

Procedure for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets

Article 1. Purpose and Legislative Basis

The company has established this procedure in accordance with Article 36-1 of the Securities Transaction Act and the “Guidelines for Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Publicly Traded Companies” for the purpose of reinforcing asset management, protecting investment and executing information disclosure. Any matter related to the acquisition or disposal of assets by the company shall be in accordance with this procedure.

Article 2. Scope of Assets

The term “assets” as used in this procedure includes the following:

1. Investment in stocks, government bonds, corporate bonds, financial bonds, securities representing interest in a fund, depository receipts, call (put) warrants, beneficiary interest securities and asset-backed securities.
2. Real property (including land, houses and buildings, investment property, and inventories of construction enterprises) and equipment.
3. Memberships.
4. Patents, copyrights, trademarks, franchise rights and other intangible assets.
5. Right-of-use assets.
6. Claims of financial institutions (including receivable, bill purchased and discounted, loans, and overdue receivables).
7. Derivatives.
8. Assets acquired or disposed of in connection with mergers, demergers, acquisitions, or transfer of shares in accordance with law.
9. Other major assets.

Article 3. Definitions of Relevant Terms

1. Derivatives: Forward contracts, options contracts, futures contracts, leverage contracts, or swap contracts, whose value is derived from a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rates, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable; or hybrid contracts combining the above contracts; or hybrid contracts or structured products containing embedded derivatives. The term "forward contracts" does not include insurance contracts, performance contracts, after-sales service contracts, long-term leasing contracts, or long-term purchase (sales) contracts.
2. Assets acquired or disposed through mergers, demergers, acquisitions, or transfer of shares in accordance with law: Refers to assets acquired or disposed through mergers, demergers, or acquisitions conducted under the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act, Financial Holding Company Act, Financial Institution Merger Act and other acts, or to transfer of shares from

another company through issuance of new shares of its own as the consideration therefor (hereinafter "transfer of shares") under Article 156-3 of the Company Act.

3. Related party or subsidiary: As defined in Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.
4. Professional appraiser: Refers to a real property appraiser or other person duly authorized by law to engage in the value appraisal of real property or other fixed assets.
5. Date of occurrence: Refers to the date of contract signing, date of payment, date of consignment trade, date of transfer, dates of boards of directors resolutions, or other date that can confirm the counterpart and monetary amount of the transaction, whichever date is earlier; provided, for investment for which approval of the competent authority is required, the earlier of the above date or the date of receipt of approval by the competent authority shall apply.
6. Mainland China area investment: Refers to investments in the mainland China area approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs Investment Commission or conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations Governing Permission for Investment or Technical Cooperation in the Mainland Area.
7. Securities exchange: "Domestic securities exchange" refers to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation; "foreign securities exchange" refers to any organized securities exchange market that is regulated by the competent securities authorities of the jurisdiction where it is located.
8. Over-the-counter venue ("OTC venue", "OTC"): "Domestic OTC venue" refers to a venue for OTC trading provided by a securities firm in accordance with the Regulations Governing Securities Trading on the Taipei Exchange; "foreign OTC venue" refers to a venue at a financial institution that is regulated by the foreign competent authority and that is permitted to conduct securities business.
9. The term "latest financial statements" means the financial statements publicly certified or audited by accountants in accordance with law before the company acquires or disposes of assets.

Article 4.

Professional appraisers and their officers, certified public accounts, attorneys, and securities underwriters that provide the company with appraisal reports, certified public accountant's opinions, attorney's opinions, or underwriter's opinions shall meet the following requirements:

1. May not have previously received a final and unappealable sentence to imprisonment for 1 year or longer for a violation of the Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies, the Company Act, the Banking Act of The Republic of China, the Insurance Act, the Financial Holding Company Act, or the Business Entity Accounting Act, or for fraud, breach of trust, embezzlement, forgery of documents, or occupational crime. However, this provision does not apply if 3 years have already passed since completion of service of the sentence, since expiration of the period of a suspended sentence, or since a pardon was received.
2. May not be a related party or de facto related party of any party to the company.

3. If the company is required to obtain appraisal reports from two or more professional appraisers, the different professional appraisers or appraisal officers may not be related parties or de facto related parties of each other.

When issuing an appraisal report or opinion, the personnel referred to in the preceding paragraph shall comply with the following:

- (1) Prior to accepting a case, they shall prudently assess their own professional capabilities, practical experience, and independence.
- (2) When examining a case, they shall appropriately plan and execute adequate working procedures, in order to produce a conclusion and use the conclusion as the basis for issuing the report or opinion. The related working procedures, data collected, and conclusion shall be fully and accurately specified in the case working papers.
- (3) They shall undertake an item-by-item evaluation of the comprehensiveness, accuracy, and reasonableness of the sources of data used, the parameters, and the information, as the basis for issuance of the appraisal report or the opinion.
- (4) They shall issue a statement attesting to the professional competence and independence of the personnel who prepared the report or opinion, and that they have evaluated and found that the information used is reasonable and accurate, and that they have complied with applicable laws and regulations.

Article 5. The limits on real property and right-of-use assets thereof or securities acquired by the company for non-business use.

1. The company's acquisition of non-business real property and right-of-use assets thereof or securities is limited to the following amount limits:
 - (1) The total amount of real property and right-of-use assets thereof acquired for non-business use shall not exceed 50% of the net value according to the latest financial statements of the company.
 - (2) The total amount of investment in securities shall not exceed 100% of the net value according to the latest financial statements of the company. The amount of investment in any individual security shall not exceed 30% of the net value according to the latest financial statements of the company. Investment in securities with guaranteed principal, domestic or overseas currency fund for financing purpose, negotiable term deposit certificates, short term commercial papers, bank endorsed drafts, and bonds under repurchase and resale agreement shall not be included.
2. The company's investment in subsidiaries shall be done in accordance with resolutions of the board of directors as authorized by the company's articles of association and shall not be subject to the limit of not exceeding 40% of the paid-in capital under Article 13 of the Company Law.

