

Corporate Governance Code of Practice

May, 2024

Chapter One General Provisions

Article 1 Purpose

In order to implement corporate governance and sound operations, the Company has formulated this Code with reference to the "Code of Practice for the Governance of Listed Companies".

Article 2 Principles

The company shall establish a corporate governance system, in addition to complying with the provisions of laws and articles of association, it shall also comply with the following principles:

1. Protect the rights and interests of shareholders.
2. Strengthen the functions of the board of directors and its functional committees.
3. Respect the rights and interests of stakeholders.
4. Improve information transparency.

Article 3 Establishing an internal control system

In accordance with the provisions of the guidelines for establishing internal control systems for publicly listed companies, the company considers the overall operating activities of the company and its subsidiaries, designs and implements its internal control system, and reviews it at any time to respond to changes in the company's internal and external environment. To ensure that the design and implementation of the system continue to be effective.

In addition to conducting self-assessment of the internal control system, the company's board of directors and management should review the self-assessment results of each department at least annually and review the audit reports of the audit units on a quarterly basis. The audit committee should also pay attention to and supervise this.

The company's management should attach great importance to the internal audit unit and personnel, grant them sufficient authority, and urge them to truly inspect and evaluate the deficiencies of the internal control system and measure the efficiency of operations to ensure that the system can be continuously and effectively implemented, and assist the board of directors and management to truly perform its responsibilities, and then implement the corporate governance system.

Article 4 Personnel responsible for matters related to corporate governance

The company shall allocate qualified and appropriate personnel for corporate governance to handle corporate governance-related business, and designate a corporate governance supervisor as the top supervisor responsible for corporate governance-related matters. His qualifications shall comply with [Article 3 of the Corporate Governance Code for Listed Exchanges] Regulation.

Matters related to corporate governance in the preceding paragraph include the following:

1. Handle matters related to board of directors and shareholders' meetings in accordance with the law.
2. Prepare minutes of board of directors and shareholders meetings.
3. Assist directors in their appointment and continuing education.
4. Provide the directors with the information they need to carry out their business.
5. Assist directors to comply with laws.
6. Report to the board of directors the results of its review of whether the qualifications of independent directors comply with relevant laws and regulations at the time of nomination, election and during their term of office.
7. Handle matters related to director changes.
8. Other matters stipulated in the company's articles of association or contract, etc. Matters stipulated in the contract.

Chapter TWO Protecting Shareholders' Rights and Interests

Article 5 Protecting the Rights and Interests of Shareholders

The Company shall treat all shareholders fairly. And ensure that shareholders have the right to fully understand, participate in and make decisions on major company matters.

Article 6 Convening and Proceeding Rules of Shareholders' Meeting

The company shall convene a shareholders' meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Company Law and relevant laws and formulate complete rules of procedure. Matters that should be resolved by the shareholders' meeting must be strictly implemented in accordance with the rules of procedure. The contents of the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall comply with the provisions of laws and the company's articles of association.

Article 7 Topics and procedural arrangements for shareholders' meetings

The company's board of directors should properly arrange the topics and procedures of the shareholders' meeting, formulate the principles and operating procedures for shareholders' meeting proposals, and properly handle the proposals proposed by shareholders in accordance with the law. The shareholders' meeting should arrange a convenient meeting location and reserve sufficient time. And assign personnel to assist in the registration process, and shall not arbitrarily add any additional requirements for supporting documents for shareholders' attendance; reasonable discussion time shall be allocated to each issue, and shareholders shall be given an appropriate opportunity to speak.

The shareholders' meeting convened by the board of directors shall be chaired by the chairman, and shall be attended in person by more than half of the directors of the board of directors (including at least one independent director) and the convener of the audit committee (or at least one supervisor), and at least one representative from other

functional committee members Attend the meeting and record the attendance in the minutes of the shareholders' meeting.

