit line	Pledge of land
Short-term borrowings and mortgage guarantee	Land and House Bank	2019.7.3 cases (automatic extension upon expiration)	Operating turnover limit	Pledge of land
Financial transactions	Cathay United Bank	2025.6.28 cases in 1 year	Financial instrument trading	None
Comprehensive loan	Cathay United Bank	2025.7.9 cases in 1 year	Comprehensive credit line	Pledge of bonds (Supplementary agreement terms for securities financing)

Six. Review and Risks of Financial Position and Financial Performance

I. Financial position

Unit: NT$ thousand; %

Item \ Year	2024	2025	Difference	
			Amount	%
Current assets	1,675,783	1,864,320	188,537	11.25
Property, plant and equipment	1,534,031	1,585,692	51,661	3.37
Right-of-use assets	612	1,234	622	101.63
Intangible assets	3,652	13,005	9,353	256.11
Other assets (Note)	55,549	101,013	45,464	81.84
Total assets	3,269,627	3,565,264	295,637	9.04
Current liabilities	357,741	160,134	(197,607)	(55.24)
Non-current liabilities	121,994	623,303	501,309	410.93
Total liabilities	479,735	783,437	303,702	63.31
Share capital	310,000	306,000	(4,000)	(1.29)
Capital surplus	1,946,655	1,929,187	(17,468)	(0.90)
Retained earnings	535,078	494,230	(40,848)	(7.63)
Treasury Stock	0	(26,557)	(26,557)	NA
Non-controlling interests	1,936	1,979	43	2.22
Other equity-adjusted items	(3,777)	76,988	80,765	(2,138.34)
Total equity	2,789,892	2,781,827	(8,065)	(0.29)

(I) Causes of major changes and their effects (changed by more than 20%):

1. Right-of-use assets: The original cost increases due to the rent of an office for two years.
2. Intangible assets: Mainly due to new system construction and software purchase .
3. Other assets: Mainly due to the increase in prepayments of equipment.
4. Current liabilities: Mainly due to the decrease in equipment payables and accounts payable.
5. Non-current liabilities: Mainly due to the increase in corporate bonds and pension liabilities.
6. Other equity-adjusted items: Mainly due to the increase in exchange gain on translation of foreign financial statements.

(II) Future response plans: The above changes have no significant impact on the Company and its subsidiaries.

Note: Other assets are deducted from property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets as non-current assets.

II. Financial performance

(I) Main reasons for the significant changes in operating revenue, net operating income and net profit before tax in the most recent two years

Unit: NT$ thousand; %

Item \ Year	2024	2025	Difference	
			Amount	%
Operating Revenue	1,451,874	1,817,578	365,704	25.19
Operating cost	1,130,417	1,438,934	308,517	27.29
Gross profit	321,457	378,644	57,187	17.79
Operating expenses	226,841	233,443	6,602	2.91
Net operating profit	94,616	145,201	50,585	53.46
Non-operating income and expenses	150,806	(18,489)	(169,295)	(112.26)
Net profit before tax	245,422	126,712	(118,710)	(48.37)
Income tax expense	319	158	(161)	(50.47)
Net income for the period	245,103	126,554	(118,549)	(48.37)
Other comprehensive income	67,131	67,167	36	0.05
Total comprehensive income for the period	312,234	193,721	(118,513)	(37.96)

Analysis of the reasons for the increase or decrease of more than 20% of the items:

1. Operating revenue: Mainly due to the increase in sales of automotive and industrial products, representing YoY increase of 16% and 31% respectively.
2. Operating cost: Mainly due to cost increases align with sales growth.
3. Non-operating income and expenses: Mainly due to the effect of foreign exchange gains and losses.
4. Income tax expenses: Mainly due to the decrease in estimation difference.

(II) Sales volume forecast and the basis thereof, the effect upon the Company's financial operations as well as measures to be taken in response

The Company did not issue a financial forecast, so the sales volume forecast and its basis are not applicable.

III. Cash flow

(I) Analysis of cash flow changes in the most recent year

Unit: NT$ thousand; %

Item \ Year	2024	2025	Increase (decrease) amount	Increase (decrease) ratio
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	346,421	272,769	(73,652)	(21.26)
Net cash inflows (outflow) from investing activities	(388,897)	(481,173)	(92,276)	23.73
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	(138,359)	260,778	399,137	(288.48)

Analysis of the reasons for the increase or decrease of more than 20% of the items:

1. Decrease in net cash inflow from operating activities: The operating income of 2025 increased compared to the same period in last year. However, the depreciation of the USD dollar resulted in higher non-operating losses and lower profit before tax, leading to a decrease in net cash inflows from operating activities compared to the prior year.
2. Increase in net cash outflow from investing activities: Mainly due to the payment for construction and the purchase of machines in 2025.
3. Increase in net cash inflow from financing activities: Mainly due to the issue of convertible corporate bonds with par value of NT$500,000 thousand in 2025.

(II) Improvement plan for insufficient liquidity: None.

(III) Liquidity analysis for the coming year (2026):

Unit: NT$ thousand

Cash balance at the beginning of period	Expected net cash flow from operating activities for the year	Net cash flow from investment and financing activities	Projected cash surplus (deficit) amount	Remedial measures for projected cash shortage	
				Investment plan	Financial planning
835,252	484,932	(320,778)	999,406	—	—

(1) Analysis of cash flow changes in the coming year:

A. Net cash flow from operating activities: Cash inflow from operating profits and net changes in accounts receivable, inventory, and payable accounts.

B. Cash flow from investing and financing activities: Mainly due to factors such as the purchase of equipment to improve production line efficiency or expand production lines, and the distribution of dividends.

(2) Remedies for cash shortage: Not applicable since there is no expected cash shortage.

IV. The annual report shall describe the effect upon financial operations of any major capital expenditures during the most recent fiscal year

In recent years, the Company has expanded and improvedthe factory facilities and equipmentdue to the continuous growth of the terminal market, in response to the increase in demand for new project orders from customers and the gradual expansion of the Company's operating scale. Working capital should contribute positively to the Company's long-term finance, business development, and business scale growth.

V. Reinvestment policy for the most recent fiscal year, the main reasons for profit or loss, improvement plan, and investment plan for the coming year

Unit: NT$ thousand

Reinvested business	Main business items	2025 Investment income	Reasons for profit or loss	Improvement plan	Investment plan for the coming year
GT	Design, manufacture, processing and sales of automotive, industrial, 3C and medical related parts and components	215,402	The customer orders were stable and the operation was in good condition	—	—
TT (Note 1)	Design, manufacture, processing and sales of automotive, industrial, 3C and medical related parts and components	(36,241)	Operations in this period has not reached the level of economics of scale and investment in new product development	—	—
Caltech	Sales of automobile related parts and components	(265)	It is used only for inter-group transfer orders.	—	—
Singxon	Treasury management center	8,374	Investment income	—	—
Align	Sales of medical related parts and components	(34)	No actual sales yet	Actively develop potential customers	—

Note 1: Global-Thaixon merged with Thaixon Tech in August, 2025.

VI. The section on risks shall analyze and assess the following matters during the most recent fiscal year and as they stood on the date of publication of the annual report

(I) The effect upon the Company's profits (losses) of interest and exchange rate fluctuations and changes in the inflation rate, and response measures to be taken in the future

Unit: NT$ thousand; %

Item	2024	2025
Interest revenue	49,073	40,103
Interest expense	34	11,264
Net foreign exchange gain	104,099	(44,562)
Net operating revenue	1,451,874	1,817,578
Net profit before tax	245,422	126,712
Ratio of interest revenue to net operating revenue	3.38	2.21
Ratio of interest income to net profit before tax	20.00	31.65
Ratio of interest expense to net operating revenue	0.00	0.62
Ratio of interest expense to profit before tax	0.01	8.89
Ratio of net foreign currency exchange gain to net operating revenue	7.17	(2.45)
Ratio of net foreign currency exchange gain to net profit before tax	42.42	(35.17)

1. Changes in interest rates

The Consolidated Company's interest revenue is mainly due to the yields of bank deposits; the interest expenses are mainly due to the convertible corporate bonds. The Consolidated Company's interest revenue in 2024 and 2025 was NT$ 49,073 thousand and NT$ 40,103 thousand, respectively, which as a ratio to net profit before tax were 20.00% and 31.65%, respectively. In addition, the interest expenses of the Consolidated Company in 2024 and 2025 were NT$ 34 thousand and NT$ 11,264 thousand, respectively. The increase in interest expense in 2025 was attributable to the issuance of convertible corporate bonds. Overall, the exchange rate fluctuations had no significant impact on the Consolidated Company's operations. The Consolidated Company has always maintained good credit relationships with banks and observes the trend of market interest rates. When the Company expands its scale of operation and has capital needs in the future, the Consolidated Company will work closely with the banks to discuss the terms and conditions of preferential interest rates, and use other financial instruments appropriately through a sound financial planning to hedge the risk of changes in interest rates.

2. Changes in exchange rates

The Consolidated Company's net foreign currency exchange gains and loss were NT$ 104,099 thousand and NT$ (44,562) thousand in 2024 and 2025, respectively, which as a ratio to the net profit before tax were 42.42% and (35.17)%. The Consolidated Company’s exports are mainly denominated in EUR and USD. However, the procurement of raw materials and consumables is mainly in Thai Baht. Therefore, a certain net asset position in EUR and USD will be generated, as a result, the Consolidated Company will adopt natural hedging strategies. The foreign currency cash in the sales revenue is used to pay for foreign currency payables arising from overseas purchases to reduce the impact of exchange rate changes. The financial unit also fully tracks the information on international exchange rate changes and maintains close contact with the foreign exchange departments of various financial institutions to keep track of changes in international exchange rates. The Company collects information on changes in exchange rates and regularly evaluates trends and changes in international exchange rates to actively respond to the negative impact of exchange rate fluctuations. The Consolidated Company established “Management of Acquisition or Disposal of Assets” and engages in derivative financial products related operations and adjusts positions of foreign currency assets and foreign currency liabilities according to exchange rate changes, to reduce the impact of exchange rate changes on operating profits.

3. Inflation

The Consolidated Company has not experienced major impacts from inflation in the past, and the quotes of the Consolidated Company to customers and suppliers are mostly adjusted flexibly based on the market supply and demand. If the purchase cost increases due to inflation, the Consolidated Company will also respond to upstream and the price changes caused by the supply and demand of commodities in the market, reflecting in the quotations in a timely manner to reduce the impact on the profit or loss of the Consolidated Company due to changes in costs.

(II) The policy regarding high-risk and highly leveraged investments, loans to others, endorsements, guarantees, and derivatives transactions, the main reason for profit or loss generated thereby, and response measures to be taken in the future

1. The policy regarding high-risk and highly leveraged investments, the main reason for profit or loss, and response measures to be taken in the future

The Consolidated Company is focused on its core business, and did not engage in any high-risk and highly leveraged investment in the most recent year and as of the printing date of the annual report.

2. The policy regarding loans to others, endorsements, guarantees, and derivatives trading, the main reasons for profit or loss, and response measures to be taken in the future

The Consolidated Company loans funds to support the operational needs of its 100%-owned subsidiaries, GT. It had established the "Procedure for Lending Funds to Other Parties," "Procedure for Endorsement and Guarantee," and "Management of Acquisition or Disposal of Assets". When the Consolidated Company is engaged in related operations, they are handled in accordance with the relevant regulations.

The Consolidated Company's derivatives transactions are mainly based on the forward exchange rate hedging operations of USD/THB and EUR/THB to hedge the risks of foreign currency assets and liabilities due to exchange rate fluctuations, and the relevant transactions are for hedging purposes. The Company strictly follows the "Management of Acquisition or Disposal of Assets" as the basis for the execution of derivative financial instrument transactions, so there is no significant risk to the Consolidated Company.

(III) Future R&D plans and expected R&D expenses

As the Consolidated Company is a professional precision metal parts and components processing manufacturer, its main technology is in the process research and development of milling machines, turning/milling automatic lathes, grinding machines, surface treatment and so on, in addition to continuous improvement of the core precision processing technology, it is also actively engaged in the development of automation equipment. Furthermore, we actively strive to participate in large-scale development projects of international big firms, hoping to consider the process requirements at the front-end of the design, in order to achieve the multiplier effect with less time, and further increase the proportion of self-research and development and design capabilities. In the future, the Consolidated Company will continue to engage in production according to customer needs, introduce some automated production processes to improve the stability of supply, strengthen the training of R&D talents to improve their innovation and R&D capabilities, and to develop customized products with customers. The Consolidated Company's investment in R&D expenses is gradually adjusted according to the customer's new product demand for scheduling and process development progress. With the new product development plan and the procurement of testing equipment, R&D expenses will continue to increase. It is expected that the R&D expenses invested in 2026 will account for approximately 2% of the net operating revenue to support future research and development plans and increase the market competitiveness of the Consolidated Company.

(IV) Effect on the financial operations of important policies adopted and changes in the legal environment at home and abroad, and measures to be taken in response

The Consolidated Company operates in accordance with relevant domestic and foreign laws and regulations. The Company's operations in recent years have not been affected by changes in domestic and foreign policies and laws. However, we will always pay attention to the further development trends of domestic and foreign policies and changes in laws and regulations. If there are any changes in operations, the Consolidated Company will immediately report to the appointed attorney and CPA and other relevant units for consultation, or commission to evaluate and plan relevant countermeasures, so that appropriate countermeasures can be taken as soon as possible.

(V) Effect on the financial operations of developments in science and technology (including cyber security risks) as well as industrial change, and measures to be taken in response

The Consolidated Company always pays attention to the technology, development and changes related to the industry in which it operates, and quickly grasps the industry dynamics. In addition to improving the quality of existing products, the Consolidated Company continues to improve its R&D capabilities to expand the international market and develop new materials in line with the pulse of the industry so as to maintain the sustainable operation and growth of the enterprise, so changes in technology and industry changes will not cause significant impact on the financial business of the Consolidated Company for the time being.