Article 6. Evaluation and Procedure for Acquisition or Disposal of Securities

1. The means of price determination and supporting reference materials

In acquiring or disposing of securities, prior to the date of occurrence of the event, the latest financial statements of the target company that has been certified or audited by accountants shall serve as reference for evaluating the transaction price:

2. Expert Opinions

In acquiring or disposing of securities, and if the transaction amount reaches 20% of the company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 Million and above, an accountant shall be engaged to provide an opinion about the reasonableness of the transaction price prior to the date of occurrence of the event. If the CPA needs to use the report of an expert as evidence, the CPA shall do so in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Auditing Standards No. 20 published by the ARDF. This requirement does not apply, however, to publicly quoted prices of securities that have an active market, or where otherwise provided by regulations of the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

3. The calculation of the transaction amounts shall be done in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2 herein, and "within the preceding year" as used herein refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items for which an appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion has been obtained need not be counted toward the transaction amount.

4. The degree of authority delegated, the levels to which authority is delegated

- (1) Any investment in subsidiaries or disposal of shareholding thereof for operational purpose single transaction amount reaching more than 20% of the company's capital shall be submitted to the board of directors for approval. The chairman is authorized to approval transactions less than 20% of the company's capital shall be ratified at the next board of directors meeting.
- (2) Any acquisition or disposal of government bond, corporate bond, financial bond, domestic or overseas bond type fund, domestic or overseas currency type fund for financing purpose with single transaction amount reaching NT\$100 Million or above shall be submitted to the board of directors for approval. The chairman is authorized to approval transactions less than NT\$100 Million. Transactions amount exceeding NT\$70 Million shall be ratified at the next the board of directors meeting.
- (3) Any acquisition or disposal of other securities for financing purpose with a single transaction amount reaching NT\$70 Million or above shall be submitted to the board of directors for approval. The chairman is authorized to approval transactions less than NT\$70 Million. Transaction amount exceeding NT\$50 Million may be ratified at the next board of directors meeting.
- (4) Any acquisition or disposal not for investment in subsidiaries and not for financing purpose with single transaction amount reaching NT\$30 Million or above shall be submitted to the

board of directors for approval. The chairman is authorized to approval transactions less than NT\$30 Million.

(5) Negotiable term deposit certificates, short term commercial papers, bank endorsed drafts, and bonds under repurchase and resale agreement are not covered by the above and may be approved in accordance with the authority of the company.

5. The units responsible for implementation

The company's procedure related to the acquisition and disposal of long and short term securities investment shall be executed under the responsibility of the finance department following approval in accordance with the authority provided in the previous section.

6. Transaction Process

The transaction process flow for the company's acquisition or disposal of securities shall be carried out in accordance with the company's rules about investment cycles under the internal control system.

Article 7. Evaluation and Procedure for Acquisition or Disposal of Real Property, equipment, or right-of-use assets thereof

1. The means of price determination and supporting reference materials

For acquisition or disposal of real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets thereof, reference shall be made to publish current value, appraisal value and actual transaction price of neighboring real property. Transaction conditions, transaction price and analysis report shall be prepared through the procedure of price consultation, price comparison, price negotiation or public tender and submitted to the chairman.

2. Expert Appraisal Report

For any acquisition or disposal of real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets thereof, other than a transaction with a domestic government authority, delegated construction on self-owned land, delegated construction on leased land or acquisition or disposal of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof for operational purpose, if the transaction amount reaches 20% of the company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 Million or above, an appraisal report issued prior to the date of occurrence of the event by a professional appraiser shall first be obtained and the following rules shall be complied with:

- (1) Where due to special circumstances it is necessary to give a limited price, specified price, or special price as a reference basis for the transaction price, the transaction shall be submitted for approval in advance by the board of directors; the same procedure shall also be followed whenever there is any subsequent change to the terms and conditions of the transaction.
- (2) If the transaction amount is NT\$1 Billion or above, at least 2 professional price appraisers shall be engaged to perform appraisal.
- (3) Where any one of the following circumstances applies with respect to the professional appraiser's appraisal results, unless all the appraisal results for the assets to be acquired are

higher than the transaction amount, or all the appraisal results for the assets to be disposed of are lower than the transaction amount, a certified public accountant shall be engaged to perform the appraisal in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Auditing Standards No. 20 published by the ROC Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF) and render a specific opinion regarding the reason for the discrepancy and the appropriateness of the transaction price:

- i. The appraisal result deviates from the transaction amount by 20% or more.
- ii. The appraisal results by two or more professional appraisers deviate from the transaction price by 20% or more.

(4) No more than 3 months may elapse between the date of the appraisal report issued by a professional appraiser and the contract execution date; provided, where the publicly announced current value for the same period is used and not more than 6 months have elapsed, an opinion may still be issued by the original professional appraiser.

(5) Application in Construction Industry

Unless any fixed price, specific price, or special price is used as reference benchmark for the transaction price, if there is a justifiable reason for not obtaining the appraisal report in time, the appraisal report and the accountant's opinion under section (3) above shall be obtained within 2 weeks commencing immediately from the date of occurrence.

(6) For assets acquired or disposed of through court auction procedure, documents of proof issued by the court may be used in lieu of price appraisal report or accountant's opinion.

(7) The calculation of the transaction amounts shall be done in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3 herein.

3. The degree of authority delegated, the levels to which authority is delegated

Any acquisition or disposal of real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets thereof with transaction amount less than 20% of the company's capital shall be submitted to the chairman for approval. Any transaction exceeding more than 20% of the company's capital shall only be carried out after approval by the board of directors.

