



Corporate Governance Practice Principles

Chapter I General Principles

Article 1 Purpose

To formulate their own corporate governance principles with reference to these Principles and disclose them through the Market Observatory Post System (MOPS).

Article 2

When setting up the corporate governance system, in addition to complying with relevant laws, regulations, articles of incorporation, contracts signed with the TWSE or GTSM, and other relevant regulations, Company shall follow the following principles:

1. Protect the rights and interests of shareholders.
2. Strengthen the powers of the board of directors.
3. Fulfill the function of independent directors.
4. Respect the rights and interests of stakeholders.
5. Enhance information transparency.

Article 3

Company shall follow the Criteria Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Reporting Companies and take into consideration the overall operational activities of itself and its subsidiaries to design and fully implement an internal control system, and shall conduct continuing reviews of the system, in order to ensure the continued effectiveness of its design and implementation in light of changes in the company's internal and external environment.

If the company has elected independent directors, the adoption or amendment of its internal control system shall be submitted to the board of directors for approval by resolution unless an approval has been obtained from the competent authority; when an independent director has a dissenting opinion or qualified opinion, it shall be noted in the minutes of the directors meeting; however if the company has established an audit committee in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, the adoption or amendment to its internal control system shall be subject to the consent of one-half or more of all audit committee members and be submitted to the board of directors for a resolution.

Company shall perform full self-assessments of its internal control system. Its board of directors and management shall review the results of the self-assessments by each department at least annually and the reports of the internal audit department on a quarterly basis. The audit committee shall also attend to and supervise these matters.

Company is advised to establish channels and mechanisms of communication between their independent directors, audit committees, and chief internal auditors. Directors shall periodically hold discussions with their internal auditors about reviews of internal control system deficiencies. A record of the discussions shall be kept, and the discussions shall be followed up, improvements implemented, and a report submitted to the board of directors.



The management of Company shall pay special attention to the internal audit department and its personnel, fully empower them and urge them to conduct audits effectively, to evaluate problems of the internal control system and assess the efficiency of its operations to ensure that the system can operate effectively on an on-going basis, and to assist the board of directors and the management to perform their duties effectively so as to ensure a sound corporate governance system.

The appointment, removal, evaluation and salary remuneration of the internal auditors of the company shall be signed by the auditing authority and approved by the chairman of the board of directors.

The qualification requirements on the internal auditor set out in Article 11, paragraph 6 of the Criteria Governing Establishment of Internal Control System by Public Reporting Companies and Articles 16, 17, and 18 of the same Criteria shall apply mutatis mutandis to the deputy as referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The matters relating to corporate governance mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall at least include the following contents:

1. Company registration and change registration.
2. To handle matters related to the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Shareholders' Meeting in accordance with the law and to assist the Company to abide by the Board of Directors and Related laws and regulations.
- Third, the production of the Board of Directors and shareholders of the proceedings.
4. To provide the information required by the directors and supervisors to carry out their business, the latest regulations relating to the operating companies Development, to assist directors and supervisors to follow the law.
5. Assisting the directors in the appointment and continuing education .
6. Report to the board of directors the results of its review on whether the qualifications of independent directors comply with relevant laws and regulations at the time of nomination, election and during their tenure.
7. Handle matters related to the change of directors.
8. Other matters stipulated in the articles of association or contract.

Chapter II Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests

Section 1 Encouraging Shareholders to Participate in Corporate Governance

Article 4

When implementing the corporate governance system, Company shall take the protection of shareholders' rights and interests as its foremost goal and treat all shareholders fairly.

Article 5

Company shall convene shareholders meetings in accordance with the Company Act and relevant laws and regulations, and provide comprehensive rules for such meetings. Company shall faithfully implement resolutions adopted by shareholders meetings in accordance with the rules for the meetings.



Resolutions adopted by shareholders meetings of Company shall comply with laws, regulations and articles of incorporation.

Article 6

The board of directors of Company shall properly arrange the agenda items and procedures for shareholders meetings, and formulate the principles and procedures for shareholder nominations of directors and submissions of shareholder proposals. The board shall also properly handle the proposals duly submitted by shareholders.