With respect to cyber security risks management, the Information Department is responsible for the cyber security of the Consolidated Company, including planning, implementing, and supervising of cyber security policies. In addition, the audit unit is the checking unit of cyber security supervision. Once a deficiency is found during the audit, it requires the inspected unit to propose relevant improvement plans and submit it to the Board of Directors if necessary, and regularly track the improvement results to reduce internal cyber security risks. Besides, the CPAs conduct information operation inspections every year. If any deficiencies are found, they will also make request for improvement measures and track the improvement results.

(VI) Effect on the Company's crisis management of changes in the Company's corporate image, and measures to be taken in response

The Consolidated Company has always adhered to the principles of professionalism and integrity in management, and attached great importance to corporate image and risk control. At present, there are no foreseeable corporate risks.

(VII) Expected benefits and possible risks associated with any merger and acquisitions, and mitigation measures being or to be taken

As of the publication date of the annual report, the Consolidated Company has no merger or acquisition in progress and has no plan to acquire other companies. If there are any plans for mergers and acquisitions in the future, they will be processed in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and the relevant operating procedures formulated by the Consolidated Company, and the Consolidated Company will also adhere to a cautious evaluation attitude to ensure the protection of the interests of the Company and shareholders.

(VIII) Expected benefits and possible risks associated with any plant expansion, and mitigation measures being or to be taken

Considering the continuous growth of the Consolidated Company's operations, the subsidiary of the Company, GT, for the purpose of meeting order and production needs, engaged others to build a factory (Plant V) for self-use on its own land, land No. 20274 in Wellgrow Industrial Estate in Chachoengsao in 2024, which is completed in 2025 Janurary. After the completion of the Plant V, the production capacity and order-taking flexibility of the subsidiary GT have been progressively enhanced, which supports the fulfillment of customer orders and the Company’s operational growth requirements, and is expected to have a positive effect on revenue and profitability. The relevant production lines are still in the process of construction and expansion. The key risks include lower-than-expected capacity utilization due to changes in market demand, as well as the impact of increased fixed costs on operations. To address these risks, the Company will continue to strengthen business development, improve production line efficiency, and flexibly adjust production planning to ensure effective utilization of capacity and maintain operating performance.

(IX) Risks associated with any concentration of purchases or sales, and mitigation measures being or to be taken

1. Purchase of goods

In the two most recent fiscal years, for the Consolidated Company, the purchase amount from any one supplier did not reach 20% of the overall net purchase value. It indicated that the Consolidated Company’s sources of purchase were still dispersed, there was no risk of purchase concentration, and the Consolidated Company and each supplier had maintained a good and stable relationship. To ensure the supply of major raw materials, appropriate amount of inventory is prepared to avoid the risk of supply shortage or interruption.

2. Sale of goods

From 2024 to 2025, the Consolidated Company's sales ratio to the largest customer, Fabrinet, was 14.73% and 16.13%, respectively, and sales to a single customer did not account for more than 20% of net operating revenues.

The Consolidated Company's largest sales group in 2024, the Continental Group (including the former subsidiary Vitesco Group), and the proportion of sales amount to the operating revenue of each period was 25.71%. For the Consolidated Company, the long-standing and stable cooperative relationship with Continental, a leading global automotive components brand, has contributed to strengthening its manufacturing foundation and enhancing market visibility and international recognition. Since fiscal year 2021, Vitesco Group, formerly a subsidiary of Continental, has been spun off and operates as an independent entity. However, taking into account its historical transaction relationship and the continued substantial business relevance, related sales amounts were still disclosed on a consolidated basis in fiscal year 2024.

With respect to customer concentration risk, the Consolidated Company has established long-term and stable relationships with its major customers. In the automotive components industry, suppliers are required to undergo stringent qualification and certification processes, making replacement of suppliers difficult and thereby contributing to the stability of customer relationships. In addition, the Company continues to expand its customer base and develop diversified product applications in order to diversify its customer structure and mitigate customer concentration risk.

Subsequently, Vitesco Technologies was integrated into the Schaeffler Group in October 2024, and during the integration process, its subsidiary in Italy (Vitesco Italy) was divested to the Dumarey Group, resulting in changes to the customer structure. Based on the aforementioned organizational restructuring and changes in substantive control relationships, the Continental Group, Schaeffler Group, and Dumarey Group have been separately presented starting from fiscal year 2025. In fiscal year 2025, sales to the Dumarey Group accounted for approximately 11% of consolidated operating revenue, making it the second-largest customer. Sales to both the Continental Group and the Schaeffler Group did not meet the threshold for material disclosure, indicating a diversification trend.

With respect to customer concentration risk, the Consolidated Company maintains long-term and stable relationships with its major customers. In the automotive components industry, suppliers are required to undergo stringent qualification and certification processes, making replacement of suppliers difficult and thereby contributing to the stability of customer relationships. In addition, the Company continues to expand its customer base and develop diversified product applications in order to diversify its customer structure and mitigate customer concentration risk. Overall, customer concentration risk of the Consolidated Company remains manageable.

(X) Effect upon and risk to the Company in the event a major quantity of shares belonging to a director, supervisor, or shareholder holding greater than a 10 percent stake in the Company has been transferred or has otherwise changed hands, and mitigation measures being or to be taken

The Company has six Directors and three Independent Directors, and the shareholding ratio is in compliance with the regulations of the competent authority. In the most recent year and as of the printing date of the annual report, there is no event of a director, supervisor, or shareholder holding greater than a 10 percent stake in the Company which has been transferred or has otherwise changed hands.

(XI) Effect upon and risk to Company associated with any change in governance personnel or top management, and mitigation measures being or to be taken

As of the printing date of the annual report, the Consolidated Company has not had any changes in management rights that would affect its operations.

(XII) Litigious and non-litigious matters. List major litigious, non-litigious or administrative disputes that: (1) involve the Company and/or any Company Director, any Company supervisor, the managing director, any person with actual responsibility for the firm, any major shareholder holding a stake of greater than 10 percent, and/or any company or companies controlled by the Company; and (2) have been concluded by means of a final and unappealable judgment, or are still under litigation. Where such a dispute could materially affect shareholders' equity or the prices of the Company's securities, the annual report shall disclose the facts of the dispute, amount of money at stake in the dispute, the date of litigation commencement, the main parties to the dispute, and the status of the dispute as of the date of publication of the annual report: None.

(XIII) Other important risks and mitigation measures being or to be taken

1. Risks associated with macroeconomics, political and economic environment, foreign exchange, laws, and protection of shareholders' equity

The Consolidated Company is registered in the Cayman Islands and has its main business locations in Thailand and Hong Kong. Please refer to the description below for the Consolidated Company's exposure to changes in the macroeconomics, political environment and the risks of foreign exchange fluctuations. Regarding the risk protection of the Consolidated Company's shareholders' interests, it is explained that the Cayman Islands Companies Act and the Company Act of the R.O.C. have many different provisions, and the laws of the two places also have different opinions and rules on the definition of company operations. Investors cannot invest from the R.O.C. company's legal rights protection perspective and apply it to the Cayman Islands companies in which it invests; the Consolidated Company has amended its Articles of Association in accordance with the "Checklist for the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests of Foreign Issuers at the Place of Registration" stipulated by Taiwan Stock Exchange. However, there are still many differences in the regulations of the local laws governing company operations. Investors should understand and consult with experts about the differences in the protection of the rights and interests of shareholders in the Cayman Islands company to confirm whether there is any risk of failure to protect the rights and interests of shareholders by investing in the Cayman Islands company.

(1) Country of registration: Cayman Islands

A. Changes in macroeconomics and the political and economic environment

The Cayman Islands is an overseas territory of the United Kingdom in the West Indies, located in the Caribbean sea to the south of Miami, Florida, USA; the capital is Georgetown, located on Grand Cayman Island, as the administrative, commercial and financial center. Financial services and tourism industries are the main source of income. Therefore, it is one of the major financial centers in the world. According to the provisions of the Cayman Islands Companies Act (Revision As Revised), the types of companies that can be registered in the Cayman Islands are Ordinary Company, Ordinary Non-Resident Company, Exempted Company, Limited Duration Company, and Foreign Company. Exempted companies are mainly used by enterprises or individuals in various countries for financial planning.

In recent years, the Cayman Islands government has actively strengthened the reputation of its offshore financial operations. In addition to signing Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with international governments, it also monitors the flow of funds through the Cayman Islands at any time, in order to work with other governments to prevent international criminal organizations and terrorist organizations make use of the financial system of the Cayman Islands to conduct illegal transactions and sponsor the activities of terrorist organizations. In addition, while preventing crime, the Cayman Islands is also committed to protecting the information security and privacy of legal business activities. Therefore, the Cayman Islands has been relatively stable in terms of politics and economy over the years, and the law and order can be said to be good.

The International Tax Co-operation (Economic Substance) Act (hereinafter referred to as the "ES Act") came into effect on January 1, 2019. Companies domiciled in the Cayman Islands will submit annual report, the economic substance requirements that the Company must meet for the relevant reportable activities during the year are described. Those that cannot prove economic substance may be fined and criminally liable, or even have their business registration revoked, and the relevant information can be exchanged with other countries for the benefit. After implementation, the Cayman Islands has also successively published the Guidance of Economic Substance for Geographically Mobile Activities, which requires reportable activities to include headquarters, distribution and service centers, financing and leasing, fund management, banking, insurance, shipping, holding and intangible assets, and the substantive operating activities that should be available in the Cayman Islands for these activities in detail in the implementing regulations. On July 13, 2020, the Cayman Islands announced the Economic Substance Guidance 3.0 version, and in July 2022 re-released the latest Economic Substance Guidance 3.2 version. In addition to the new control over the capital flow of private equity funds, it also stipulates specific economic substance test regulations for companies that are the headquarters of their group enterprise or the overseas investment holding company, and requires companies to make an annual declaration and report on their operations. In the future, companies that meet the regulation criteria will be required to make regular declarations in accordance with the supporting measures, and violations will be subject to heavy fines by the Cayman Islands. Therefore, the Company needs to comply with the relevant laws and regulations in the future to file reports.

In summary, the Company is a holding company registered in the Cayman Islands as an Exempted Company with no substantive operating activities in the region. The Cayman Islands has long been in a state of political stability and ranks among the top five financial centers in the world. The changes in the macroeconomic and political and economic environment do not produce significant adverse effects on the Company's overall operations.

B. Foreign exchange control, tax, laws and regulations

In terms of exchange control, the Cayman Islands currently has no exchange control or currency control-related regulations. In terms of taxation, the Cayman Islands currently has no taxation on the profits, incomes, gains or appreciations of individuals or companies, and there is no inheritance or estate tax. Other than the stamp duty applicable to contracts entered into or made in the Cayman Islands, there are no other taxes levied by the Cayman Islands government that may be significant to the Company. In addition, the transfer of shares in the Cayman Islands is not subject to stamp duty in the Cayman Islands, but if the Company has interests in the land in the Cayman Islands, this restriction is not applicable.

In terms of legal regulations, the Company Act of the Cayman Islands requires Cayman companies to formulate a Memorandum of Association to stipulate the company name, registered address and capital structure. However, it does not compulsorily require companies to formulate articles of association, but in practice a Cayman Islands company will formulate its Articles of Association in accordance with the First Schedule Table A of its Companies Act to regulate the company's internal operating matters, such as shareholders' meetings, Board of Directors and so on, and follow the relevant laws and regulations of the Cayman Islands. However, due to the discrepancy between the Cayman Islands Companies Act and the laws of the R.O.C., the Company has complied with the relevant laws and regulations of the R.O.C. and the requirements of the competent authority to amend the Articles of Association within the limits of the laws of the Cayman Islands; and for matters not specified in the Articles of Association, the Company will handle the matter in accordance with the relevant laws of the Cayman Islands and the laws of the R.O.C. applicable to the public offering of stocks by foreign issuers, in order to protect the shareholders' rights and interests of R.O.C. investors. Nevertheless, the level of protection for the rights and interests of shareholders may still be different from that of a company incorporated under the laws of the R.O.C.

C. Whether to recognize the validity of the definite civil judgment of the court of the R.O.C.

(A) Risks of litigation request

The Company is an exempted company registered in the Cayman Islands and has not applied for recognition from the Ministry of Economic Affairs in accordance with the Company Act of the R.O.C., but the Articles of Association of the Company expressly provide that certain matters relating to the protection of the rights and interests of its shareholders may be litigated in a court of competent jurisdiction (including the Taipei District Court of Taiwan). In addition, the Company has also appointed litigation and non-litigation representatives within the territory of the R.O.C. in accordance with the regulations of the Taiwan Stock Exchange. However, when an investor files a lawsuit against the Company or its responsible person in the court of the R.O.C., the court may still determine whether to have jurisdiction and the method of service based on the nature and circumstances of the case. The court may also require the investor to explain the foreign laws and regulations involved in the case. Not all types of cases are guaranteed to obtain substantive judgments in the courts of the R.O.C.

(B) Risks of judgement recognition and enforcement

The laws of the Cayman Islands do not expressly provide that certain civil judgments made by the courts of the R.O.C. (hereinafter referred to as "the court judgments of the R.O.C.") can be enforced in the Cayman Islands. According to the Common Law, the judgments of the R.O.C. courts must meet the following conditions, therefore, the courts of the Cayman Islands will conduct a trial to decide whether to recognize: (1) the foreign court has jurisdiction over the relevant litigation subject matter of the case; (2) the judgment clearly states that the debtor is obligated to pay the specified amount as determined by the judgment; (3) it is final judgement; (4) no tax, penalty, or fines is involved; and (5) the manner in which the judgment is obtained is not inconsistent with the principles of fairness and justice or public policy in the Cayman Islands, and the recognition and enforcement of the judgment does not violate the fairness and justice principles or public policies of the Cayman Islands. If the courts of the Cayman Islands do not recognize the judgment of the courts in R.O.C., investors will not be able to enforce the judgment even if it is obtained in R.O.C.