4. The units responsible for implementation

Any acquisition or disposal of real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets thereof by the company shall be executed under the responsibility of the user department and relevant responsible department after approval in accordance with the authority provided under the previous section.

5. Transaction Process

The transaction flow for the acquisition or disposal of real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets thereof by the company shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure related to real property, plant and equipment cycles under the company's internal control system.

Article 8. Evaluation and Procedure for Acquisition of Real Property from a Related Party

1. When the company engages in any acquisition or disposal of assets from or to a related party, in addition to ensuring that the necessary resolutions are adopted and the reasonableness of the transaction terms is appraised, if the transaction amount reaches 10% or more of the company's total assets, the company shall also obtain an appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion in compliance with the provisions of the preceding Section and this Section.

The calculation of the transaction amount shall be made in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3 herein. When judging whether a trading counterparty is a related party, in addition to legal formalities, the substance of the relationship shall also be considered.

2. When the company engages in any acquisition or disposal of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or when it engages in any acquisition or disposal of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party and the transaction amount reaches 20% or more of paid-in capital, 10% or more of the company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more, except in trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or repurchase of domestic money market funds issued by Securities Investment Trust Enterprises (SITEs), the company may not proceed to enter into a transaction contract or make a payment until the following matters have been approved by more than half of all audit committee members and submitted to the board of directors for further approval:

- (1) The purpose, necessity and expected effect of acquisition or disposal of assets.
- (2) Reason for selecting a related party as the transaction counterparty.
- (3) With respect to the acquisition of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party, information relating to the evaluation of reasonableness of contemplated transaction conditions in accordance with sections 2 and 3 of this article.
- (4) The date, price and transaction party in the previous transaction engaged by the related party and the relationship between the company and the related party.
- (5) Cash income and expense forecast table for each of the 12 months following the month on which the contract is contemplated to be signed and evaluation of the necessity of the transaction and reasonableness of the utilization of capital.
- (6) An appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion obtained in compliance with the article 1.
- (7) Restrictive conditions and other important agreements under this transaction.
- (8) When submission is made to the board of directors for discussion in accordance, opinions of independent directors shall be fully taken into consideration. Any objection or reservation by any independent director shall be recorded in the minutes of the board meeting.
- (9) The calculation of the transaction amounts shall be made in accordance with Article 13-2, paragraph 2 herein, and "within the preceding year" as used herein refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items that have been approved by

more than half of all audit committee members and submitted to the board of directors for further approval need not be counted toward the transaction amount.

(10) With respect to the types of transactions listed below, when to be conducted between the company and its subsidiaries, or between its subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds 100% of the issued shares or authorized capital, the company's board of directors may pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 1, subparagraph 3 delegate the board chairman to decide such matters when the transaction is within a certain amount and have the decisions subsequently submitted to and ratified by the next board of directors meeting:

- i. Acquisition or disposal of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof held for business use.
- ii. Acquisition or disposal of real property right-of-use assets held for business use.

3. Evaluation of Reasonableness of Transaction Cost

(1) For any real property or right-of-use assets thereof to be acquired from a related party, the following method should be used to evaluate the reasonableness of the transaction cost:

- i. Transaction price with the related party plus required capital interest and cost to be borne by the buyer in accordance with law. Required capital interest cost shall be calculated based on the weighted average interest rate of the loan taken out by the company during the year of asset acquisition, provided that it shall not be higher than the highest lending rate for non-financial industry published by the Ministry of Finance.
- ii. If the related party has taken out a mortgaged loan from any financial institution based on the target, the total lending assessment value of the target by such financial institution, provided that the accumulated value of actual lending by such financial institution for the target shall be at least 70% of the total lending assessment value and the loan period must have exceeded one year. However, this shall not be applicable if the financial institution is a related party to either party to the transaction.

(2) If the land and housing under the same target is purchased or leased at the same time, the transaction cost for the land and the housing may be evaluated under any method under subsection (1) above.

(3) For any real property or right-of-use assets thereof to be acquired from a related party, the real property or right-of-use assets thereof cost shall be evaluated in accordance with subsections (1) and (2) above and an accountant shall be engaged to perform re-assessment and provide substantial opinion.

(4) For real property or right-of-use assets thereof to be acquired from a related party, if there is any of the following events, only section 2 of this article about evaluation and procedure shall be applicable. Provisions about the evaluation of reasonableness of transaction cost under subsections (1) to (3) above shall not be applicable.

- i. The related party acquired the real property or right-of-use assets thereof through succession or gift.
- ii. The contract by which the related party acquired the real property or right-of-use assets

thereof was signed more than 5 years preceding the contract signature date for this transaction.

iii. The real property was acquired through signature of a co-construction contract with the related party, or through engaging a related party to build real property, either on the company's own land or on rented land.

iv. The real property right-of-use assets for business use are acquired by the company with its subsidiaries, or by its subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds 100% of the issued shares or authorized capital.

4. If the result of evaluation under subsections (1) and (2) above is lower than the transaction price, section 5 of this article shall be applicable. However, this shall not be applicable if it is due to any of the following reasons and if objective evidence is submitted and substantial opinions about reasonableness from real property professional appraiser and accountant are received:

(1) The related party re-constructed following the acquisition of undeveloped land or leased land and evidence is provided to show that one of the following conditions are satisfied:

i. The combined value of evaluation of the undeveloped land in the method provided under section 3 and the construction cost of the housing by the related party plus reasonable construction profit exceeds the actual transaction price. Reasonable construction profit shall be based on the average business gross interest rate of the related party's construction department for the past three years or the latest construction industry gross interest rate published by the Ministry of Finance, whichever is lower.

ii. Completed transactions by unrelated parties within the preceding year involving other floors of the same property or neighboring or closely valued parcels of land, where the land area and transaction terms are similar after calculation of reasonable price discrepancies in floor or area land prices in accordance with standard property market sale or leasing practices.