Arrangements shall be made to hold shareholders meetings at a convenient location, with sufficient time allowed and sufficient numbers of suitable personnel assigned to handle attendance registrations, and supplemented by video if necessary. No arbitrary requirements shall be imposed on shareholders to provide additional evidentiary documents beyond those showing eligibility to attend. Shareholders shall be granted reasonable time to deliberate each proposal and an appropriate opportunity to make statements.

For a shareholders meeting called by the board of directors, it is advisable that the board chairperson chair the meeting, and over one half of directors (at least one independent director) and Convener of Audit Committee attend in person. Attendance details should be recorded in the shareholders meeting minutes.

Article 7

Company shall encourage its shareholders to actively participate in corporate governance. It is advisable that the company engage a professional shareholder services agent to handle shareholders meeting matters, so that shareholders meetings can proceed on a legal, effective and secure basis. Company shall seek all ways and means, including fully exploiting technologies for information disclosure and casting votes, to enhance shareholders' attendance rates at shareholders meetings and ensure their exercise of rights at such meetings in accordance with law.

Company that employs electronic voting at a shareholders meeting is advised to avoid raising extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals.

Company is advised to arrange for their shareholders to vote on each separate proposal in the shareholders meeting agenda, and following conclusion of the meeting, to enter the voting results the same day, namely the numbers of votes cast for and against and the number of abstentions, through the Internet information reporting system designated by the TWSE or the GTSM.

If the company distributes souvenirs at its shareholders meeting, it shall not practice differential treatment or discrimination.

Article 8

Company, in accordance with the Company Act and other applicable laws and regulations, shall record in the shareholders meeting minutes the date and place of the meeting, the name of the chairperson, the method of adopting resolutions, and a summary of the essential points of the proceedings and the results of the meeting. With respect to the election of directors, the meeting minutes shall record the method of voting adopted therefore and the total number of votes for the elected directors.



The shareholders meeting minutes shall be properly and perpetually kept by the company during its legal existence, and should be sufficiently disclosed on the company's website.

Article 9

The chairperson of the shareholders meetings shall be fully familiar and comply with the rules governing the proceedings of the shareholders meetings established by the company. The chairperson shall ensure the proper progress of the proceedings of the meetings and may not adjourn the meetings at will.

In order to protect the interests of most shareholders, if the chairperson declares the adjournment of the meeting in a manner in violation of rules governing the proceedings of the shareholders meetings, it is advisable for the members of the board of directors other than the chairperson of the shareholders meeting to promptly assist the attending shareholders at the shareholders meeting in electing a new chairperson of the shareholders meeting to continue the proceedings of the meeting, by a resolution to be adopted by a majority of the votes represented by the shareholders attending the said meeting in accordance with the legal procedures.

Article 10 (The company attaches great importance to the rights of shareholders and prevents insider trading)

Company shall place high importance on the shareholder right to know, and shall faithfully comply with applicable regulations regarding information disclosure in order to provide shareholders with regular and timely information on company financial conditions and operations, insider shareholdings, and corporate governance status through the MOPS or the website established by the company.

To treat all shareholders equally, it is advisable that the company concurrently disclose the information under the preceding paragraph in English.

To protect its shareholders' rights and interests and ensure their equal treatment, Company shall adopt internal rules prohibiting company insiders from trading securities using information not disclosed to the market.

The preceding regulation includes the company's directors' stock trading control measures from the day they are informed of the company's financial report or related performance content, including that directors are not allowed to close the transaction 30 days before the announcement of the annual financial report and 15 days before the announcement of the quarterly financial report. trading its shares during the period.

Article 11

The shareholders shall be entitled to profit distributions by the company. In order to ensure the investment interests of shareholders, the shareholders meeting may, pursuant to Article 184 of the Company Act, examine the statements and books prepared and submitted by the board of directors and the reports submitted by the audit committee, and may decide profit distributions and deficit off-setting plans by resolution. In order to proceed with the above examination, the shareholders meeting may appoint an inspector. The shareholders may, pursuant to Article 245 of the Company Act, apply with the court to select an inspector in examining the accounting records, assets of the company, s pecific issues, specific transaction documents and records.



The board of directors, audit committee, and managers of Company shall fully cooperate in the examination conducted by the inspectors in the aforesaid two paragraphs without any obstruction, rejection or circumvention.