Therefore, investors should understand the legal risks of purchasing securities issued by foreign issuers.

The Articles of Association of the Company expressly provided that if permitted by the Cayman Islands Companies Act, the contents of the Articles of Association of the Company shall not prevent any shareholder from within 30 days after the making of a resolution, the Company shall file a lawsuit in a court of competent jurisdiction to seek appropriate remedies. The Company's Articles of Association expressly provides that the dispute arising from the aforementioned matters may be subject to the jurisdiction of the Taipei District Court of Taiwan for the first instance. However, as the Company is an exempted company in the Cayman Islands, if the above litigation is filed in the court of the Cayman Islands, the court will first determine whether it has jurisdiction to try the relevant dispute. If the court recognizes that the Company has the jurisdiction, it will decide the content of relief measures at its sole discretion.

There is no specific regulation in the Cayman Islands Companies Act that allows minority shareholders to initiate derivative action proceedings against directors in the Cayman Islands court. In addition, the Company's Articles of Association is not a contract between shareholders and directors, but an agreement between shareholders and the Company. Therefore, even if the Articles of Association allows minority shareholders to file derivative suits against directors, the Directors are not bound by the laws of the Cayman Islands. However, under the Common Law of the Cayman Islands, all shareholders (including minority shareholders) have the right to bring derivative actions (including proceedings against directors), regardless of their shareholding percentage or shareholding period. Once a shareholder sues, the court in the Cayman Islands will have the full discretion to decide whether the shareholder may proceed with the litigation. In other words, even though the Articles of Association provide that minority shareholders (or shareholders with the required shareholding percentage or shareholding period) may file a lawsuit against a director on behalf of the company, whether the lawsuit can continue or not ultimately depends on the court in the Cayman Islands. According to the relevant judgments made by the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands, when the Cayman Islands court decides whether to approve the continuation of the derivative suit, the applicable standard is whether the Cayman Islands court believes and accepts the claim made by the

plaintiff on behalf of the company that is substantial and the alleged wrongful act was committed by a party that has control over the company and can prevent the company from bringing a lawsuit against it. The court of the Cayman Islands will determine according to the facts of each case (although the court may refer to the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, this is not a decisive factor).

(C) Non-directors who substantially perform the director's business or have substantial control over the Company's personnel, finance, or business operations but substantially direct the directors to perform their business, and their legal liabilities under the laws and regulations of the country of registration

There is no precise legal definition of "director" in the laws of the Cayman Islands. In essence, directors are ultimately responsible for the operation of the Company's affairs. In addition, the following terms are also used for "director":

(a) "Executive" directors and "non-executive" directors

There is no substantial difference on legal responsibilities between the executive directors and non-executive directors. The current law does not yet clearly stipulate the extent to which non-executive directors can rely on executive directors for their affairs. Such reliance by non-executive directors does not mean that they can claim immunity, and non-executive directors should still assume other responsibilities for the supervision and control of the Company.

(b) "De jure" or "de facto" directors

A de jure director is a director who has been effectively appointed in law, and a person who exercises the office of a director without a valid appointment can be regarded as a de facto director and thus bears the responsibilities of a director.

(c) "Shadow" directors

For a company, a shadow director refers to a person who a company's director mostly acting under its direction or instructions. Unlike de jure or de facto directors, shadow directors do not claim to be or appear to be directors of the company. On the contrary, many of them do not identify themselves as directors, but direct the company's directors to perform their duties. Shadow directors shall bear the same responsibilities as directors of the

Company. However, a person shall not become a shadow director of the Company simply because a director of the Company has acted based on his or her professional advice.

(d) "Nominee" directors

As stated literally, a nominee director performs duties on behalf of a third party. Nominee director is also used to describe persons who serve as directors of several companies for the purpose of collecting annual fees. However, the nominee director shall bear the responsibilities in his own capacity, regardless of whether he represents a third party or not. The responsibilities of a director to the Company under the laws of the Cayman Islands can be summarized into the Common Law responsibilities (i.e. the duty of professional competence, care and diligence) and the fiduciary duty. However, directors still have statutory obligations in accordance with various laws, and under specific circumstances, they also have obligations to third parties (such as creditors). If the company is insolvent or in danger of being unable to pay, the directors shall take into account the interests of the creditors when performing their obligations.

The Cayman Islands Companies Act has several specific legal obligations related to the internal administration, registration and filing of companies. Although it is not a director's personal responsibility, the laws of the Cayman Islands also prohibit fraudulent trading. Specifically, if the intention or purpose of defrauding the creditors of the company or other parties is revealed in the execution of business of the company during the process of dissolution, the court may order the person who knows that the business of the company is carried out for the purpose of defrauding to be liable for any assets impaired by the Company. In general, directors will be those who know that the Company's business execution is for the purpose of fraud, and therefore bear potential liability when the business execution is fraudulent. Certain laws of the Cayman Islands provide for penalties (usually a fine, imprisonment, or a combination of fine and imprisonment) in the event of a director breaching their statutory responsibilities. In case of improper use of the Company's funds, misconduct or breach of trust during the company's liquidation, the directors may be held personally liable according to the law. In addition, during the liquidation of the company, any person (including directors)

may be held personally liable for the purpose of conducting fraudulent transactions knowingly, and may be liable for compensation for the company's assets pursuant to a court order. Responsibilities for Common Law breaches and fiduciary duty obligations include compensation for damages, restoration of company assets, or return of benefits derived from the breach.

As far as the shareholders' investment is concerned, if the statements in the prospectus or other offering documents are false, misleading or concealed, the directors may be liable for damages to those who have acquired the shares of the company and suffered losses. However, if the directors can prove to the court that, at the time the prospectus/offering document was provided, the directors were reasonably satisfied after reasonable inquiry that the content of the prospectus/the content of offering document is true and there is no misleading right basis (or there is a proper basis for the concealment that caused to the injury), and a. when the above statements are reasonably assured until the investor acquires the shares, b. before bringing the relevant statements to the attention of the potential investors through reasonably practicable means, the potential investors had acquired the shares, or c. before the potential investor acquires the shares, the directors have taken all reasonable measures to ensure that the potential investor pays attention to the correction of the statement, and the director shall be exempted from the liability. If the professional's consent has been obtained in the prospectus/offering documents and the directors are reasonably convinced that such professional is capable of making such statement, the director shall not be held responsible.

In addition to the directors elected in accordance with the law, the Company does not have any other non-directors to perform the duties of the directors or to have substantial control over the Company's personnel, finance or business operations and to effectively direct the directors to perform their duties.

(D) Shareholders' equity in the Cayman Islands may be more limited than that in other countries

The Company's corporate affairs shall be governed by the Articles of Association, the Cayman Islands Companies Act and the Common Laws of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to make claims

to the directors, the right of minority shareholders to sue and the directors' fiduciary duty under the laws of the Cayman Islands are mostly regulated by the Common Law of the Cayman Islands. The Common Law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from the relatively limited precedents set by the Cayman Islands courts and the English Common Law, which has influence on the courts of the Cayman Islands but is not binding. The rights of shareholders and the duty of fiduciary duty of directors regulated by the laws of the Cayman Islands may not be as clear and definite as the statutes or precedents of judgments in other countries that investors are more familiar with.

The Company is incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Therefore, shareholders may not be able to request for the enforcement of judgments made against the Company, some or all of its directors or senior managers in countries other than the Cayman Islands. Shareholders may also not be able to serve on the Company's directors or senior managers in their countries of residence, or they may not be able to enforce on the Company's directors or senior managers a judgment made by a court in the country where the shareholder is located based on the civil liability regulated by the securities laws of that country. There is also no guarantee that a shareholder will be able to enforce a civil judgment against which he/she is the counterparty of a director or senior managerial officer of the Company who is a resident of a country other than the country where the judgment is made.

(E) Risks arising from the difference between the laws of the Cayman Islands and the laws of the R.O.C.

The Company is incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. To be listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation, we amended the Articles of Association to comply with the requirements of the relevant laws and regulations of the R.O.C. in order to protect the shareholders' rights and interests in a manner not inconsistent with the laws and regulations of Cayman Islands. Matters not provided for in the Articles of Association will be handled in accordance with the relevant laws of the Cayman Islands and the laws and regulations of the R.O.C. applicable to foreign issuers.

The laws and regulations governing the operation of companies in the Cayman Islands and the R.O.C. are different. Therefore, it is impossible to directly apply the point of view of the laws of the R.O.C. in protecting specific legal rights and interests the same to a Cayman

Islands company, and it is impossible to protect the rights and interests of shareholders who invest in a Cayman Islands company. In addition, the difference between the laws of the Cayman Islands and the R.O.C. and the securities exchange system may still cause conflicts in the application of laws or doubts in the interpretation. The resolution of the conflicts in the application of laws or the doubtful interpretations of the laws still needs to be decided by the court. If an investor requests a court in the Cayman Islands to enforce a judgment of the R.O.C., or file a lawsuit in a court of the Cayman Islands or enforce its rights, the court in the Cayman Islands may not recognize the law of R.O.C. and transaction practices (including but not limited to the method of transfer and the records of the shareholders), and may therefore generate the risk of exercising its rights over foreign companies.

(2) Principal place of operation: Thailand

A. Changes in the macroeconomic and political environment

Located in the center of the Indo-China peninsula, Thailand is rich in natural resources and has an advantageous geographical location. Since the export expansion strategy was adopted in the 1980s, it has attracted a large number of foreign investment and rapid economic growth. Thailand has actively developed the manufacturing and tourism industries since 1995, and the GDP growth rate has mostly remained positive growth rate of 2% to 7%, and the negative growth was only exhibited during the Asian financial crisis in 1997 and the global financial crisis in 2009. However, the Thai government is also cautious about medium- and long-term economic forecasts, and provides a number of supportive measures, including preferential loans, reducing foreign exchange reserves and other related measures to stimulate economic recovery, so that the Thai economy can gradually return to normal, industrial production and exports continue to increase, and the exchange rate tends to be stable after the rapid consolidation.

The Board of Investment (BOI) of Thailand is responsible for coordinating the nation's external investment promotion and related policies. It is directly under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister. Since its establishment, it has received suggestions from various countries' chambers of commerce and embassies in Thailand. In addition to a number of reforms to make it easier to invest, there are many investment incentives, tax incentives and subsidies for enterprises investing in Thailand, including reduction of corporate income tax, deduction of transportation, electricity,

water, and facility installation and construction costs. If the raw materials or basic materials are imported for manufacturing export and the import and export norms will also apply to exempt the import duties. Since 2015, BOI has successively launched economic development slogan as “Seven-Year Investment Promotion Strategy”, “Thailand 4.0” and “Eastern Economic Corridor.” The “Seven-Year Investment Promotion Strategy” gives priority to tax rate, employment of personnel, and reduction of operating expenses to encourage foreign enterprises to invest in high-tech industries, cultural and creative industries, and digital economy service industries that are relatively lacking in Thailand. In addition, BOI gives business income tax relief to industries include electronic appliances, communication equipment industry cluster, environmental friendly petroleum and chemical industry clusters, and digital industry clusters; “Thailand 4.0” and the “Eastern Economic Corridor,” on the other hand, are aimed at innovation-oriented manufacturing. Thailand has led the production of productivity among the North ASEAN countries, and vigorously developed surrounding industries to increase the country’s overall output value, thereby strengthening the construction of social welfare and upgrading of people-related industries. For large-scale public constructions such as the new U-Tapao International Airport, the third phase expansion project of Laem Chabang, the vertical high-speed railway under construction and other infrastructures, the country has devoted resources to attracting foreign investment to enter the country.

In 2020, due to the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic, there have been outbreaks of infection in Thailand since February. The military government of Thailand declared a state of emergency and ordered the closure of public facilities, entertainment venues, factories and public facilities in Bangkok and other major infected provinces, the suspension of domestic and international flights and the banning for foreign travelers from entering the country in March to reduce the risk of imported cases and the spread of the virus. Although COVID-19 is a force majeure natural disaster that may have a greater impact on Thailand in the short term, the long-term trend assessment will not affect the political and economic development and stability of Thailand. However, the tourism industry in Thailand accounted for about 18% of the national GDP, and was greatly affected by the pandemic. As a result, in 2020, the Thai economy suffered a GDP decline of 6.1%; vaccination has become more and more universal in 2021 in various countries. The increase in vaccination coverage has helped the global economy to gradually shake off the impact of the pandemic. Thailand has gradually loosened restrictions on visitors from all countries and the economy has gradually recovered. The GDP growth in 2021 compared to

2020 was about 1.6%; also, according to the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) of Thailand, with the improvement of the Covid-19 situation and the increase in vaccination rate, the local demand and manufacturing capacity in Thailand continue to increase. After the implementation of the reopening plan, the international tourism industry has gradually recovered, and the political and economic development of Thailand is relatively stable.

B. Foreign exchange control, tax, laws and regulations

The foreign exchange laws and regulations in Thailand are mainly governed by the Foreign Exchange Control Act (1942) and Article 13 of the Administrative Letter of the Ministry of Finance (1954). The Bank of Thailand is the central bank of Thailand. It has been open to foreign exchange for a long time.

On March 3, 2008, the Thai government lifted the foreign exchange control measures that had been in place for more than a year, abolished the requirement of withholding 30% of the reserve fund for the inward remittance of foreign capital, and refunded the previously withheld reserve fund to avoid speculation on the Thai Baht exchange rate and encourage overseas investment. However, Thailand is a country that focuses on tourism and export trade. The appreciation of the Thai Baht has many adverse effects on domestic industries. Therefore, since 2008, the Bank of Thailand has continued to loosen foreign exchange controls, including allowing local enterprises to remit capital abroad without a cap, and raising the amount of declaration required for carrying currency into and out of the country. It not only facilitates exporters and importers to manage currency risks, but also promotes the development of the financial market, balances capital flows, and effectively curbs the pressure of the Thai Baht appreciation.