(2) Where the company acquiring real property, or obtaining real property right-of-use assets through leasing, from a related party provides evidence that the terms of the transaction are similar to the terms of completed transactions involving neighboring or closely valued parcels of land of a similar size by unrelated parties within the preceding year.

Completed transactions involving neighboring or closely valued parcels of land in the preceding paragraph in principle refers to parcels on the same or an adjacent block and within a distance of no more than 500 meters or parcels close in publicly announced current value; transactions involving similarly sized parcels in principle refers to transactions completed by unrelated parties for parcels with a land area of no less than 50% of the property in the planned transaction; within the preceding year refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the acquisition of the real property or obtainment of the right-of-use assets thereof.

5. For any acquisition of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party, if the result of evaluation under sections 3 and 4 is lower than the transaction price, the following matters shall be carried out:

- (1) The difference between the real property or right-of-use assets thereof transaction price and the evaluation cost shall be provided as special reserve in accordance with Section 1, Article 41 of the Securities Transaction Act and shall not be distributed in cash or in share through capital increase. If the investor evaluating the company's investment under the equity method is a publicly traded company, special reserve shall be provided based on the provided amount and the shareholding percentage in accordance with Section 1, Article 41 of the Securities Transaction Act.
- (2) The independent directors of the audit committee shall proceed in accordance with Article 281 of the Company Law.
- (3) Actions taken pursuant to the preceding two subparagraphs shall be reported to a shareholders meeting, and the details of the transaction shall be disclosed in the annual report and any investment prospectus.

The company that has set aside a special reserve under the preceding paragraph may not utilize the special reserve until it has recognized a loss on decline in market value of the assets it purchased or leased at a premium, or they have been disposed of, or the leasing contract has been terminated, or adequate compensation has been made, or the status quo ante has been restored, or there is other evidence confirming that there was nothing unreasonable about the transaction, and the FSC has given its consent.

6. For any real property or right-of-use assets thereof acquired by the company from a related party, if there is any other evidence showing that the transaction is inconsistent with operational norms, the previous section shall be followed.

Article 9. Evaluation and Procedure for Acquisition or Disposal of Intangible Assets or Right-of-use Assets Thereof or Memberships

1. The means of price determination and supporting reference materials

For the acquisition or disposal of any intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or memberships, the future possible proceeds from such asset and market fair value should be taken into consideration. If required, expert opinions should be referred to. Negotiation and determination shall be made with the transaction counterparty.

2. Expert Opinions

Any acquisition or disposal of intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or memberships with the transaction amount reaching 20% of the company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 Million or above, except in transactions with a domestic government authority, an accountant shall be engaged to provide an opinion about the reasonableness of the transaction price prior to the date of occurrence of the event. The accountant shall proceed in accordance with Audit Standard No.

20 published by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation. Calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in the preceding three articles shall be done in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3.

3. The degree of authority delegated, the levels to which authority is delegated
 - (1) Any acquisition or disposal of membership with the transaction amount of NT\$1 Million or below shall be approved internally by the company and submitted to the chairman for approval. If the transaction amount exceeds NT\$1 Million, it may only be carried out after approval by the board of directors.
 - (2) Any acquisition or disposal of an intangible asset or right-of-use assets thereof with the transaction amount of NT\$1 Million or below shall be approved internally by the company, may only be carried out after approval by the chairman, and shall be submitted to the following board meeting. If the transaction amount exceeds NT\$1 Million, it may only be carried out after approval by the board of directors.

4. The units responsible for implementation

The company's acquisition or disposal of intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or memberships shall be executed under the responsibility of the user department and the relevant responsible department after approval in accordance with the previous section.

5. Transaction Process

The transaction process flow for the company's acquisition or disposal of intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or memberships shall be carried out in accordance with the company's rules about investment cycles under the internal control system.

Article 10. Evaluation and Procedure for Acquisition or Disposal of Creditor's Right Against a Financial Institution

In principle, the company does not engage in any transaction for acquisition or disposal of creditor's right against financial institution. If it wishes to engage in any transaction for acquisition or disposal of creditor's right against financial institution, it shall establish relevant evaluation and processing procedure after submission to and approval from the board of directors.

Article 11. Evaluation and Procedure for Acquisition or Disposal of Derivative Products

In order to effectively manage the company's income, expenses, assets, debts and risks arising out of foreign exchange and the company's transactions of derivative products.

1. Operational or Hedging Strategy

The company engages in transactions of derivative products for the purpose of avoiding risks arising out of fluctuation of foreign exchange rate, interest rate or asset price. Hedging is limited to foreign currency positions payable/receivable arising out of the company's business for the future six months.

2. Segregation of Duty

The highest-level executives of finance shall designate the staff of the finance department who may engage in derivative product transactions and confirmations.

There shall be transaction confirmation and settlement staff. The confirmation staff shall be responsible for confirming the transaction with the transaction counterparty. The settlement staff shall be responsible for arranging settlement due. The transaction confirmation staff shall not be the same person as the settlement staff.

3. Determination of Limit on Total Transaction Contract Amount and Loss Limit

(1) Total Transaction Contract Amount

Hedging Operation

The company's total hedging contract amount shall be limited to the foreign currency positions receivable/payable arising out of the company's business for the future six months.

Transactional Operation

Except Convertible Bonds and Bond with attached warrant and structured product with principal guaranteed, the company does not engage in transactional operations.