Article 12

In entering into material financial and business transactions such as acquisition or disposal of assets, lending funds, and making endorsements or providing guarantees, Company shall proceed in accordance with the applicable laws and/or regulations and establish operating procedures in relation to these material financial and business transactions which shall be reported to and approved by the shareholders meeting so as to protect the interests of the shareholders.

When Company is involved in a management buyout, in addition to proceeding in accordance with the applicable laws and/or regulations, it is advisable to establish an objective and independent committee to review the rationality of the acquisition price and the acquisition plan, as well as pay attention to the regulations regarding the information disclosure.

The relevant personnel of Company handling the matters in the preceding paragraph shall pay attention to the occurrence of any conflicts of interest and the need for recusal.

Section 2 Interaction with Shareholders

Article 13

In order to protect the interests of the shareholders, it is advisable that Company designate personnel exclusively dedicated to handling shareholder proposals, inquiries, and disputes.

Company shall properly deal with any legal action duly instituted by shareholders in which it is claimed that shareholder rights and interests were damaged by a resolution adopted at a shareholders meeting or a board of directors meeting in violation of applicable laws, regulations, or the company's articles of incorporation, or that such damage was caused by a breach of applicable laws, regulations or the company's articles of incorporation by any directors, or managers in performing their duties.

It is advisable that Company adopt internal procedures for appropriate handling of matters referred to in the preceding two paragraphs, and that it keep relevant written records for future reference and incorporate the procedures in its internal control system for management purposes.

Section 3 Corporate Governance Relationships Between the Company and Its Affiliated Enterprises

Article 14

Company shall clearly identify the objectives and the division of authority and responsibility between it and its affiliated enterprises with respect to management of personnel, assets, and financial matters, and shall properly carry out risk assessments and establish appropriate firewalls.



Article 15

Unless otherwise provided by the laws and regulations, a manager of Company may not serve as a manager of its affiliated enterprises.

A director who engages in any transaction for himself or on behalf of another person that is within the scope of the company's operations shall explain the major content of such actions to the shareholders meeting and obtain its consent.

Article 16

Company shall establish sound objectives and systems for management of finance, operations, and accounting in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. It shall further, together with its affiliated enterprises, properly conduct an overall risk assessment of major banks they deal with and customers and suppliers, and implement the necessary control mechanisms to reduce credit risk.

Article 17

When Company and its affiliated entities enter into inter-company business transactions, a written agreement governing the relevant financial and business operations between them shall be made in accordance with the principle of fair dealing and reasonableness. Price and payment terms shall be definitively stipulated when contracts are signed, and non-arm's length transactions shall be prohibited.

All transactions or contracts made by and between Company and its affiliated persons and shareholders shall follow the principles set forth in the preceding paragraph, and improper channeling of profits and improper transfer of benefits are strictly prohibited. The content of the written specification in the preceding paragraph shall include the management procedures for transactions such as purchase and sale transactions, acquisition or disposal of assets, capital lending, and endorsement guarantees, and relevant major transactions shall be submitted to the board of directors for approval or to the shareholders' meeting for approval or report.

Article 18

A corporate shareholder having controlling power over Company shall comply with the following provisions:

1. It shall bear a duty of good faith to other shareholders and shall not directly or indirectly cause the company to conduct any business which is contrary to normal business practice or not profitable.
2. Its representative shall follow the rules implemented by its company with respect to the exercise of rights and participation of resolution, so that at a shareholders meeting, the representative shall exercise his/her voting right in good faith and for the best interest of all shareholders and shall exercise the fiduciary duty and duty of care of a director.
3. It shall comply with relevant laws, regulations and the articles of incorporation of the company in nominating directors and shall not act beyond the authority granted by the shareholders meeting or board meeting.
4. It shall not improperly intervene in corporate policy making or obstruct corporate management activities.



5. It shall not restrict or impede the management or production of the company by methods of unfair competition such as monopolizing corporate procurement or foreclosing sales channels.

6. The representative that is designated when a corporate shareholder has been elected as a director shall meet the company's requirements for professional qualifications. Arbitrary replacement of the corporate shareholder's representative is inappropriate.

Article 19

Company shall retain at all times a register of major shareholders who own a relatively high percentage of shares and have controlling power, and of the persons with ultimate control over those major shareholders.

Company shall disclose periodically important information about its shareholders holding more than 5 percent or top 10 shareholders of the outstanding shares of the company relating to the pledge, increase or decrease of share ownership, or other matters that may possibly trigger a change in the ownership of their shares.