Currently, Thailand has very few restrictions on the inflow and outflow of external funds, and funds and loans can be freely remitted into Thailand. There is no control over the remittance of funds, whether for payment of goods, service fees, interest expenses, or distribution of profits and dividends. A Thai company may invest in or provide loans to offshore affiliates when required and necessary. Each person is allowed to purchase overseas real estate worth up to USD 50 million per year. Institutional investors (such as mutual funds, securities firms, public companies, and private companies with assets of at least THB 5 billion) may invest in overseas securities without any restrictions. Other investors have no restrictions on investing in overseas securities through specific types of

investment vehicles (including private equity funds and securities companies). However, such investments shall comply with the laws and regulations of the Thai government. At the beginning of 2020, due to the outbreak of COVID-19, Thailand's export trade and tourism industries were severely affected. The Bank of Thailand further increased the repatriation-free limit for export trade to USD 1 million to reduce the exchange risk and transaction costs of domestic companies, and thereby reduce the impact of the pandemic on the domestic companies.

C. Whether to recognize the validity of the definite civil judgment of the court of the R.O.C.

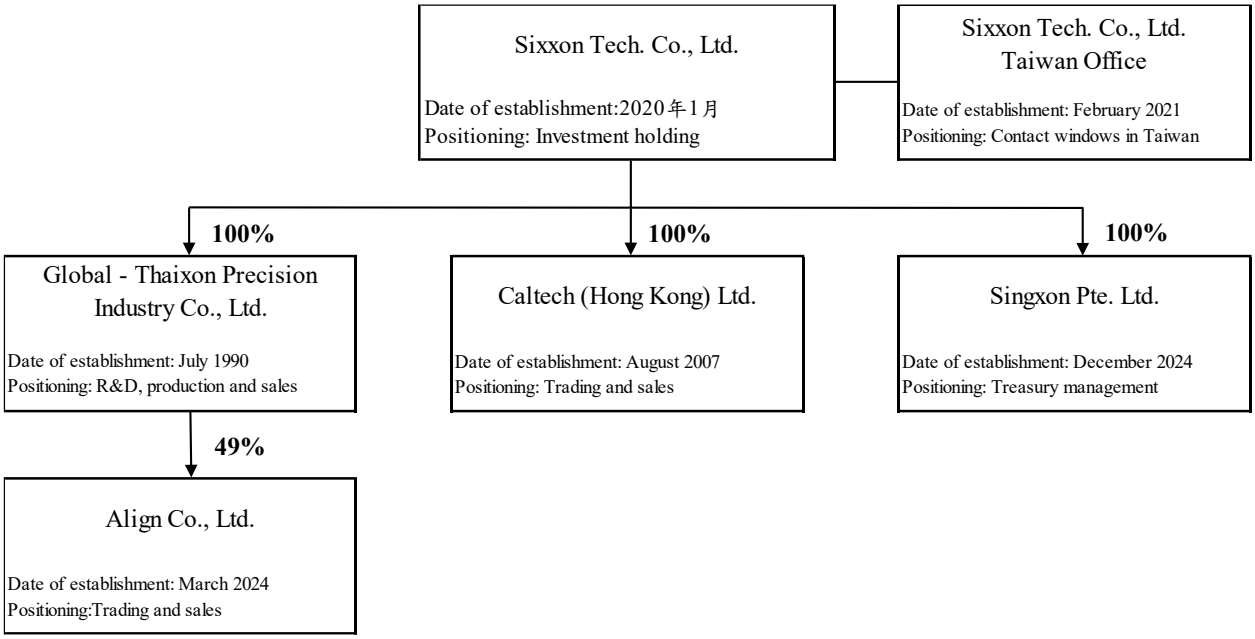
Up to now, Thai law does not expressly provide for the enforcement of judgments of foreign courts (including the courts of the R.O.C.), and the Thai government has not signed any international treaties or agreements with the R.O.C. or other countries to define the recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts in various countries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the R.O.C. was commissioned by the Taiwan High Court in 2012 to investigate whether the Thai court has recognized the effect of the civil judgment of the R.O.C. In accordance with the Instructions for Reply Letter No. 10200017360 dated October 24, 2013 from the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Thailand: there is no case in which a Thai court has recognized the validity of the R.O.C. civil judgment and may enforce the defendant's property in Thailand in the relevant agreements and civil affairs between the R.O.C. and Thailand. The Thai judiciary's recognition of foreign court judgments is mainly based on Judgment No. 585/2461 of the Supreme Court of Thailand in 1918, which held that if a foreign court's judgment is made by a court of competent jurisdiction, and the defendant respond to the lawsuit, the ruling is final, and will be recognized by the court in Thailand. However, according to the Thai lawyer's opinion, so far, there is no precedent to show that Thai courts at all levels directly recognize the judgments of foreign courts. Therefore, he believes that foreign court judgments still need to be re-litigated (and win the case) in Thai courts to enforce in Thailand. The foreign court's judgment may be used as persuasive evidence in the litigation in Thailand, but it is not conclusive evidence.

VII. Other important matters: None.

Seven. Special Notes

I. Information related to the Company's affiliates

(I) Organization chart of affiliated companies:



Note 1: According to the regulations of the Board of Investment of Thailand, the establishment of a Thai private limited company requires at least three promoter shareholders, and each shareholder must hold at least one share of the company. The shareholding in GT and TT ratio was 99.99%, with Chin-Wei, Lu and Jung-Lin, Ger holding 1 share each.

Note 2: Global-Thaixon merged with Thaixon Tech in August, 2025.

(II) Basic information of affiliates:

December 31, 2025

Company name	Date of establishment	Registered address	Paid-up capital	Main business or production items
Global-Thaixon Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	July 1990	99 Moo 1, Wellgrow Industrial Estate, Bangna-Trad Rd., Homsil, Bangpakong, Chacheongsao 24180 Thailand	THB 587,500 thousand (Note1)	Design, manufacture, processing and sales of automotive, industrial, 3C and medical related parts and components
Caltech (Hong Kong) Ltd.	August 2007	Unit C, 17/F, United Centre, Suite No.7994, 95 Queensway, Admiralty, Hong Kong	EUR 2.5	Sales of automobile-related parts and components
Singxon Pte. Ltd.	December 2024	10 Jalan Besar, #11-05, Sim Lim Tower, Singapore 208787	USD 10,000 thousand	Treasury management center
Align Co., Ltd.	March 2024	99/2 Moo 1, Homsin, Bangpakong, Chacheongsao 24130 Thailand	THB 4,000 thousand	Sales of medical-related equipment and components

Note 1: Global-Thaixon merged with Thaixon Tech in August, 2025.

(III) Information on the same shareholders presumed to have control and affiliation: None.

(IV) The industries covered by the overall business of affiliated companies: precision parts and components such as automobile, industry, 3C and medical.

(V) Information on directors, supervisors, and managing directors of affiliates:

December 31, 2025
Unit: shares: %

Company name	Job title	Name or representative	Number of shares held	
			Number of shares	Shareholding ratio
Global-Thaixon Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Director	Chin-Wei, Lu; Jung-Lin, Ger; Kamchai Monchaya; Satoro Saito; Wei-Neng, Wang	58,750,000 (Note1)	100
Caltech (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Director	Chin-Wei, Lu; Jung-Lin, Ger; Kamchai Monchaya; Satoro Saito; Wei-Neng, Wang	25	100
Singxon Pte. Ltd.	Director	Jung-Lin, Ger	10,000,000	100
Align Co., Ltd.	Director	Kamchai Monchaya	196,000	49

Note 1: Global-Thaixon merged with Thaixon Tech in August, 2025.

(VI) Operational overview of each affiliated enterprise

December 31, 2025
Unit: NT$ thousand

Company name	Capitalization	Total assets	Total liabilities	Net worth	Operating revenue	Operating profit	Current profit and loss (after tax)
Global-Thaixon Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	THB 587,500 thousand(Note 1)	2,621,049	351,246	2,269,803	1,697,102	204,371	209,424
Thaixon Tech Co., Ltd.	(Note 1)	(Note 1)	(Note 1)	(Note 1)	129,530	(34,238)	(36,241)
Caltech (Hong Kong) Ltd.	EUR 2.5	34,694	14,018	20,676	68,915	(166)	(265)
Singxon Pte. Ltd.	USD 10,000 thousand	322,888	0	322,888	0	0	8,374
Align Co., Ltd.	THB 4,000 thousand	3,900	20	3,880	0	(75)	(69)

Note 1: Global-Thaixon merged with Thaixon Tech in August, 2025.

(VII) Consolidated financial statements covering affiliated enterprises: Foreign companies are entitled to exemption from the requirement under Chapter 5 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation to produce consolidated financial statements covering affiliated enterprises.

(VIII) Declaration of consolidated financial statements covering affiliated enterprises: Foreign companies are entitled to exemption.

(IX) Reports on affiliations: Not applicable.

II. Private placement of securities during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report:

Please check on MOPS (https://mops.twse.com.tw/mops/#/web/t116sb01)

III. Other matters that require additional description: None.

IV. Explanation of any material differences from the rules of the R.O.C. in relation to the protection of shareholder equity:

With respect to the Articles of Association, except for the following, to the extent permitted by the laws of the Cayman Islands, the Company has complied with the important matters on protecting the shareholders' rights and interests of the "Checklist for Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests in the Place of Registration of Foreign Issuers" announced of its amendments on May 2, 2024 by the Taiwan Stock Exchange to amend the Company's Articles of Association to protect the exercise of shareholders' rights and interests. The reasons for the discrepancies between the Company's Articles of Association and the Checklist for Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests, the regulations of the country of registration (if any), and the impact on the rights and interests of shareholders in Taiwan are explained as follows:

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
One. Formation and changes of capital			
Procedures for issuing new shares to increase capital by cash, and transferring surplus or capital reserve to issue new shares to increase capital.	1. Articles 156 and 266 of the Company Act 2. Paragraph 3, Article 142 and 266 of the Company Act	1. The Companies Act (2025 Revision) of the foreign issuer's country of registration in the Cayman Islands (hereinafter referred to as the "**Cayman Companies Act**") contains express provisions for increasing authorized capital. According to Article 13(1)(a) and (2) of the Cayman Companies Act, the authorized capital increase of a company limited by shares (including exempted companies) shall be subject to an ordinary resolution of the shareholders' meeting. 2. The Companies Act in Cayman Islands has no express regulations on the procedures for the issuance and allotment of new shares. The Articles of Association may prescribe the procedures for the issuance and allotment of new shares. 3. The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not expressly provide regulations for the capital increase of earnings (that is, the company issues shares and distributes them to the shareholders of the company), and the company may stipulate the provisions allowing the capital increase of earnings in the Articles of Association. Although the Company Act in Cayman Islands has regulations on the handling of share premium accounts and capital redemption reserve, companies are still entitled to stipulate relevant regulations in their Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 8, 14.1(e), 14.2(d), and 35 of the Company's Articles of Association.
1. The company shall not cancel its shares unless it is resolved by the shareholders' meeting to reduce its capital; the capital shall be reduced in proportion to the number of shares held by the shareholders. 2. A company reducing its capital may return share price with property other than cash; the property returned and the amount of offsetting	Article 168 of the Company Act	1. Article 14 of the Cayman Companies Act allows a company to reduce the issued capital, but it shall be subject to the special resolution of the shareholders' meeting and the confirmation of the Cayman Court. 2. In addition to Article 14 of the Cayman Companies Act, the issued capital of the company may be eliminated only when the company repurchases, surrenders or recovers the capital in accordance with Article 37 or Article 37B of the Cayman Companies Act. 3. According to Article 37 of the Companies Act in Cayman Islands, a company may buy back its own shares in accordance with the Articles of Association or the methods and conditions approved by the shareholders' meeting.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 10.7 of the Company's Articles of Association. Article 10.7 of the Articles of Association is slightly different from the important matters on the protection of shareholders' rights and interests listed on the left. The reason is that according to the provisions of the Cayman Islands Companies Act, the reduction of the issued shares can only be cancelled after the repurchase of shares. The Company does not have the right to cancel the shares that are still held by the shareholders. In view of this