(2) Loss Limits

Hedging Operations

If the company's individual (combined) contract losses represent 5% or more loss from the market value, a report shall be filed with the chairman for approval as to whether the positions should be closed.

The individual (combined) contract losses shall not exceed a maximum of 10% of contract amount of each individual (combined) transaction. If this loss limit is exceeded, a public announcement shall be made in accordance with Article 13 of this procedure.

Transactional Operations

Except Convertible Bonds and Bond with attached warrant and structured product with principal guaranteed, the company does not engage in transactional operations.

4. Performance Review

Hedging Operations

The performance of hedging operations shall be evaluated based on the hedging strategies.

5. The degree of authority delegated, the levels to which authority is delegated

The authorization amount and level for hedging operations are as follows:

The transaction staff authorized by the company shall carry out transactions in accordance with the total transaction contract amount limit under Subsection 3, Section 1, Article 11 and the transaction may only be carried out following evaluation by the highest-level executives of finance and approval by the responsible supervisor.

Each transaction shall be subject to internal written approval based on the amount. The authorization amount, transaction approval and level are as follows:

Amount(NT\$)	Department Supervisor	General Manager	Chairman	Board of Directors
Below 100 Million	Review	Review	Approval	
100Million and above(inclusive)	Review	Review	Review	Resolution

To ensure that the transaction counterparty complies with the company's supervision and management, the transaction authorization amount and level provided under this article shall be notified to the transaction counterparty in writing. However, if the written confirmation with the transaction counterparty does not indicate the authorization amount, then the highest-level executives of finance will approve the transaction.

6. Significant Derivative Product Transaction

Significant derivative product transactions shall be carried out in accordance with relevant rules and submitted to the board of directors for resolution.

7. The units responsible for implementation and Process

- (1) Confirm transaction position.
- (2) Analysis and judgment about relevant trend.
- (3) Determine specific hedging method:
 - i. Transaction target.
 - ii. Transaction position.
 - iii. Target price and range.
 - iv. Transaction strategy and type.
 - v. Price reference based on public quoting system.

(4) Obtain approval for transaction.

(5) Execute transaction.

- i. Transaction Counterparty: Transaction counterparties shall be selected with priority consideration for credit risk.
- ii. Transaction Staff: The company's staff who may execute derivative product transactions shall first be approved by the highest decision making supervisor of the finance department, general manager and chairman and then notified to the financial institution dealing with the company. No other staff may engage in the transactions.

8. Risk Management

(1) Credit Risk: In principle, the company's transaction counterparties are limited to banks or renowned financial institutions dealing with the company and those who can provide professional information. Otherwise, approval shall be required from the highest decision making supervisor of the finance department.

(2) Market Risk: The company's derivative financial products shall be focused on hedging transactions against market price fluctuations due to change of foreign exchange or other reasons and shall be monitored at all times.

- (3) Liquidity Risk: In order to ensure liquidity, it shall be confirmed with the capital staff prior to the transaction that the transaction amount will not cause any insufficiency of liquidity.
- (4) Cash Risk: The company shall maintain sufficient liquid assets and credit facilities to satisfy settlement capital requirements.
- (5) Process Risk: The company shall have clear authorization amounts and process flows to avoid process risks.
- (6) Legal Risk: The documents between the company and the transaction counterparties shall be reviewed by the internal legal staff or legal consultants before they are officially signed to avoid legal risks.

9. Internal Control

- (1) The transaction staff of the company may not also serve as confirmation staff or settlement staff.
- (2) Upon occurrence of a transaction, the transaction staff shall immediately complete the transaction closing form and confirm with the confirmation staff. The confirmation staff shall confirm with the transaction counterparty based on the closing form and make records in the general positions chart for reference.
- (3) When the company engages in derivative product transactions, the evaluation, supervision and control of relevant risks shall be under the responsibility of internal audit staff independent from the finance department who reports to the board of directors and the chairman.

10. Regular Evaluation Method and Anomaly Handling

The finance department shall perform derivatives trading positions held shall be evaluated at least once per week; however, positions for hedge trades required by business shall be evaluated at least twice per month. The evaluation report shall be submitted to the senior staff authorized by the board of directors. Any anomaly shall be immediately reported to the board of directors and necessary corresponding measures shall be taken.

The evaluation shall include the following:

- (1) Regularly evaluate whether the performance of derivative product transactions engaged are consistent with the existing operational strategy.
- (2) Whether the risks undertaken are within the company's scope of tolerance.
- (3) Monthly evaluation of risk management measures: Regularly evaluate whether the risk management measures currently used are suitable and duly compliant with the Derivative Product Transaction procedure established by the company.
- (4) The finance department shall proceed in accordance with the Commercial Accounting Act, the Financial Accounting Standards and letters and orders from relevant competent authorities. If there is no relevant rules, details shall be recorded and calculations shall be made on monthly basis under statements of realized and unrealized profit and loss.

11. Where a public company engaging in derivatives trading, its board of directors shall faithfully supervise and manage such trading in accordance with the following principles:
 - (1) Designate senior management personnel to pay continuous attention to monitoring and controlling derivatives trading risk.
 - (2) Periodically evaluate whether derivatives trading performance is consistent with established operational strategy and whether the risk undertaken is within the company's permitted scope of tolerance.
12. Senior management personnel authorized by the board of directors shall manage derivatives trading in accordance with the following principles:
 - (1) Periodically evaluate the risk management measures currently employed are appropriate and are faithfully conducted in accordance with these Regulations and the procedures for engaging in derivatives trading formulated by the company.
 - (2) When irregular circumstances are found in the course of supervising trading and profit-loss circumstances, appropriate measures shall be adopted and a report immediately made to the board of directors; where a company has independent directors, an independent director shall be present at the meeting and express an opinion.