The major shareholder indicated in the first paragraph refers to those who owns 10 percent or more of the outstanding shares of the company.

Chapter III Enhancing the Function of Board of Directors

Section 1 Structure of Board of Directors

Article 20

The board of directors of Company shall be responsible to the shareholders meetings. The various procedures and arrangements of its corporate governance system shall ensure that, in exercising its authority, the board of directors complies with laws, regulations, its articles of incorporation, and the resolutions of its shareholders meetings.

The structure of Company's board of directors shall be determined by choosing an appropriate number of board members, not less than five, in consideration of its business scale, the shareholdings of its major shareholders, and practical operational needs.

The composition of the board of directors shall be determined by taking diversity into consideration and formulating an appropriate policy on diversity based on the company's business operations, operating dynamics, and development needs. It is advisable that the policy include, without being limited to, the following two general standards:

1. Basic requirements and values: Gender, age, nationality, and culture.
2. Professional knowledge and skills: A professional background (e.g., law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing, technology), professional skills, and industry experience.

All members of the board shall have the knowledge, skills, and experience necessary to perform their duties. To achieve the ideal goal of corporate governance, the board of directors shall possess the following abilities:

1. Ability to make operational judgments.
2. Ability to perform accounting and financial analysis.
3. Ability to conduct management administration.
4. Ability to conduct crisis management.
5. Knowledge of the industry.



6. An international market perspective.
7. Ability to lead.
8. Ability to make policy decisions.

Article 21

Company shall establish a fair, just, and open procedure for the election of directors, and shall adopt the cumulative voting mechanism pursuant to the Company Act in order to fully reflect shareholders' views.

Unless the competent authority otherwise grants an approval, a spousal relationship or a familial relationship within the second degree of kinship may not exist among more than half of the directors of Company.

When the number of directors falls below five due to the discharge of a director for any reason, the company shall hold a by-election for director at the following shareholders meeting.

If the directors are dismissed for some reason, and there are fewer than five people, the company shall be elected by the latest shareholders meeting. But when the number of directors falls short by one-third of the total number prescribed by the articles of incorporation, the company shall convene a special shareholders meeting within 60 days of the occurrence of that fact for a by-election for director(s).

The aggregate shareholding percentage of all of the directors of Company shall comply with the laws and regulations. Restrictions on the share transfer of each director and the creation, release, or changes of any pledges over the shares held by each director shall be subject to the relevant laws and regulations, and the relevant information shall be fully disclosed.

Article 22

In accordance with the provisions of the related Law, the Company shall include in the Articles of Association the election of directors for the nomination system, the prudent assessment of the qualifications of the nominees and the existence of any of the provisions of Article 30 of the Company Law, and 192.1 regulations is required.

Article 23

The chairman and general manager or persons with equivalent positions should not be held by the same person.

If the chairman of the board of directors and the general manager or persons with equivalent positions are the same person or each other's spouse or relatives, according to the provisions of Article 4 of the Stock Exchange "The establishment and exercise of functions and powers of the board of directors of listed companies" Before December 31, 2012, the number of independent directors shall not be less than four, but if the number of directors exceeds 15, the number of independent directors shall not be less than five, and more than half of the directors shall not serve as employees or Manager.

Clear distinctions shall be drawn between the responsibilities and duties of the chairperson of the board of Company and those of its general manager according to Internal Authorization Method.



If it is necessary to set up a functional committee, the responsibilities and duties of the committee shall be clearly defined.

Section 2 Independent Director System

Article 24

Company shall appoint three or five independent directors, and over one third of the director seats in accordance with its articles of incorporation.

Independent directors shall possess professional knowledge and there shall be restrictions on their shareholdings and the positions they may concurrently hold. They shall maintain independence within the scope of their directorial duties, and may not have any direct or indirect interest in the company.

If Company and its group enterprises and organizations, and another company and its group enterprises and organizations nominate for each other any director, or managerial officer as a candidate for an independent director of the other, Company shall, at the time it receives the nominations for independent directors, disclose the fact and explain the suitability of the candidate for independent director. If the candidate is elected as an independent director, Company shall disclose the number of votes cast in favor of the elected independent director.