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
shall be subject to a resolution by the shareholders' meeting and the consent of the shareholder receiving the property. 3. The Board of Directors shall, prior to the shareholders' meeting, have the value of the property in the preceding paragraph and the amount of such substitutive replacement certified by a certified public accountant of the R.O.C..		Except for the provisions of Article 37, the Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not provide for: (1) Shareholders repurchase shares in proportion to their shareholding; (2) Approval is required for the return of share price with property other than cash; or (3) The value of the returned property shall be appraised. However, such provision may be provided in the Company's Articles of Association.	discrepancy, Article 14.1 and 10.7 of the Articles of Association of the Company stipulate that the procedure for the company to reduce capital is through share repurchase. This discrepancy is due to the provisions of the Cayman Companies Act, but the Company's Articles of Association does not have restriction imposed on the Company's procedures for capital reduction.
The rights and obligations in relation to the preferred shares. Including: 1. The total amount of preferred shares issued, and the total amount of preferred shares that may be issued. 2. The conditions and procedures for the issuance and recovery of preferred shares. 3. The rights and obligations of the preferred shares issued and other matters, such as: the order of distribution of the Company's remaining assets, restrictions on voting rights of shareholders, and more.	Articles 157 and 158 of the Company Act	1. The Companies Act in Cayman Islands has no express regulations on the procedures for the issuance and allotment of new shares. The Articles of Association may prescribe the procedures for the issuance and allotment of new shares. 2. The Companies Act in Cayman Islands has no relevant regulations on the issuance of preferred shares or shares with special rights. The Company may, by a special resolution of the shareholders' meeting, issue shares with priority or subordinate rights, or other rights and obligations with respect to dividends, voting rights, refund of capital, or other matters, and such special rights or obligations form part of the Company's Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 7.1 and 7.2 of the Company's Articles of Association.
1. Procedures for entering into a stock option contract with the Company's employees or issuing employee stock option certificates.	Article 167-2 of the Company Act	The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not have special regulations on employee stock option contracts or the procedures for issuing employee stock option certificates. The issuance of employee stock warrants and whether such warrants may be transferred shall be stipulated in the employee stock	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 11.1 and 11.4 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
2. The employee stock warrants may not be transferred, except for the successors of the stock option.		option contract.	
The Company shall, within 30 days from the date of issuance of shares in accordance with the law, deliver shares to subscribers or offerees and make a public announcement before the delivery.	Article 34 of the Securities and Exchange Act	According to the Cayman Companies Act, the company may issue physical shares, but the physical issuance of shares is not mandatory. The procedures for issuing physical shares shall be stated in the Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 6.2 of the Company's Articles of Association.
Repurchase of shares by the Company shall be governed by the Securities Act of the R.O.C..	Article 28-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act	1. According to Article 37 of the Cayman Companies Act, a company may buy back its own shares in accordance with the Articles of Association or by resolution of the shareholders (meeting), and the Articles of Association or the resolution of the shareholders (meeting) may authorize the directors of the company to issue shares under the following conditions to decide the method of repurchase. 2. The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not specifically stipulate that the resolutions of the board of directors of a company shall be disclosed to shareholders, but it may be regulated in the Articles of Association. 3. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands has no relevant regulations for companies to transfer shares to employees or issue shares to employees. Such matters may be regulated in the Company's Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 10.1, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5 and 10.6 of the Company's Articles of Association.
If the Company repurchases its own shares for transfer to employees, the employee may be restricted from transferring the shares for a certain period of time. However, the maximum period may not exceed two years.	Article 167-3 of the Company Act	The Companies Act in Cayman Islands has no stipulation in this regard. Such matters may be regulated in the Company's Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 10.6 of the Company's Articles of Association.
1. The issuance of RSAs by the Company requires the consent of a majority of the shareholders with voting	Paragraphs 9-10 and 12, Article 267 of the Company Act	The Companies Act in Cayman Islands has no stipulation in this regard. Such matters may be regulated in the Company's Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 8.7 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
rights in attendance at a general meeting attended by shareholders representing two-thirds or more of the total number of issued shares. If the total number of shares represented by the attending shareholders is less than the aforesaid quorum, the attending shareholders may represent more than half of the total number of issued shares to attend and the consent of two-thirds or more of the voting rights from the present shareholders shall be allowed. 2. When the Company issues new shares in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the number of shares to be issued, the issue price, the terms of issue and other matters to be complied with shall comply with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act of the R.O.C..			
1. When a company issues new shares for cash capital increase, unless there is a different resolution of the shareholders' meeting, the existing shareholders shall be announced and notified, and that the original shareholders	1. Paragraph 3, Article 267 of the Company Act 2. Article 8 of the Business Mergers And Acquisitions Act; Paragraph 1, Article 13 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities	The Companies Act in Cayman Islands has no stipulation in this regard. Such matters may be regulated in the Company's Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 8.2, 8.3, and 8.5 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
shall subscribe first in proportion to their original shareholding, and shall declare that those who do not subscribe within the time limit will lose their rights; If there are insufficient shares to be subscribed for each new share on a pro rata basis, the shares may be subscribed jointly by a merger or by a single shareholder; those shares that have not been subscribed by existing shareholders may be publicly offered or negotiated with specific persons to subscribe. 2. When a company issues new shares for cash capital increase within the territory of the R.O.C., unless the competent authority of the R.O.C. deems it unnecessary or unsuitable for a public offering, the company shall set aside 10% of the total number of new shares for public offering within the territory of the R.O.C.. If there are other resolutions at a meeting with a higher percentage of resolution, they shall be adopted.	by Foreign Issuers		
The company's dividend policy should describe the company's environment, growth stage and the conditions, timing, amount	Questions and Answers for the "Doubts About Dividend Policy Related Measures" of the Securities and Futures	The Companies Act in Cayman Islands has no stipulation in this regard. The Company's Articles of Association may provide for such matters, and/or the Company's directors (board) may adopt a resolution to formulate the dividend policy.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 34 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
and type of dividends, clearly stating that a certain percentage of the distributable earnings should be paid as dividends, and without ambiguous words (such as in "principle").	Bureau, FSC of the R.O.C. (Taiwan)		
The Company shall not issue bearer shares. If the Company adopts the par value shares, it shall not convert to the shares without par value. Shares issued by the Company without par value shall not be converted to par value shares.	Article 137, Paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 156- 1 of the Company Act	The Companies Act in Cayman Islands expressly prohibits the issuance of bearer shares (Article 229).	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents or the numbering of their articles: Article 3.2 of the Articles of Association has been amended. In addition, pursuant to Article 5 of the Articles of Association, the Company does not issue shares with no par value.
The Company shall comply with laws and regulations and business ethics in its business operations, and shall adopt behaviors that promote public interest in order to fulfill its social responsibilities.	Paragraph 2, Article 1 of the Company Act	There is no similar provision in the Companies Act of Cayman Islands. The Articles of Association may provide for such matters subject to the relevant laws and regulations.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 2.1 of the Company's Articles of Association.
Two. Convening procedures and resolutions of the Shareholders' Meeting			
1. The general shareholders' meeting shall be convened at least once a year; it shall be convened within six months after the end of each fiscal year. Shareholders' meetings are convened by the Board of Directors. 2. The Company's Articles of Association may specify that the shareholders' meeting shall be held by video conference or other methods announced by the competent authority of the Company Act of the R.O.C.. Under the circumstances of	1. Article 170 of the Company Act 2. Article 172-2 of the Company Act 3. Article 172-1 of the Company Act 4. Paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 173, and Article 173-1 of the Company Act; 5. Article 172 of the Company Act, Article 26-1 and Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act	1. (a) According to Article 58 of the Cayman Companies Act, except for exempted companies, every company shall convene a shareholders' meeting at least once a year. (b) The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not mandate that exempted companies shall convene general meetings. Companies may specify in their Articles of Association the number of Shareholders' Meeting to be convened in a year. 2. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not restrict exempted companies from convening shareholders' meetings at specific locations, but it may be stipulated in the Company's Articles of Association. 3. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands has no regulations on shareholders' proposal rights, and the relevant procedures may be stipulated in the Articles of Association. 4. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands has no provision for shareholders requesting the board of directors to convene an	Amended the Articles of Association or organizational documents and the Article: The foreign issuer is an exempted company under the Cayman Law. According to the provisions of the Cayman Companies Act, it is not necessary to convene a shareholders' meeting every year. However, it has been specified under Article 16.2 of the Company's Articles of Association: "After the company becomes a public company, the company shall convene a shareholders' meeting for the annual general meeting within six months after the end of each fiscal year, and shall explain in detail in the shareholders' meeting notice. At the shareholders' meeting, the board of directors shall make relevant reports (if any)".

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
calamities, incidents, or force majeure, the central competent authority of the Company Act of the R.O.C. may promulgate a ruling that authorizes a company, which has no above provision in its Articles of Association, within a certain period of time can hold its shareholders' meeting by means of video conference or other promulgated methods. 3. In case a shareholders' meeting is proceeded via video conference, the shareholders taking part in such a video conference shall be deemed to have attended the meeting in person. 4. For shareholders' meetings to be held by video conference, the company's conditions, operating procedures, and other compliance matters shall be governed by the Securities and Exchange Act of the R.O.C.. 5. The physical shareholders' meeting of the company shall be held in the territory of the R.O.C.. If a physical shareholders' meeting is to be held outside the R.O.C., the shareholders' meeting shall be reported to the Stock Exchange for approval within two days after the resolution of the board of directors or the shareholders'		extraordinary shareholders' meeting. The relevant procedures may be stipulated in the Articles of Association. 5. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not prohibit the Articles of Association specifying that shareholders may convene extraordinary shareholders' meetings by themselves. 6. The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not provide for the convening of shareholders' meetings, subject to applicable laws and regulations, the Articles of Association may stipulate the relevant procedures for convening a shareholders' meeting.	Other matters are specified in Articles 16.3, 16.4, 18.9, 16.5 to 16.8, 16.9, and 17.5 of the Articles of Association, respectively. However, Article 16.8 of the Articles of Association is slightly different from the important matters on the protection of shareholders' rights and interests listed on the left. It is explained as follows: According to Tai-Zheng-Shang-Zi Letter No. 0991701319 dated April 13, 2010 of the Taiwan Stock Exchange, "Explanation: II. (III) Foreign issuers shall, subject to the laws of the place of registration, stipulate the power of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting requested by the few shareholders up to part on the competent authority that has approved the convening of the meeting, these parts shall be deleted." Therefore, Article 16.8 of the Articles of Association states: "If the Board of Directors fails to give notice of the convening of a special shareholders' meeting within 15 days from the date of the aforesaid shareholders' request, the shareholders making the request may convene the special shareholders' meeting on their own in accordance with the provisions of the Act on Public Companies." The difference should have no adverse effect on the Company's shareholders' equity.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
meeting convening approval from the competent authority. 6. Shareholders holding more than 1% of the total number of issued shares may submit to the Company in writing or by way of electronic transmission a proposal for a regular shareholders' meeting. The board of directors shall list the proposals as motions, unless the resolution is not obtained by the shareholders' meeting, the proposal shareholder holds less than 1% of the shares, the proposal is submitted outside the period of the announcement, or the proposal exceeds 300 Chinese words or exceeds one proposal. Shareholder proposals urging the company to promote public interest or fulfill its social responsibilities may still be included in the motion agenda of the Board of Directors. 7. A shareholder who has held more than 3% of the total number of issued shares for more than one year or more may request the board of directors to convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting by stating the proposed matters and the reasons in writing. If the board of directors does not give notice for			

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
convening a meeting within fifteen days after the request is made, the shareholders may request for permission from the competent authority to convene on their own. 8. Shareholders who hold more than half of the total number of issued shares for more than three months may convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. The calculation of the shareholder's shareholding period and number of shares shall be based on the shareholding at the time of share transfer suspension. 9. A notice to convene a regular meeting of shareholders shall be given to each shareholder no later than 30 days prior to the scheduled meeting date. A notice to convene a special meeting of shareholders shall be given to each shareholder no later than 15 days prior to the scheduled meeting date. The cause(s) or subject(s) of a meeting of shareholders to be convened shall be indicated to shareholders; and the notice may, as an alternative, be given by means of electronic transmission, after obtaining a prior consent from the recipient(s) thereof. 10. The following matters should			

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
be listed and explained in the reason for convening the shareholders' meeting, and may not be proposed by a provisional motion; the main content may be placed on the website designated by the securities authority or the company, and its website address should be stated in the notice: (1) Election or dismissal of directors; (2) Amendment of the Articles of Association; (3) Capital reduction; (4) Application for stopping the public offering; (5) Company dissolution, merger, share conversion, and division; (6) Conclusion, modification or termination of any contract relating to the lease of all businesses, commission of business, or regular joint business with others; (7) Transfer the whole or any substantial part of its business or assets; (8) Accepting the entire business or property of another person, which has a significant impact on the company's operations; (9) Private placement of equity-type securities;			

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
(10) Permission for directors to engage in non-competition activities; (11) Distribution of dividends and bonuses in whole or in part in the form of new shares; (12) Distributing the legal reserves and the capital reserves due to the issuance of share premiums or receipts to the original shareholders in the form of new shares or cash.			
1. Shareholders may not participate in the voting on matters that involve their own interests and which may be detrimental to the interests of the Company, nor may they exercise voting rights on behalf of other shareholders. The number of shares bearing no voting rights shall not be included in the number of voting rights represented by attending shareholders. 2. Unless otherwise specified in the Articles of Association, each shareholder of the Company shall have one voting right per share. 3. If under any of the following circumstances, the shares shall not have	1. Article 178 of the Company Act 2. Article 179 of the Company Act 3. Article 180 of the Company Act	1. The laws of Cayman Islands do not prohibit shareholders from voting on motions of interest to them, but such restrictions may be regulated in the Articles of Association. 2. According to Article 61 of the Companies Act in Cayman Islands, unless the Articles of Association provides otherwise, each shareholder has one voting right. According to Article 60(4) of the Cayman Companies Act, when voting by poll is adopted by shareholders, when calculating the majority vote for a special resolution, it shall be based on the number of voting rights that each shareholder is entitled to as specified in the regulations. The Articles of Association of the Company shall provide for the voting rights of shares. 3. (a) Article 37A of the Cayman Companies Act provides that: (1) The shares (i.e. treasury shares) held by the Company shall not be exercised, directly or indirectly, to vote in any meeting of the Company, and whether based on the Articles of Association or the provisions of the Cayman Companies Act shall not be included in the calculation of issued shares, and (2) the Company shall not be deemed a member of any general meeting for any purpose and shall not exercise any right in respect of the treasury shares. In addition to Article 37A of the Cayman Companies Act, the Cayman Companies Act does not expressly prohibit a subordinate company from	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 24.2, 19.1, 1.1 (definition of "subordinate company") and 24.1 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
voting right. For a resolution of a shareholders' meeting, the number of shares held by shareholders without voting rights shall not be counted in the total number of issued shares: (1) The Company legally holds its own shares. (2) The shares of the controlling company held by the subordinate company, which is owned by more than half of the total number of voting shares or total capital. (3) The shares of the controlling company and its subordinate companies held by other companies, in which more than half of the total number of voting shares or total capital of other companies are held by the controlling company and its subordinate companies.		holding the shares of the controlling company, or from exercising voting rights over the shares it holds at a shareholders' meeting of the controlling company, but it may regulate such matters in its Articles of Association. (b) The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not provide for the matters in 3(2) listed below. The Articles of Association may so provide. (c) The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not provide for the matters specified in 3(3) below. The Articles of Association may so provide.	
1. When the Company holds a shareholders' meeting, exercising voting rights by electronic means shall be listed as one of the channels for voting. 2. When the Company exercises voting rights by correspondence or electronic means, the	1. Article 177-1 of the Company Act 2. Article 177-2 of the Company Act	1. Shareholders may not exercise their voting rights at shareholders' meetings in writing or electronically. However, if the Articles of Association of the Company so provide, shareholders may appoint proxies in writing or by way of electronic transmission to exercise the voting rights of their shares at meetings. 2. Shareholders who cast their votes by proxy will not be deemed to have attended the shareholders' meeting in person. 3. The Company's Articles of Association may provide for the delivery of power of attorney.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 19.6 to 19.8, and Article 20.7 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
method of exercising the voting rights shall be specified in the shareholders' meeting notice. Shareholders casting their votes by correspondence or electronic means shall be deemed to have attended the meeting in person. However, they shall be deemed their abstention on any impromptu motions and amendments to the original motions. 3. Shareholders exercise their voting rights in writing or electronically, their declaration of intention shall be delivered to the company two days before the shareholders' meeting. In case of duplicate declarations, the earliest submission shall prevail. Except for the declaration to revoke the previous declaration of intent. 4. After a shareholder has exercised their voting rights in writing or electronically, if they wish to attend the meeting in person, they shall express their intention to rescind the aforementioned exercise of the voting right at least two		4. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands has no provision for shareholders to revoke the proxy form. According to the principles of common law, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Company's Articles of Association, shareholders attending a shareholders' meeting in person and casting a vote shall have precedence. However, the Articles of Association of the Company may still provide for the revocation of proxy when the shareholders are not attending the shareholders' meeting in person.	