A company shall report to the soonest board of directors after it authorizes the relevant personnel to handle derivatives trading in accordance with its Procedures for Engaging in Derivatives Trading.
13. The internal audit staff shall regularly understand the suitability of internal control of derivative product transaction and shall audit the compliance of transaction related departments with relevant provisions under this procedure on monthly basis. The transaction cycles shall also be analyzed and recorded into audit reports. If any significant violation is discovered, the Audit Committee shall be informed in writing.
14. The company engaging in derivatives trading shall establish a log book in which details of the types and amounts of derivatives trading engaged in, board of directors approval dates, and the matters required to be carefully evaluated under subparagraph 11-2 of Article 12-1 and subparagraph 2 of paragraph 1, and subparagraph 1 of paragraph 2, of Article 20 shall be recorded in detail in the log book.
15. Any of the company's managers or responsible staff who engages in any derivative product transaction shall comply with the provisions under this procedure in order to avoid any inappropriate operational loss suffered by the company. In case of any violation of any relevant legislation or this procedure, the sanctions shall be imposed in accordance with relevant human resource regulations.
16. If any subsidiary of the company except Nova Technology Corp. and its subsidiaries contemplate to engage in derivative product transactions, the company shall ensure that it establishes a procedure for derivative product transactions and implement such procedure after it is submitted to the board of directors for resolution in accordance with relevant rules. Any

subsidiary of the company that engages in any derivative product transaction shall provide relevant information to the company for review on a regular basis.

Article 12. Evaluation and Procedure for Merger, Division, Acquisition or Share Transfer

1. Evaluation and Procedure

If the company engages in any merger, division, acquisition or share transfer, it shall engage attorneys, accountants and underwriters to jointly study and discuss the legal procedure and estimated timetable. A project team shall be organized for execution in accordance with the legal procedure.

2. Transaction Consideration Determination Method and Reference Benchmark

If the company engages in any merger, division, acquisition or share transfer, it shall consider the past and future financial and operational status of the participating companies, estimate proceeds that may occur in the future and fair method for transaction price determined by the market. Professional opinions from accountants, attorneys or securities underwriters shall be referred to as well as the negotiated price by the counterparty participating in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer.

3. Expert Opinions

If the company engages in any merger, division, acquisition or share transfer, accountants, attorneys or securities underwriters shall be engaged before a board meeting is convened for resolution to provide opinions about the reasonableness of the share swap ratio, acquisition price or cash and other properties distributed to the shareholders. The opinions shall be submitted to the board of directors for discussion and approval. However, if the company merges its directly or indirectly wholly owned subsidiary or a merger between its directly or indirectly wholly owned subsidiaries, the company may be exempted from obtaining the opinions as mentioned above.

4. Decision Level

If the company engages in any merger, division, acquisition or share transfer, the resolutions shall be in accordance with the Company Law and relevant legislations.

5. Submission of Relevant Information and Disclosure of Information when Approval by Shareholder Meeting Cannot be Obtained

(1) If the company engages in any merger, division, acquisition or share transfer, important agreed provisions and relevant matters about the merger, division or acquisition shall be included into a public document brought to the attention of the shareholders before the shareholder meeting and sent to the shareholders together with expert opinions under Section 3 of this Article and notice for shareholder meetings to serve as reference as to whether the merger, division or acquisition proposal should be approved, except other merger, division or acquisition matters that do not require shareholder resolutions in accordance with laws.

(2) If the shareholder meeting of any company participating in the merger, division or acquisition cannot be held due to insufficient quorum or voting rights or other legal restrictions or if the

proposal is rejected by the shareholder meeting, the companies participating in the merger, division or acquisition shall immediately make a public announcement about the reasons, subsequent steps and expected dates to convene their shareholder meetings.

6. Dates of Board Meeting and Shareholder Meeting

- (1) Unless otherwise provided by law or in case of any special reason that is reported to and approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission in advance, companies participating in the merger, division or acquisition shall hold board meetings and shareholder meetings on the same day to resolve matters related to the merger, division or acquisition.
- (2) Unless otherwise provided by law or in case of any special reason that is reported to and approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission in advance, companies participating in share transfer shall hold board meetings on the same day.
- (3) Companies participating in the merger, division or acquisition whose are listed on stock exchange or whose shares are traded in securities dealers' premises shall make complete written records of the following information and keep them for five years for reference.
 - i. Basic staff information: Including persons who participated in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer project or execution of the project prior to the disclosure of the news, their titles, names and ID numbers (passport numbers for foreigners).
 - ii. Dates of important events: Including dates of signing of letters of intent, memorandums of understanding, engagement of financial or legal advisors, signature of contracts and board of directors.
 - iii. Important documents and minutes: Including merger, division, acquisition or share transfer plan, letters of intent, memorandums of understanding, important contracts and minutes of the board meetings.

Companies participating in the merger, division or acquisition who are listed on stock exchange or whose shares are traded in securities dealers' premises shall, within 2 days commencing immediately from board resolution, submit the information under subsections (3) i and ii above in the regulated format through the Internet information system to the Financial Supervisory Commission for reference.

If any company participating in the merger, division or acquisition is not a company listed on any stock exchange or whose shares traded in securities dealers' premises, the companies who are listed on stock exchanges or whose shares are traded in securities dealers' premises shall sign an agreement with such company and proceed in accordance with the previous sections and sections 6 (3).

7. Confidentiality Obligation and Avoidance of Insider Trading

All persons participating or that know about the company's merger, division, acquisition or share transfer plan shall issue a written confidentiality undertaking and shall not disclose the plan before the publication of the news, nor shall they purchase or sell any stock or any security in the nature of stock entitlement of any company that is related to the merger, division, acquisition or share

transfer plan either in their own name or in the name of any other person.