The "group enterprises and organizations" in the preceding paragraph comprise the subsidiaries of Company, any foundation to which Company's cumulative direct or indirect contribution of funds exceeds 50 percent of its endowment, and other institutions or juristic persons that are effectively controlled by the company.

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

The professional qualifications, restrictions on both shareholding and concurrent positions held, determination of independence, method of nomination and other requirements with regard to the independent directors shall be set forth in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, the Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matter for Public Companies, and the rules and regulations of the Taiwan Stock Exchange or GreTai Securities Market.

Article 25

Company shall submit the following matters to the board of directors for approval by resolution as provided in the Securities and Exchange Act. When an independent director has a dissenting opinion or qualified opinion, it shall be noted in the minutes of the directors meeting:

1. Adoption or amendment of the internal control system pursuant to Article 14-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act.
2. Adoption or amendment, pursuant to Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, of handling procedures for financial or operational actions of material significance, such as acquisition or disposal of assets, derivatives trading, extension of monetary loans to others, or endorsements or guarantees for others.
3. A matter bearing on the personal interest of a director.
4. A material asset or derivatives transaction.



5. A material monetary loan, endorsement, or provision of guarantee.
6. The offering, issuance, or private placement of any equity-type securities.
7. The hiring, discharge, or compensation of an attesting CPA.
8. The appointment or discharge of a financial, accounting, or internal auditing officer.
9. Any other material matter so required by the competent authority.

Article 26

Company shall stipulate the scope of duties of the independent directors and empower them with manpower and physical support related to the exercise of their power. The company or other board members shall not restrict or obstruct the performance of duties by the independent directors.

Company shall stipulate the remuneration of the directors in its articles of incorporation or approve the same in a shareholders meeting. The remuneration of the directors shall fully reflect the personal performance and the long-term management performance of the company, and shall also take the overall operational risks of the company into consideration. Different but reasonable remuneration from that of other directors may be set forth for the independent directors.

Section 3 Functional Committees

Article 27

The Company shall set up the Audit Committee and the exercise of the powers and duties of the members of the Audit Committee in accordance with the Company's Rules for the Organization of the Audit Committee except as provided in the laws and regulations.

Article 28

The remuneration committee of the Company is set up; the professional qualifications and powers of its members, the formulation of the organizational rules and the related matters shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Rules for the Organization of the Compensation and Remuneration Committee. The remuneration committee shall perform its duties faithfully with the attention of the good manager and submit the recommendations to the Board for discussion.

Article 28-1

Company is advised to establish channels for anonymous whistleblowing and whistleblower protection mechanisms. The unit that handles complaints shall be independent, provide encrypted protection for the files furnished by whistleblowers, and appropriately restrict access to such files. It shall also formulate internal procedures and incorporate those procedures into the company's internal control system for management purposes.

Article 29

To improve the quality of its financial reports, Company shall establish the position of deputy to its principal accounting officer.



To enhance the professional abilities of the deputy accounting officer of the preceding paragraph, the deputy's continuing education shall proceed following the schedule of the principal accounting officer.

Accounting personnel handling the preparation of financial reports shall also participate in relevant professional development courses for 6 hours or more each year. Those courses may be company internal training activities or may be professional courses offered by professional development institutions for principal accounting officers.

Company shall select as its external auditor a professional, responsible, and independent attesting CPA, who shall perform regular reviews of the financial conditions and internal control measures of the company. With regard to any irregularity or deficiency discovered and disclosed in a timely manner by the auditor during the review, and concrete measures for improvement or prevention suggested by the auditor, the company shall faithfully implement improvement actions. It is advisable that the company establish channels and mechanisms of communication between the independent directors, the independent director or audit committee, and the attesting CPA, and to incorporate procedures for that purpose into the company's internal control system for management purposes.

Company shall refer to Audit Quality Indicators (AQIs) and evaluate the independence and suitability of the CPA engaged by the company regularly, and no less frequently than once annually. In the event that the company engages the same CPA without replacement for 7 years consecutively, or if the CPA is subject to disciplinary action or other circumstances prejudicial to the CPA's independence, the company shall evaluate the necessity of replacing the CPA and submit its conclusion to the board of directors.

Article 30

It is advisable that Company engage a professional and competent legal counsel to provide adequate legal consultation services to the company, or to assist the directors, the independent directors and the management to improve their knowledge of the law, for the purposes of preventing any infraction of laws or regulations by the company or its staff and ensuring that corporate governance matters proceed pursuant to the relevant legal framework and the prescribed procedures.