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
days before the date of the shareholders meeting. If the request is made after the deadline, the aforementioned exercising of voting rights in writing or electronically shall prevail. 5. If a shareholder has exercised voting rights in writing or electronically, and has also appointed a proxy to attend the shareholders' meeting, the votes cast by the proxy at the meeting shall prevail.			
1. A shareholder may appoint a proxy to attend each shareholders' meeting by presenting the proxy form issued by the Company and stating the scope of the proxy's authorization. 2. Except for trust enterprises or stock agencies approved by the competent authority of the R.O.C., when a person who acts as the proxy for two or more shareholders, the number of voting power represented by him/her shall not exceed 3% of the total number of voting shares of the company, otherwise, the portion of excessive voting power shall not be counted. 3. A shareholder may only issue	Article 177 of the Company Act	The Companies Act of Cayman Islands has no relevant regulations on the use of power of attorney. However, the Articles of Association may provide for the appointment of proxies and the exercise of voting rights on behalf of them.	The Articles of Association or organizational documents have been amended: The Articles of Association or organizational documents are as set forth in Articles 19.4, 20.5, 20.8, 20.7, 20.14, and 16.4 of the Articles of Association, respectively.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
one proxy form and appoint one proxy only and shall send the proxy forms to the company no later than five days before the date of the shareholders' meeting. In case of duplicate proxy forms, the one received first shall prevail. Except for a declaration to revoke the previous appointment. 4. If, after the company has received a proxy form, a shareholder sending the proxy form decides to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or intends to exercise his or her voting rights in writing or electronically, he or she shall issue a written notice to revoke the authorization to the company two days before the shareholders' meeting. If the revocation is not provided within the specified time limit, exercise of the voting rights by the proxy attending the meeting shall prevail. 5. When the company holds a shareholders' meeting outside the R.O.C., it shall appoint a professional shareholders' service agency within the R.O.C. to handle shareholders' votes.			
Matters related to the use of proxies for attending shareholder	Article 25-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act	The Companies Act of Cayman Islands has no relevant regulations on the use of power of attorney. However, such	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 20, 21, and

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
meetings shall be governed by the "Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies" of the R.O.C..		provision may be provided in the Company's Articles of Association.	37.5 of the Company's Articles of Association.
1. Shareholders who hold shares for others may exercise their voting rights separately. 2. The qualifications, scope of application, methods of exercising voting rights, operating procedures and other matters to be complied with in the preceding paragraph shall comply with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act of the R.O.C..	Article 181 of the Company Act	The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not specify the methods by which a shareholder may exercise voting rights when they hold shares for others. The Articles of Association may contain provisions restricting or prohibiting shareholders from exercising their voting rights separately, or conditions relating to their scope of application.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 19.5 of the Company's Articles of Association.
1. Thirty days before a company convenes a regular shareholders' meeting or fifteen days before a special shareholders' meeting, the company shall prepare the meeting announcement, proxy form, explanatory materials relating to proposals for ratification, matters for deliberation, election or dismissal of directors, and other matters on the shareholders' meeting agenda. 2. Where voting powers at a shareholders' meeting are to be exercised in writing, a print version of the materials referred to in the preceding paragraph and a printed ballot	1. Article 5 of the Regulations Governing Content and Compliance Requirements for Shareholders' Meeting Agenda Handbooks of Public Companies 2. Article 6 of the Regulations Governing Content and Compliance Requirements for Shareholders' Meeting Agenda Handbooks of Public Companies	The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not have regulations on the information that shall be provided to shareholders before a shareholders' meeting, but it may be regulated in the Company's Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 17.3 and 17.4 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
shall also be sent to the shareholders. 3. When convening a shareholders' meeting, the company shall prepare a handbook for the shareholders' meeting, and publish the handbook and other meeting-related materials 30 days before the regular shareholders' meeting or 15 days before the extraordinary shareholders' meeting.			
At the end of each fiscal year, the Board of Directors shall prepare the business report, financial statements, and earnings distribution or loss off-setting proposals, and submit them to the annual general meeting of shareholders for ratification. After the approval of the general shareholders' meeting, the Board of Directors shall distribute or announce to all shareholders of the company on the resolutions of the financial statements and the earnings distribution or loss off-setting proposal.	1. Article 228 of the Company Act 2. Paragraph 1, Article 230 of the Company Act	1. According to Article 59 of the Cayman Companies Act, directors shall properly keep account books. According to Article 59 of the Cayman Companies Act, the company must keep account books related to the following matters: (1) All revenues and expenditures of the company and matters related to the occurrence of such revenues and expenditures; (2) All sales and proof of purchase; and (3) the company's assets and liabilities. The company shall properly keep account books that truthfully and fairly reflect the company's position and explain its transactions. 2. The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not provide that the board of directors should prepare business reports, financial statements and proposals for earnings distribution or loss off-setting at the end of each fiscal year, and submit them to the shareholders' meeting for recognition, but it may be included in the Company's Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 18.2 of the Company's Articles of Association.
1. The Company's Articles of Association may specify that the earnings distribution or loss off-setting proposal shall be made at the end of each quarter or half of the fiscal year. 2. The proposal for earnings	Article 228-1 of the Company Act	The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not provide for the profit distribution or loss off-setting mechanism of the company. The Articles of Association may provide for related matters.	The Company's Articles of Association or organizational documents have not been amended, and the reason: the Company's Articles of Association does not stipulate for the earnings distribution or loss off-setting at the end of every quarter or every half fiscal year.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
distribution or loss off-setting for the first three quarters or the first half of the fiscal year, together with the business report and financial statements, shall be submitted to the audit committee for review, and then submitted to the board of directors for approval. 3. Before distributing earnings in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the company shall first estimate and retain the taxes payable, make up losses and set aside a legal reserve as required by law. However, when the legal reserve has reached the amount of paid-in capital, this shall not apply. 4. When the company distributes earnings in accordance with the second paragraph by issuing new shares, it shall be adopted by a majority vote of the shareholders present, who represent more than one-half of the total number of voting shares. If the total number of shares represented by the attending shareholders is less than the aforesaid quorum, the attending shareholders may represent more than half of the total number of issued shares to attend and the consent of two-thirds or more of the			

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
voting rights from the present shareholders shall be allowed; the distribution of cash shall be subject to a resolution of the board of directors. 5. When the company distributes earnings or offsets losses in accordance with the preceding four paragraphs, it shall be conducted in accordance with the financial statements that have been audited or reviewed by CPAs.			
1. The reports prepared by the board of directors and submitted to the shareholders' meeting, the reports should be made available at the share registration agent located in the R.O.C. ten days before the regular shareholders' meeting for review by shareholders at any time. 2. The Board of Directors shall place the Articles of Association and the minutes of previous shareholders' meetings, financial statements, shareholders' list and corporate bond stubs at the stock agency in the territory of the R.O.C.. Shareholders may request for inspection, transcribing or copying with the documents proving their interests	1. Paragraph 1, Article 184 of the Company Act 2. Article 229 of the Company Act 3. Article 210 of the Company Act 4. Article 210-1 of the Company Act	The Cayman Companies Act does not require that the various reports prepared by the board of directors shall be submitted to the annual general meeting, or shall be available at the stock agency in the R.O.C. ten days before the general shareholders' meeting. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not require directors to place the Articles of Association, minutes of previous shareholders' meetings, financial statements, roster of shareholders and corporate bond stubs at the stock agency in the R.O.C.. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands also does not give shareholders the right to request for inspection or copy at any time with the documents proving their interests involved and designating the scope. However, the Articles of Association may so provide.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 17.6 and 17.7 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
involved and designating the scope. The Company shall ask the stock agency to provide it. 3. When convening a shareholders' meeting, the board of directors or other convener may request the company or the stock agent to provide the shareholder list.			
If the procedure for convening a shareholders' meeting or the method of adopting resolutions is in violation of laws and regulations or the Articles of Association, the shareholders may petition the court to revoke the resolution, and the Taipei District Court of Taiwan shall be the court of first instance.	Article 189 of the Company Act	Such provisions in the Company's Articles of Association may not be enforced under Cayman's laws, because the court in the Cayman Islands cannot recognize and enforce a foreign judgment that is not monetary value without re-examining the legal basis of the dispute.	The Articles of Association or organizational documents have been amended: Article 18.7 of the Articles of Association provides that "The procedure for convening a shareholders' meeting or the method of adopting resolutions, violation of laws, the Articles of Association, or the public company act, the shareholders may within 30 days from the date of resolution file a petition to a court with jurisdiction (including the Taipei District Court) to revoke its resolution." As to whether the court accepts such litigation, and whether the processing court will revoke resolution of the shareholders meeting which its convening procedures or method of resolution are in violation of the laws or the Company's Articles of Association. The court (whether in the R.O.C. or Cayman Islands or other countries with competent jurisdiction) shall consider whether the applicable law provides the shareholders with the right of action for revocation of the case, and decide on the case in accordance with its powers. The difference is due to the nature of shareholders' withdrawal of litigation rights. However, the Articles of Association of the Company does

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
			not restrict the shareholders' rights to file litigation or relief in the court. The difference should have no adverse effect on the Company's shareholders' equity.
1. When a shareholders' meeting resolves on any of the following matters, a dissenting shareholder shall have the right to request the company to buy-back shares: (1) Spin-off, merger, acquisition or share exchange of the Company; (2) The Company concludes, changes or terminates any contract relating to the lease of all businesses, entrusts business, or regular joint business with others; transfers the whole or a major part of its business or properties, or acquires the whole business or property of another party which has a material influence on the company's operations. 2. A shareholder's request for the acquisition of the preceding paragraph shall be submitted in writing within 20 days from the date of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, and the requested acquisition price shall be specified. If an agreement is reached between the shareholders and the company, the company shall	1. Articles 317 and 186 of the Company Act 2. Article 12 of the Business Mergers And Acquisitions Act	The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not have the concept of "the appraisal right of dissenters", but such right may be stipulated in the Company's Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 22.1, 22.2, 22.3, and 22.4 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
pay the consideration within 90 days from the date of resolution adopted by the shareholders' meeting. If no agreement is reached, the Company shall, within 90 days from the date of the resolution, pay what it considers to be a fair price to the shareholders who have not reached an agreement; if the Company fails to pay, it shall be deemed that the Company has agreed to the shareholder's price requested for repurchase. 3. If a shareholder makes a request to the company to buy-off the shares owned by him in accordance with the grounds set forth in sub-paragraph 1, paragraph 1, and that the shareholder and the company do not reach an agreement on the price of the buy-off within sixty days from the date of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, the company shall within thirty days apply to the court for ruling on the price with all shareholders who have not reached an agreement as counterparties, and the Taipei District Court of Taiwan shall be the court of jurisdiction for the first instance.			