8. Principle for Change of Share Swap Percentage or Acquisition Price

Companies participating in a merger, division, acquisition or share transfer shall not make any change to the share swap percentage or acquisition price in principle, unless the contract has already provided for the conditions for change. Conditions that may be changed in relation to share swap percentage or acquisition price are as follows:

- (1) Capital increase, issuance of convertible corporate bonds, issuance of shares without consideration, issuance of corporate bonds with warrants, special shares with warrants, options and other securities in the nature of share entitlement.
- (2) Important acts that affect the company's finance or business such as disposal of the company's material asset.
- (3) Occurrence of a significant disaster, significant technical change affecting the interest of the company's shareholders or securities price.
- (4) Any company participating in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer makes adjustment pursuant to repurchase of treasury shares in accordance with law.
- (5) Any increase, decrease or change of any entity or number of entities participating in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer.
- (6) Any condition that may be changed as provided under the contract, and which has been publicly disclosed.

9. Matters to be Provided in Contract

In relation to any merger, division, acquisition or share transfer to which the company participates, the contract shall also specify the rights and obligations of the companies participating in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer and specify the following matters:

- (1) Breach consequence.
- (2) Principle for handling securities in the nature of share entitlement previously issued or treasury shares repurchased by companies that will disappear or be divided following the merger.
- (3) The quantity of treasury shares that the participating company may repurchase in accordance with law after the record date for share swap percentage calculation and the principle for handling such treasury shares.
- (4) The method to handle increase, decrease or change of participating entities or the number of entities.
- (5) Expected execution progress and expected completion date of the plan.
- (6) If the plan is not completed within the deadline, relevant handling procedures such as the expected date of shareholder meeting to be convened in accordance with law.

10. Change of Number of Companies Participating in Merger, Division, Acquisition or Share Transfer

After any company participating in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer publicly

discloses the information, if it wishes to perform a merger, division, acquisition or share transfer with any other company, other than when the number of participants is decreased and when the shareholder meetings has resolved and authorized the board of directors to change the authority, in which circumstances the participating company does not need to convene a new shareholder meeting to pass a new resolution, all participating companies shall pass once again through the procedure or legal act that has been completed during the original plan, merger, acquisition or share transfer plan.

11. If any company participating in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer is not a publicly traded company, the company shall sign an agreement with such company and proceed in accordance with the provisions under section 6 of this article about board meeting and shareholder meeting date, section 7 about confidentiality obligation and avoidance of insider trading and section 10 about change of number of companies participating in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer.

Article 13. Procedure of Public Announcement

1. Under any of the following circumstances, the company acquiring or disposing of assets shall publicly announce and report the relevant information on the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission's designated website in the appropriate format as prescribed by regulations within 2 days commencing immediately from the date of occurrence of the event:
 - (1) Acquisition or disposal of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or acquisition or disposal of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party where the transaction amount reaches 20% or more of paid-in capital, 10% or more of the company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more; provided, this shall not apply to trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or repurchase of domestic money market funds issued by Securities Investment Trust Enterprises (SITEs).
 - (2) Merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares.
 - (3) Losses from derivatives trading reaching the limits on aggregate losses or losses on individual contracts set out in the procedures adopted by the company
 - (4) Where equipment or right-of-use assets thereof for business use are acquired or disposed of, and furthermore the transaction counterparty is not a related party, and the transaction amount meets any of the following criteria:
 - i. For a public company whose paid-in capital is NT\$10 billion or more, the transaction amount reaches NT\$1 billion or more.
 - ii. For a public company whose paid-in capital is NT\$10 billion or more, the transaction amount reaches NT\$1 billion or more.
 - (5) Acquisition or disposal by a public company in the construction business of real property or right-of-use assets thereof for construction use, and furthermore the transaction counterparty

is not a related party, and the transaction amount reaches NT\$500 million or more; among such cases, if the public company has paid-in capital of NT\$10 billion or more, and it is disposing of real property from a completed construction project that it constructed itself, and furthermore the transaction counterparty is not a related party, then the threshold shall be a transaction amount reaching NT\$1 billion or more.

- (6) Where land is acquired under an arrangement on engaging others to build on the company's own land, engaging others to build on rented land, joint construction and allocation of housing units, joint construction and allocation of ownership percentages, or joint construction and separate sale, and furthermore the transaction counterparty is not a related party, and the amount the company expects to invest in the transaction reaches NT\$500 million or more.
 - (7) Where an asset transaction other than any of those referred to in the preceding six subparagraphs, a disposal of receivables by a financial institution, or an investment in the mainland China area reaches 20% or more of paid-in capital or NT\$300 million; provided, this shall not apply to the following circumstances:
 - i. Trading of domestic government bonds.
 - ii. Where done by professional investors—securities trading on securities exchanges or OTC markets, or subscription of ordinary corporate bonds or general bank debentures without equity characteristics (excluding subordinated debt) that are offered and issued in the primary market, or subscription or redemption of securities investment trust funds or futures trust funds, or subscription by a securities firm of securities as necessitated by its undertaking business or as an advisory recommending securities firm for an emerging stock company, in accordance with the rules of the Taipei Exchange, except if the sale and purchase relates to securities of parent company, subsidiary or affiliate.
 - iii. Trading of bonds under repurchase/resale agreements, or subscription or repurchase of domestic money market funds issued by Securities Investment Trust Enterprises (SITEs).
2. The amount of transactions above shall be calculated as follows:
- (1) The amount of any individual transaction.
 - (2) The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals of the same type of underlying asset with the same trading counterparty within the preceding year.
 - (3) The cumulative transaction amount of real property or right-of-use assets thereof acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) within the same development project within the preceding year.
 - (4) The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of the same security within the preceding year.
 - (5) "Within the preceding year" as used in the preceding paragraph refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items duly announced in accordance with the Regulations need not be counted toward the transaction amount.