When, as a result of performing their lawful duties, directors, independent directors or the management are involved in litigation or a dispute with shareholders, the company shall retain a legal counsel to provide assistance as circumstances require.

The audit committee or an independent director may retain the service of legal counsel, CPA, or other professionals on behalf of the company to conduct a necessary audit or provide consultation on matters in relation to the exercise of their power, at the expense of the company.

Section 4 Rules for the Proceedings of Board Meetings and the Decision-Making Procedures

Article 31



The Company's Rules of Procedure for the Board of Directors are set out in the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors of the Company. The main contents, procedures and procedures of the Board of Directors of the Company are set out in the Proceedings.

Article 32

Company directors shall exercise a high degree of self-discipline. If a director or a juristic person represented by the director is an interested party with respect to any proposal for a board meeting, the director shall state the important aspects of the interested party relationship at the meeting. When the relationship is likely to prejudice the interests of the company, the director may not participate in discussion or voting on that proposal and shall enter recusal during the discussion and voting. The director also may not act as another director's proxy to exercise voting rights on that matter.

Matters requiring the voluntary recusal of a director shall be clearly set forth in the rules of procedure for board meetings.

Article 33

Company shall ask the appropriate corporate department or personnel to execute matters pursuant to board of directors' resolutions in a manner consistent with the planned schedule and objectives. It shall also follow up on those matters and faithfully review their implementation.

The board of directors shall remain informed of the progress of implementation and receive reports in subsequent meetings to ensure the actual implementation of the board's management decisions.

Section 5 Fiduciary Duty, Duty of Care and Responsibility of Directors

Article 34

Members of the board of directors shall faithfully conduct corporate affairs and perform the duty of care of a good administrator. In conducting the affairs of the company, they shall exercise their powers with a high level of self-discipline and prudence. Unless matters are otherwise reserved by law for approval in shareholders meetings or in the articles of incorporation, they shall ensure that all matters are handled according to the resolutions of board of directors.

The company has formulated the "Board Performance Evaluation Method". In addition to conducting self or peer evaluations on the board of directors and individual directors on a regular basis each year, it may also appoint an external professional organization or perform performance evaluation in other appropriate ways; refer to the content of the board performance evaluation The "Board Performance Evaluation Method" of the Stock Exchange refers to the dimensions of the example and sets appropriate evaluation indicators in consideration of the company's needs.

The company submits the results of the performance evaluation to the board of directors, and uses it as a reference for individual directors' remuneration and nomination for renewal.

Article 34-1 (Establish an intellectual property rights management system)



The board of directors evaluates and supervises the company's intellectual property business direction and performance with respect to the following aspects to ensure that the company establishes an intellectual property management system with a management cycle of "plan, execute, check and act":

1. Formulate intellectual property management policies, goals and systems related to operating strategies.
2. Establish, implement, and maintain management systems for the acquisition, protection, maintenance and use of intellectual property in accordance with its scale and type.
3. Determine and provide sufficient resources to effectively implement and maintain the intellectual property management system.
4. Observe internal and external risks or opportunities related to intellectual property management and take corresponding measures.
5. Planning and implementing a continuous improvement mechanism to ensure that the operation and effectiveness of the intellectual property management system meet the company's expectations.

Article 35

If a resolution of the board of directors violates law, regulations or the company's articles of incorporation, then at the request of shareholders holding shares continuously for a year or an independent director, or at the notice of a independent director to discontinue the implementation of the resolution, members of the board shall take appropriate measures or discontinue the implementation of such resolution as soon as possible. Upon discovering a likelihood that the company would suffer material injury, members of the board of directors shall immediately report to the audit committee, an independent director member of the audit committee, or a independent director in accordance with the foregoing paragraph.

Article 36

According to the articles of incorporation or a resolution adopted in the shareholders meeting, Company may take out liability insurance for directors with respect to liabilities resulting from exercising their duties during their terms of occupancy so as to reduce and spread the risk of material harm to the company and shareholders arising from the wrongdoings or negligence of a director.