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
The following motions involving the significant interests of shareholders, they shall be adopted by a majority vote of the shareholders present, who represent more than one-half of the total number of voting shares. If the total number of shares represented by the attending shareholders is less than the aforesaid quorum, the attending shareholders may represent more than half of the total number of issued shares to attend and the consent of two-thirds or more of the voting rights from the present shareholders shall be allowed： 1. (2) The Company concludes, changes or terminates any contract relating to the lease of all businesses, entrusts business, or regular joint business with others; transfers the whole or a major part of its business or properties, or acquires the whole business or property of another party which has a material influence on the company's operations. 2. Amendment of the Articles of Association 3. If the amendment to the Articles of Association impairs the rights of the shareholders of preferred shares, a resolution of the	1. Article 185 of the Company Act 2. Article 277 of the Company Act 3. Article 159 of the Company Act 4. Article 240 of the Company Act 5. Article 316 of the Company Act 6. Article 29 of the Business Mergers And Acquisitions Act	1. Pursuant to Article 60 of the Cayman Companies Act, a special resolution refers to a resolution that is resolved at a shareholders meeting by method of voting with the consent of two-thirds of the shareholders (if the Articles of Association provides for a higher number of votes, such provision shall apply) who have the rights to exercise their voting rights and attended the meeting in person or by proxy. In the general Cayman Company's Articles of Association, it is usually required that the notice of the shareholders' meeting should specify that the proposal should be made by a special resolution. If authorized by the Articles of Association, the written resolution signed by all shareholders may be deemed as a special resolution. If it is necessary to count the votes for determining whether the vote is a special resolution by a majority or not, the Articles of Association of the Company may stipulate the number of voting rights each shareholder is entitled to. 2. According to the Companies Act of Cayman Islands, the matters that shall be subject to a special resolution include but are not limited to: (a) Amendment or addition of the Articles of Association (Article 24); (b) Amendment or addition of items in the Memorandum or Articles of Association regarding the objectives, powers, or other special items (Article 10); (c) Voluntary dissolution due to reasons other than the inability to pay its debts on maturity (Articles 90 and 116); and (d) merger or consolidation with another company (Article 233). Matters requiring a special resolution under the Cayman Companies Act shall not be passed by less than the majority. 3. For matters other than those listed above, the Cayman Companies Act does not require a specific number of majority, but it can be regulated in the Company's Articles of Association.	The Articles of Association or organizational documents have been amended: The Articles of Association or organizational documents are as set forth in Article 1.1 (the "special resolution"), 14.2(h)(i)(j), 14.1(b), 12.1, 14.2(d), 14.3, 14.2(f)(g) of the Articles of Association, respectively. However, some of the regulations are slightly different from the following important matters on the protection of shareholders' rights and interests, which are described as follows: 1. Article 1.1 of the Articles of Association (1) Articles of Association According to Article 1.1 of the Company's Articles of Association, "Special Resolution" means a resolution approved by two-thirds or more of the Shareholders' Meeting who are entitled to vote at the said Shareholders Meeting. The shareholder may exercise the voting right in person or appoint a fully authorized proxy (if the appointment of a proxy is allowed, it is necessary to specify in the shareholders' meeting notice that it is a special resolution). " According to Cayman's lawyers, matters that should be subject to special resolutions include but are not limited to: (i) Amendment or addition of the Articles of Association (Article 24); (ii) Amendment or addition of relevant objects, powers or other special (Article 10); (iii) voluntary dissolution due to reasons other than inability to pay its debts on maturity (Article 90 and 116). (iv) merger or consolidation with another company (Article 233). Matters requiring a

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
shareholders' meeting is required 4. Distribution of dividends and bonuses in whole or in part in the form of new shares 5. Resolution for dissolution, merger or demerger 6. Share conversion			special resolution under the Cayman Companies Act shall not be passed by less than the majority. In addition, in accordance with Article 18.1 of the Company's Articles of Association: "Unless the number of shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting reaches the quorum, no resolution shall be adopted at a shareholders' meeting. Unless otherwise provided by laws, Articles of Association, and the Company Act, the attendance by shareholders in person or by proxy of shareholders who represent a majority of the total number of issued shares shall constitute a statutory vote for the shares at a general meeting. " In other words, if a special resolution of the company is to be passed, at least shareholders representing a majority of the total number of issued shares of the company must be present in person or by proxy, and the voting rights must be exercised and held by the shareholders present (including those attending the meeting by proxy) and with more than two-thirds of the total number of voting rights exercised to be considered as agreed. (2) Reasons for the difference According to Cayman's lawyers, special resolutions are the provisions of the Cayman Companies Act, and according to the provisions of the Cayman Companies Act, the shareholders shall have the special resolutions adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Cayman Companies Act which is to be resolved at a level above the special resolution

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
			threshold in the Companies Act of Cayman Islands. Therefore, among the supermajority resolutions on important matters concerning the protection of shareholders' rights and interests stipulated in the Articles of Association, those that shall be subject to a special resolution in accordance with the Cayman Companies Act are still listed as "special resolutions" in the Articles of Association, and are listed as matters in other major resolutions on important matters in the protection of shareholders' rights and interests. The matter was added as a "Supermajority Resolution" matter in the Articles of Association. 2. Article 14.3 of the Articles of Association (1) The Articles of Association provides that: Article 14.3 of the Company's Articles of Association provides: "Without prejudice to the laws and regulations, the Articles of Association and the Public Company Act, the procedures for the dissolution of the company: (a) if the company resolves to dissolve voluntarily due to the inability to repay its debts on maturity, the Company shall adopt a special (majority) resolution of the shareholders' meeting; or (b) if the dissolution of the Company is resolved voluntarily by a resolution for reasons other than those specified in Article 14.3(a), the Company shall adopt a special resolution of the shareholders' meeting. It is slightly different from the important matters on the protection of shareholders' rights and interests listed on the left in that the resolution on dissolution in the Articles

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
			of Association of the Company has different requirements for "special (substantial) resolution" and "special resolution" according to the reasons for dissolution. In addition, the following important matters for the protection of shareholders' rights and interests require all of them to be "special (supermajor) resolution." (2) Reasons for the difference: According to Cayman's lawyers, based on the provisions of the Cayman Companies Act, if the company resolves to voluntarily dissolve due to the inability to settle matters other than the repayment of its debts on maturity, a special resolution is required. If the company resolves to dissolve the company voluntarily due to the inability to repay its debts on maturity, only an ordinary resolution is required. It can be seen from the above that such differences are due to the laws of the Cayman Islands. Therefore, the Articles of Association stipulates that "the company resolves to dissolve voluntarily due to the inability to repay its debts on maturity". Special (substantial) resolutions are required. Matters other than those specified in subparagraph (a) of Article 14.3 are still reserved in accordance with the Cayman Companies Act as "Special Resolution Matters." The difference is due to the provisions of the Cayman Islands law, and such difference should have no adverse effect on the Company's shareholders' equity.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
If a company participates in a merger that results in the disappearance, general transfer, share conversion or split of listing, and the surviving, transferred, existing or newly established company is an unlisted (OTC) company, the consent of two-third or more shareholders of the total number of issued shares of the Company is required.	Business Mergers And Acquisitions Act Articles 18, 27, 28, 29, 35	The Companies Act of Cayman Islands has relevant regulations on company mergers, acquisitions, M&A agreements or cash ejection mergers, and Cayman companies shall comply with the relevant regulations.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 14.6 of the Company's Articles of Association. This Article of the Articles of Association states: "Without violation of the laws and the Public Company Act, the following matters shall be resolved in a general meeting by the shareholders representing at least two-thirds or more of the total number of issued shares of the Company." If the Cayman laws require more stringent resolution methods for certain matters, they shall still be handled in accordance with the Cayman laws. The difference should have no adverse effect on the Company's shareholders' equity.
Unless the Articles of Association or the Law provides otherwise, resolutions at a shareholders' meeting shall be approved by a majority of the voting rights represented by the attending shareholders, who represent more than half of the total number of issued shares.	Article 174 of the Company Act	Not subject to the Companies Act in Cayman Islands, but may be subject to the Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 1.1 (definition of "ordinary resolution"), 18.1 and 18.8 of the Articles of Association.
Three. Authority and responsibilities of the directors			
1. The term of office of directors shall not exceed three years. However, they may be re-elected. 2. When directors are elected at a shareholders' meeting, each share has the same number of voting rights as the directors to be elected, and may be cast for a single person or split for elections. Persons with more ballots casted representing a	1. Paragraph 1, Article 195 of the Company Act 2. Article 198 of the Company Act 3. Paragraph 1, Article 199 of the Company Act	Not subject to the Companies Act in Cayman Islands, but may be subject to the Articles of Association.	The Articles of Association or organizational documents have been amended: The Articles of Association or organizational documents are as set forth in Articles 25.1, 27.2, and 28.2(k) of the Articles of Association, respectively.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
higher number of voting rights are to be elected as directors. 3. A director may be dismissed at any time by resolution of a shareholders' meeting.			
1. The qualifications, composition, election, appointment, dismissal, exercise of powers and other matters to be complied with by directors, independent directors, the Remuneration Committee or Audit Committee shall comply with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act of the R.O.C.. 2. The Company's Articles of Association shall specify that the election of independent directors shall adopt a candidate nomination system, and that shareholders shall elect independent directors from the list of independent director candidates. The Company shall state in its Articles of Association that it adopts a nomination system for director candidates if it meets the conditions set by the securities regulators of the R.O.C.. 3. The Company's Articles of Association shall specify: (1) The election of directors other than independent	Article 14-2, Article 14-4, Article 14-5, Article 14-6, Article 26-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act, Article 192-1 of the Company Act	1. The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not have regulations on the composition of the board of directors, but it may be stipulated in the Articles of Association of the company. 2. The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not mandate the establishment of an audit committee or a remuneration committee. The establishment of committees by the board of directors and the limits of authority vested in them may be determined by the Company's Articles of Association. The composition of the committee and the scope of authority may be determined by the Company's Articles of Association or the relevant board of directors. 3. The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not have regulations on the election of directors, but may be regulated by the Articles of Association of the company.	The Articles of Association or organizational documents have been amended: The Articles of Association or organizational documents are as set forth in Articles 25, 27.3, 29.1, 29.2, 32.6, 32.7, 32.8 and 32.9 of the Articles of Association, respectively.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
directors shall adopt a nomination system, and shareholders shall elect directors from the list of candidates for directors other than independent directors. (2) The Company shall establish an audit committee.			
A person who has any of the following circumstances shall be disqualified from serving as a director, and a person who has already held the position shall be relieved of his or her duty: 1. He/she has committed the crime specified in the Organized Crime Prevention Act and has been convicted of a crime and has not started serving the sentence, has not completed serving the sentence, or five years have elapsed since completion of serving the sentence, expiration of the probation, or pardon. 2. A criminal who has committed fraud, breach of trust, or misappropriation of a crime has been sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than one year, and has not been executed, or has not been completed, or two years have not elapsed	Article 192, Paragraph 6, and Article 30 of the Company Act	The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not specify the circumstances under which a director may not be a director, but it may be stipulated in the Company's Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 28.2 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
since expiration of the sentence, probation, or pardon. 3. He/she has committed the offense as specified in the Anti-Corruption Act and has been convicted of a crime, and has not executed the sentence, has not completed the execution, or two years have not elapsed since the completion of the execution, the expiration of the probation, or the pardon. 4. The Company has been declared bankrupt or adjudicated by the court to begin liquidation procedures, and has not yet been reinstated to its rights. 5. The bill was rejected and has not expired. 6. Incapacitated or restricted behavior. 7. The assisted declaration has not been revoked.			
1. If the shares transferred by a director (excluding independent directors) of the company during their term of office exceed one-half of the number of shares in the company held at the time of election, they shall be dismissed. 2. After being elected as a director (excluding	Article 197 of the Company Act; Article 14-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act	The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not expressly regulate the shareholding of directors in Cayman companies (whether before or after election); therefore, the provisions related to the restriction on shareholding of directors, and the effect of invalidity or dismissal of directors may be expressly stipulated in the Articles of Association of the company.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents, Article 28.2(1) and Paragraph 3 of Article 28.2 of the Articles of Association.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
independent directors) of the company, if the amount of shares transferred exceeds one half of the company's shares held at the time of being elected, or if more than 1/2 of the shares held are transferred during the stock transfer suspension period before a shareholders' meeting, the election shall be invalid. Note: If the applicant company is unable to include this inspection item in its Articles of Association or organizational documents, it should take relevant supporting measures.			
1. If the company's directors have interests in matters of a board meeting, they shall explain the important contents of their own interests at the board meeting; when the company is carrying out mergers and acquisitions, the company's directors shall explain the important contents of their own interests to the board of directors and shareholders' meeting and reasons for or against the resolution. 2. Where the spouse or a blood relative within the second	Article 206, Paragraph 2, 3 and 4 of the Company Act; Article 5, Paragraph 3 of Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act	The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not expressly prohibit a director from participating in the discussion and voting of a resolution due to having an interests in a board resolution, having a spouse or relative within the second degree of kinship, or it involves a company with a controlling and affiliation relationship with the director. However, such prohibition may be stipulated in the Company’s Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 30.5 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
degree of kinship of a director, or a company which has a controlling or subordinate relation with a director, is an interested party with respect to an agenda item as described in the preceding paragraph, such director shall be deemed to be an interested party with respect to that agenda item. 3. Directors of the company may not vote on a matter that involves their own interests and may be detrimental to the interests of the company, nor may they exercise voting rights on behalf of other directors. For the resolution of the board of directors, the number of voting rights of directors who are not allowed to exercise voting rights as aforesaid shall not be counted in the calculation of the number of voting rights of the directors present at the meeting.			
The remuneration of directors, which is not specified in the Articles of Association, shall be determined by the shareholders' meeting and shall not be ratified afterwards.	Paragraph 1, Article 196 of the Company Act	The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not specify how directors' remuneration is determined, but it may be regulated in the Company's Articles of Association.	The Articles of Association or organizational documents have been amended: The Articles of Association or organizational documents are as set forth in Articles 30.1, 30.2, 30.3, 32.10, and 32.11 of the Articles of Association, respectively. Although the Company neither specify the remuneration of directors in the Articles of Association, nor does it stipulate that the directors