3. The company shall compile monthly reports on the status of derivatives trading engaged in up to the end of the preceding month by itself and any subsidiaries that are not domestic public companies and enter the information in the prescribed format into the information reporting website designated by the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission by the 10th day of each month.
4. When the company at the time of public announcement makes an error or omission in an item required by regulations to be publicly announced and so is required to correct it, all the items shall be again publicly announced and reported in their entirety within two days counting inclusively from the date of knowing of such error or omission.
5. The company acquiring or disposing of assets shall keep all relevant contracts, meeting minutes, log books, appraisal reports and CPA, attorney, and securities underwriter opinions at the company headquarters, where they shall be retained for 5 years except where another act provides otherwise.
6. Where any of the following circumstances occurs with respect to a transaction that the company has already publicly announced and reported in accordance with the preceding article, a public report of relevant information shall be made on the information reporting website designated by the Securities and Futures Bureau within 2 days commencing immediately from the date of occurrence of the event:
 - (1) Change, termination, or rescission of a contract signed in regard to the original transaction.
 - (2) The merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares is not completed by the scheduled date set forth in the contract.
 - (3) Change to the originally publicly announced and reported information.
7. If any subsidiary of the company is not a publicly traded company and its acquisition or disposal of asset reaches the threshold of public announcement under Articles 30 and 31 of the “Guidelines for Acquisition and Disposal of Asset by Publicly Traded Companies”, the company shall make public announcements on behalf of the subsidiary. The paid-in capital as a threshold for public announcement to be applied or the total assets by the subsidiary shall be based on the paid-in capital of the company or total assets.

Article 14. Control Procedure for Acquisition or Disposal of Asset by Subsidiary

1. The company shall see that each subsidiary establishes and executes the procedure for acquisition or disposal of asset in accordance with the “Guidelines for Acquisition and Disposal of Asset by Publicly Traded Companies” by the Financial Supervisory Commission.
2. Any acquisition or disposal of an asset by any subsidiary except Nova Technology Corp. and its subsidiaries which is subject to approval by the board of directors in accordance with the “Procedure for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets” it established or other legislations shall be reported to the company before the occurrence of the fact. The responsible department of the company shall evaluate the feasibility, necessity and reasonableness of such acquisition or

disposal of asset, follow up on its execution afterwards and perform analysis and review.

3. The company's internal audit staff shall regularly audit the subsidiary's compliance with the "Procedure for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets" and prepare an audit report. After submission of the discoveries and suggestions in the audit report, the audited subsidiary shall be informed to make improvements. Regular follow up reports shall be prepared to ensure that timely and appropriate improvement measures have been undertaken.

Article 15. For the calculation of 10% of total assets under these procedures, the total assets stated in the most recent parent company only financial report or individual financial report prepared under the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers shall be used.

In the case of a company whose shares have no par value or a par value other than NT\$10—for the calculation of transaction amounts of 20% of paid-in capital under these Procedure, 10% of equity attributable to owners of the parent shall be substituted; for calculations under the provisions of these Procedure regarding transaction amounts relative to paid-in capital of NT\$10 billion, NT\$20 billion of equity attributable to owners of the parent shall be substituted.

Article 16. The company shall not give up capital increase in any future year for Sheng Huei International Co., Ltd., Nova Technology Corp., or Her Suo Engineering Co., Ltd. If the company must abandon the capital increase for the above companies or disposes of the above companies due to consideration for strategic alliance or other consideration with the approval of the Gre-Tai Securities Market, approval shall be required by special resolution of the board of directors of the company.

Article 17. Penalty

If any relevant staff of the company violates the "Guidelines for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets by Publicly Traded Companies" by the Financial Supervisory Commission or the "Procedure for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets" of the company, regular report shall be made and sanction shall be imposed based on the gravity of the matter in accordance with the human resource management rules of the company and the work rules.

Article 18. Relevant Legislations

Any matter that is not fully provided for hereunder shall be subject to relevant legislations.

Article 19.

"Acknowledgement by the Audit Committee shall be obtained" in this procedure means that approval by more than half of all members of the Audit Committee shall be obtained before submission to the

Board of Directors for a final decision.

If approval by more than half of all members of the Audit Committee is not obtained as mentioned above, as long as approval from more than two-thirds of all members of the Board of Directors is obtained, it may be implemented and resolution reached by the Audit Committee shall be indicated in the Board of Director meeting minutes.

"All members of the Audit Committee" indicated in Paragraph 1 and "all members of the Board of Directors" indicated in the foregoing paragraph refer to the actual number of incumbent members.

Article 20. Implementation and Amendment

The Procedure for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets shall be implemented after more than half of all audit committee members grants the approval, and shall be sent to the board of directors for further approval and reported at a shareholders' meeting. The same procedure shall be followed when the procedure have been amended.

When the procedure for acquisition or disposal of asset is submitted to the board of directors for discussion in accordance with the above rule, opinions of the independent directors shall be fully taken into consideration and their opinions and reasons for approval or objection shall be included in the minutes of the meeting.

The establishment of this procedure shall be published as significant information on the Market Observation Post System.

Article 21. Date of Establishment and Amendment

This procedure was established on 3 May 2005.

This procedure was amended on 4 October 2005.

This procedure was amended on 16 June 2009.

This procedure was amended on 10 June 2010.

This procedure was amended on 15 June 2011.

This procedure was amended on 19 June 2013.

This procedure was amended on 18 June 2014.

This procedure was amended on 28 May 2015.

This procedure was amended on 26 May 2017.

This procedure was amended on 30 May 2018.

This procedure was amended on 29 May 2019.

This procedure was amended on 27 May 2020.