Article 37

Members of the board of directors are advised to participate in training courses on finance, risk management, business, commerce, accounting, law or corporate social responsibility offered by institutions designated in the Rules Governing Implementation of Continuing Education for Directors of Company, which cover subjects relating to corporate governance upon becoming directors and throughout their terms of occupancy. They shall also ensure that company employees at all levels will enhance their professionalism and knowledge of the law.

Chapter IV Respecting Stakeholders' Rights



Article 38

Company shall maintain channels of communication with its banks, other creditors, employees, consumers, suppliers, community, or other stakeholders, and shall respect and safeguard their legal rights. It is advisable for the company to designate a stakeholders section on its website.

When any of a stakeholder's legal rights or interests is harmed, the company shall handle the matter in a proper manner and in good faith.

Article 39

Company shall provide sufficient information to banks and its other creditors to facilitate their evaluation of the operational and financial conditions of the company and its decision-making process. When any of their legal rights or interest is harmed, the company shall respond with a responsible attitude and assist creditors in obtaining compensation through proper means.

Article 40

Company shall establish channels of communication with employees and encourage employees to communicate directly with the management, directors, so as to reflect employees' opinions about the management, financial conditions, and material decisions of the company concerning employee welfare.

Article 41

In developing its normal business and maximizing the shareholders' interest, Company shall pay attention to consumers' interests, environmental protection of the community, and public interest issues, and shall give serious regard to the company's social responsibility.

Chapter VI Improving Information Transparency

Section 1 Enhancing Information Disclosure

Article 42

Disclosure of information is a major responsibility of Company. Company shall perform its obligations faithfully in accordance with the relevant laws and the related TWSE and GTSM rules.

Company shall establish an Internet-based reporting system for public information, appoint personnel responsible for gathering and disclosing the information, and establish a spokesperson system so as to ensure the proper and timely disclosure of information about policies that might affect the decisions of shareholders and stakeholders.

Article 43

In order to enhance the accuracy and timeliness of the material information disclosed, Company shall appoint a spokesperson and acting spokesperson(s) who understand thoroughly the company's financial and business conditions and who are capable of



coordinating among departments for gathering relevant information and representing the company in making statements independently.

Company shall appoint one or more acting spokespersons who shall represent the company, when the spokesperson cannot perform his/her duties, in making statements independently, provided that the order of authority is established to avoid any confusion. In order to implement the spokesperson system, Company shall unify the process of making external statements. It shall require the management and employees to maintain the confidentiality of financial and operational secrets and prohibit their disclosure of any such information at will.

The company shall disclose the relevant information immediately whenever there is any change to the position of a spokesperson or acting spokesperson.

Article 44

In order to keep shareholders and stakeholders fully informed, Company shall utilize the convenience of the Internet and set up a website containing the information regarding the company's finances, operations, and corporate governance. It is also advisable for the company to furnish the financial, corporate governance, and other relevant information in English.

To avoid misleading information, the aforesaid website shall be maintained by specified personnel, and the recorded information shall be accurate, detailed and updated on a timely basis.

Article 45

Company shall hold an investor conference in compliance with the regulations of the TWSE and GTSM, and shall keep an audio or video record of the meeting. The financial and business information disclosed in the investor conference shall be disclosed on the designated Internet information posting system and provided for inquiry through the website established by the company, or through other channels, in accordance with the TWSE or GTSM rules.

Section 2 Disclosure of Information on Corporate Governance

Article 46

Company shall disclose the following information regarding corporate governance in the fiscal year in accordance with laws and regulations and TWSE and GTSM rules:

1. Board of Directors: such as the resumes of the board members and their powers and responsibilities, the diversity policy of the board of directors and its implementation.
2. Functional committees: such as the resumes of the members of each functional committee and their powers and responsibilities. .
3. Regulations related to corporate governance: such as the company's articles of association, procedures of the board of directors, organizational regulations of functional committees and other regulations related to corporate governance.
4. Important information related to corporate governance: such as setting corporate governance supervisor information, etc.



Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 47

Company shall at all times monitor domestic and international developments in corporate governance as a basis for review and improvement of the company's own corporate governance mechanisms, so as to enhance their effectiveness.

Article 48

These Practice Principles are implemented after being adopted by the Board of Directors, accordingly if after amendment.

Article 49

These Practice Principles are enacted on July 27, 2016, amended on November 14, 2016, November 13, 2019 December 29, 2020, December 28, 2022, May 11, 2023.