Important Matters Concerning the Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests	"Company Act" or "Securities and Exchange Act"	Relevant regulations of the company law of the country of registration of foreign issuers	Reason and explanation
			remuneration should be determined by the shareholders' meeting, but with reference to the meaning of the Ministry of Economic Affairs' Shan Zi No. 09302030870 issued on March 8, 2004 of "Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of a Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the Taipei Exchange", the Company's board of directors has appointed a Remuneration Committee, so the following provisions listed on the left should have no adverse impact on the Company's shareholders' equity.
1. If the shareholders' meeting re-elects all the directors of the company before the expiry of their terms of office, it is deemed to be dismissed early if it is not resolved that the directors shall be dismissed before the expiry of their terms. 2. Shareholders representing more than half of the total number of outstanding shares shall be present at the re-election.	Article 199-1 of the Company Act	1. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not have relevant regulations on the election of one or more directors before the expiry of the term of office of a director, but it may be stipulated in the Company's Articles of Association. 2. The Companies Act of Cayman Islands has no relevant regulations on how to decide the threshold for re-election of all directors. However, such provision may be provided in the Company's Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 28.1 of the Company's Articles of Association.
If a director is involved in a business operation that causes significant damage to the Company or is in violation of laws or material events of the Articles of Association, and the shareholders' meeting does not resolve to dismiss the director, shareholders holding three percent or more of the total number of issued shares of the	Article 200 of the Company Act	1. The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not specifically stipulate that minority shareholders may apply to the Cayman Court for the dismissal of directors. 2. In general, the procedures for dismissal of directors are stipulated in the Articles of Association of the company, and it is usually stipulated that an ordinary resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall be required. 3. According to the provisions of the common law on shareholder remedies, in a lawsuit alleging infringement against the company by a director, the qualified plaintiff should be the company itself, not individual shareholders or	The Articles of Association or organizational documents has been amended, but with minor deviations for Article 28.2(m) of the Articles of Association from the left-hand side as follows: (1) The Articles of Association provides that: According to Article 28.2(m) of the Articles of Association: "(m) Unless otherwise provided by laws, Articles of Association, or the Public Company Act, if a director engages in an act during the

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company may within 30 days appeal to the court for ruling to be dismissed, and the Taiwan Taipei District Court shall be the court of first instance.		minority shareholders. There are only a few exceptions. For example, when the director's behavior constitutes a fraud against minority shareholders, and the person who committed the fraud is a controller of the company, the defrauded minority shareholders may file a lawsuit in court. 4. Such provisions in the Company's Articles of Association may not be enforced under Cayman's laws, because the court in the Cayman Islands cannot recognize and enforce a foreign judgment that is not monetary value without re-examining the legal basis of the dispute. A director may be dismissed by following the procedures set forth in the Articles of Association.	performance of his/her duties and causes material damage to the company, or violates relevant applicable laws and/or regulations or material matters in the Articles of Association, and has not yet been dismissed by the Company through special (supermajority) resolution, the shareholders holding more than 3% of the total number of issued shares have the right to sue at the expenses of the Company within 30 days from the date of the resolution of the shareholders meeting applying at a court with jurisdiction (including the Taipei District Court, Taiwan) to discharge such director, and such director shall be discharged in a final judgment by the court with jurisdiction. For the avoidance of doubt, where a relevant court has jurisdiction to adjudicate all the foregoing matters in a single proceeding or a series of proceedings, then for the purposes of these articles, final judgment shall mean the final judgment of the court having jurisdiction." Slightly different from the important shareholders' rights protection information listed on the left. (2) Reasons for the difference: Since the Cayman court will not recognize and enforce foreign judgments other than monetary judgments unless the dispute is substantively heard, even if the important matters in the protection of shareholders' rights and interests listed below are included in the company's Articles of Association, the judgments or rulings made by the Taipei District Court on the

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			dismissed directors may not be recognized and enforced by the Cayman Court. In view of this, the Company's Articles of Association stipulates that shareholders should file a lawsuit in a court of competent jurisdiction. This difference is due to the provisions of the Cayman Law regarding the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments, and the shareholders are still entitled to dismiss directors in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association.
1. Shareholders who hold more than 1% of the total number of issued shares of the company for more than six months may request the Audit Committee in writing to file a lawsuit against the director for the company, and the Taipei District Court, Taiwan may be the court of first instance. 2. Within 30 days after a shareholder's request, if the Audit Committee does not file a lawsuit, the shareholder may file a lawsuit for the company, and the Taipei District Court, Taiwan shall be the court of first instance jurisdiction.	Article 214 of the Company Act, Article 5 of the Regulations Governing the Exercise of Powers by Audit Committees of Public Companies	1. According to the provisions of the common law on shareholder remedies, in a lawsuit alleging infringement against the company by a director, the qualified plaintiff should be the company itself, not individual shareholders or minority shareholders. There are only a few exceptions to the above principles, including when the director's conduct constitutes a fraud against minority shareholders, and the person who committed the fraud is a controller of the company, the defrauded minority shareholders may file a lawsuit in court. 2. The addition of such provisions into the Articles of Association may not be enforced under Cayman's laws, because a Cayman court cannot recognize and enforce a foreign judgment that is not of monetary value without re-examining the legal basis of the dispute.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 25.6 of the Articles of Association. However, Article 25.6 is slightly different from the left one, which is explained as follows: (1) The Articles of Association provides that: According to Article 25.6 of the Articles of Association, "A shareholder who holds the ownership for at least 1% of the total number of issued shares of the Company for six months or more may request in writing the independent director member of the Audit Committee to file a lawsuit on behalf of the Company against the director at a court (including the Taipei District Court) which shall be the court with jurisdiction for the first instance. The audit committee shall initiate litigation through a collegial resolution and appoint a representative to bring the action either individually or jointly. If an independent director does not file a lawsuit within 30 days after the aforementioned shareholder submits a request, the aforementioned shareholder may file a lawsuit on behalf of the company, and the court of

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			competent jurisdiction shall be the court of first instance. " (2) Reasons for the difference: According to Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 of Article 214 of the Company Act, "(Paragraph 1) A shareholder with shareholdings of more than 1% of the total number of issued shares continuously for more than six months, may request the supervisor in writing to sue the director on behalf of the Company. (Paragraph 2) If the supervisor does not file a lawsuit within 30 days from the date of the request in the preceding paragraph, the shareholders referred to in the preceding paragraph may file a lawsuit on behalf of the Company; when a shareholder files a lawsuit, the court may order the suing shareholders to provide equivalent guarantee at the application of the Defendant. Because the lawsuit is lost and the Company suffers damage, the suing shareholder shall be liable to the Company for damages." When the company establishes the Audit Committee in accordance with Article 14-4, Paragraph 4 of the Securities and Exchange Act, Article 214 of the Company Act shall apply to the independent directors of the Audit Committee. If the company has established an Audit Committee, the counterparties of the shareholders' request shall be the Independent Director members of the Audit Committee. Since the Cayman court will not recognize and enforce foreign judgments other than monetary judgments unless the dispute is substantively heard, even if the important matters in the protection of shareholders' rights and interests listed below are included

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			in the Company's Articles of Association, the judgments or rulings made by the Taipei District Court may not be recognized and enforced by the Cayman Court. In view of this, the Company's Articles of Association stipulates that shareholders should file a lawsuit in a court of competent jurisdiction. Also refer to the reason for the amendment to Paragraph 4, Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act of the R.O.C. (hereinafter the "ROC"), as amended on May 30, 2023: "(3) Article 213 of the Company Act stipulates that litigation between a company and its directors shall be represented by supervisors on behalf of the company, and Article 214 provides that minority shareholders may request supervisors in writing to initiate litigation against directors on behalf of the company. These provisions govern the authority to represent the company in litigation against directors. In consideration of the need for collective deliberation to prevent frivolous lawsuits when initiating litigation against directors, the application of Articles 213 and 214 of the Company Act to individual independent directors, by analogy to supervisors, is deleted. The provision instead requires that litigation against directors by the company shall be decided by the audit committee through a resolution, as specified in Paragraph 3, and the audit committee shall appoint a representative to act on its behalf. The audit committee may resolve to act either individually or jointly.

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			However, lawsuits against independent directors shall still follow the provisions of Articles 214, 215, and the proviso of Article 227 of the Company Act, which require submitting a request to the board of directors. Accordingly, relevant provisions are added to the latter part of the article for clarity." In line with the amendment to the Securities and Exchange Act and in response to practical needs, the Company's Articles of Association shall explicitly stipulate that lawsuits brought by the audit committee against directors must be decided through a collegial resolution, and the audit committee shall determine whether to act individually or jointly through such resolution.
If a director pledges more than one half of the total number of shares held at the time of election, the shares in excess may not be exercised with voting rights and will not be counted as part of the votes of shareholders attending the meeting.	Article 197-1 of the Company Act	The Companies Act of Cayman Islands does not provide that directors hold shares without voting rights (under what circumstances), but it may be stipulated in the Company's Articles of Association.	The Articles of Association or organizational documents have been amended: Article 24.3 of the Articles of Association.
1. The directors of the company shall carry out their duties faithfully and exercise the due care of a good administrator and shall be liable for any damages caused to the company by any breach of contract. If the act is done by the shareholder or a third party, the shareholders' meeting may resolve to deem the income	Paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 8 and Article 23, Paragraph 3 of the Company Act; Paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 5 of the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act	1. The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not specifically stipulate the obligations of directors. According to the common law principles applicable to Cayman Islands, directors shall be responsible for (1) fiduciary duties and (2) duty of care of a good administrator. The company may claim compensation from any director who has breached the aforesaid obligations. In addition, if a director breaches his or her obligations and thereby benefits from the breach, the company may attribute the benefit to the company. 2. According to the principles of common law, in the course of managing the company's business, the behaviors of directors on behalf of the company shall be regarded as the behaviors	The Articles of Association or organizational documents have been amended: Article 26.5 of the Articles of Association has been amended. However, if a director violates the duty of loyalty in the implementation of the company's business and causes damage to another person, the third party may not have the right to claim for the director under the Cayman law. There is a basis for the right of claim to directly sue for compensation. Even if the Articles of Association stipulates that a director shall be jointly and severally liable for

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of the act as the income of the company. 2. If a director of the company violates the law in the execution of the company's business and causes damage to a third party, he/she shall be jointly and severally liable to the third party for compensation against the company. 3. When the company's managers perform their duties within the scope of their duties, they shall bear the same liability for damages as the directors of the company.		of the company itself. If the director's conduct causes damage to any third party, the company, not the director, shall be liable to that third party for the conducts of the director. A third party who claims damages cannot do so in accordance with the Articles of Association, and obligations are imposed on shareholders, and a third party who is not a shareholder cannot execute the claim in accordance with the Articles of Association. If the company is liable to a third party for damage due to a director's breach of duty, the company may claim compensation from the director who caused the damage. 3. Managers do not have fiduciary duties to the company. Since the managers are not a party to the Articles of Association, even if the Articles of Association provides for them, they will not be enforceable. The above obligations shall be agreed with the manager in the form of contract.	the damage to the Company, this does not create a basis for the right of claim.
When a legal person is a shareholder, its representatives may be elected as directors. When there are several representatives, they may be elected separately.	Paragraph 2, Article 27 of the Company Act	The Companies Act in Cayman Islands does not regulate the election of representatives of institutional shareholders as directors, but it may be regulated in the Company's Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 27.4 of the Company's Articles of Association.
1. Before convening the board of directors' meeting to resolve a merger or acquisition, the audit committee shall review the fairness and reasonableness of the merger and acquisition plan and transaction, and the review results shall be reported to the board of directors' meeting and the shareholders' meeting. However, if a foreign issuer's country of registration is not required to convene a	Articles 6 and 7, Paragraph 3 of Article 22, Paragraph 7 of Article 31, and Paragraph 2 of Article 38, of the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act	Not subject to the Companies Act in Cayman Islands, but may be subject to the Articles of Association.	Amended Articles of Association or organizational documents: Article 32.8 and 32.9 of the Company's Articles of Association.

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shareholders' meeting to resolve mergers and acquisitions, it may not be reported to the shareholders' meeting. 2. When the Audit Committee conducts a review, it shall appoint an independent expert to provide an opinion on the reasonableness of the share exchange ratio or the cash or other assets distributed to the shareholders. 3. The results of the audit committee's deliberation and the independent expert's opinion shall be distributed to the shareholders at the time of sending the notice of the shareholders' meeting; for mergers and acquisitions that are exempted from the resolution of the shareholders meeting according to the laws of the country of the place of registration of the foreign issuer, a report on the mergers and acquisitions shall be provided in the most recent shareholders meeting. 4. If the company announces the same information on the website designated by the securities competent authority of the R.O.C., and is available for inspection by the shareholders at the venue of			

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the shareholders' meeting, the document shall be deemed to have been sent to the shareholders.			
Four. Supervision cooperation and mutual legal assistance			
Whether the securities regulator in the foreign issuer's country of registration has signed the "IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Consultation and Cooperation and the Exchange of Information (IOSCO MMoU)" or signed a bilateral memorandum with the FSC.			☑Yes, the content of the MOU is summarized as follows: According to the website of International Organization of Securities Authorities (https://www.iosco.org/about/?subSection=mmou&subSection1=signatories) , the purpose of the control, and the general consensus on how to negotiate, cooperate and exchange information for the parties to the multilateral memorandum. The memorandum specifies what kind of information can be exchanged and how; the legal capacity of mandatory information disclosure; the types of mandatory disclosure of information; the legal capacity of information sharing; and the open use of information. The MOU also specifies the confidentiality obligation of the information exchanged and ensures that there are no domestic bank secrecy clauses, restrictive laws or regulations that prevent securities regulators from sharing information with securities regulators in other jurisdictions. ☐ No
Whether the judicial authority of the foreign issuer's country of registration has signed a mutual legal assistance agreement or other similar agreement with the judicial authority of the R.O.C..			☐ If yes, summarize the contents of mutual legal assistance agreements or other similar agreements: ☑No

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Whether the judicial authority where the foreign issuer's important business locations or subsidiaries are located and the judicial authority of the R.O.C. have signed a mutual legal assistance agreement or other similar agreement.			Location of important business bases or subsidiaries: 1. Thailand: On January 7, 2013, Taiwan and Thailand signed the "Taiwan-Thailand Joint Agreement on Combating Cross-border Economic and Related Crimes" for joint efforts in combating cross-border crimes in money laundering, internet, and narcotics offenses, as well as human trafficking and illegal immigration prevention. 2. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China: None.

V. Events as defined in Article 36, Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 2 of the Securities and Exchange Act, which may materially affect shareholders' equity or the price of the Company's securities, in the most recent year up till the publication date of this annual report: None.