Article 8 Encourage shareholders to participate in corporate governance

The company appoints a professional stock agency to handle shareholders' meeting affairs, and simultaneously uploads the annual report, annual financial report, shareholders' meeting notice, procedure manual and meeting supplementary information to the public information observation station, and adopts electronic voting to improve the efficiency of shareholders' meetings. Attendance rate at shareholders' meetings, and avoid proposing extraordinary motions and amendments to original motions at shareholders' meetings, and ensure that shareholders can exercise their shareholder rights at shareholders' meetings in accordance with the law.

The company arranges shareholders' meetings to vote on each case on a case-by-case basis, and on the day after the shareholders' meeting is held, the results of shareholders' approval, disapproval and abstention will be entered into the public information observatory.

Article 9 Minutes of Shareholders' Meeting

The C The company shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Company Law and relevant laws, record the year, month, day, venue, name of the chairman and resolution method of the meeting in the minutes of the shareholders' meeting, and shall also record the essentials of the proceedings and their results.

The election of directors shall specify the voting method and the number of elected directors. Minutes of shareholders' meetings should be properly kept permanently during the company's existence and fully disclosed on the company's website.

Article 10 Chairman of the Shareholders' Meeting and Rules of Procedure

The chairman of the shareholders' meeting should fully understand and abide by the company's rules of procedure, keep the agenda smooth, and should not arbitrarily announce the adjournment of the meeting.

In order to protect the rights and interests of the majority of shareholders, if the chairman violates the rules of procedure and announces the adjournment of the meeting, other members of the board of directors should quickly assist the shareholders present to elect one person as chairman with the consent of more than half of the voting rights of the shareholders present and continue the meeting in accordance with legal procedures.

Article 11 Pay attention to shareholders' rights to know and prevent insider trading

The company has indeed complied with the relevant regulations on information disclosure, and regularly and promptly provided information to shareholders on the company's financial, business, insider shareholding and corporate governance status using public information observatories or websites set up by the company. All information should be provided simultaneously. Revealed in English.

In order to protect the rights and interests of shareholders and implement equal treatment of shareholders, the company has formulated the "Management Procedures

for Handling Major Internal Information and Preventing Insider Trading", which prohibits company insiders from using undisclosed information in the market to buy and sell securities.

The preceding regulations include the stock trading control measures for insiders of the company from the date they learn about the company's financial reports or related performance contents, including (but not limited to) directors shall not publish annual financial reports thirty days before the announcement, and quarterly financial reports. Trade its stocks during the closed period of the fifteen days before the announcement.

Article 12 Shareholders should have the right to share in the company's surplus

In order to ensure the investment rights and interests of shareholders, the shareholders' meeting may review the table prepared by the board of directors and the report of the audit committee in accordance with the provisions of Article 184 of the Company Law, and decide on the distribution of profits or the appropriation of losses.

When the shareholders' meeting conducts a preliminary inspection, it may appoint an inspector to do so.

Article 13 Major financial business actions must be approved by the shareholders' meeting

The company's acquisition or disposal of assets, capital loans, endorsement guarantees and other major financial business activities should be handled in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, and relevant operating procedures should be formulated and submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval to protect the rights and interests of shareholders.

When a merger or public acquisition occurs in the company, in addition to handling it in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, it should also pay attention to the fairness and rationality of the merger or public acquisition plan and transaction, and pay attention to information disclosure and the subsequent soundness of the company's financial structure.

Personnel of the Company handling matters related to the preceding paragraph should pay attention to conflicts of interest and avoidance situations.

Article 14 Dedicated Personnel to Handle Shareholders' Suggestions

The company has relevant personnel to properly handle shareholder suggestions, doubts and disputes. If the resolutions of the company's shareholders' meeting or board of directors violate the laws or the company's articles of association, or if its directors, audit committee, or managers violate the laws or the company's articles of association when performing their duties, thereby causing damage to the shareholders' rights and interests, the company will file a lawsuit against the shareholder in accordance with the law. Handle appropriately.

Article 15 Establish an interactive mechanism with shareholders

In addition to communicating with shareholders through shareholders' meetings and encouraging shareholders to participate in shareholders' meetings, the company's board of directors also contacts shareholders in an efficient manner, understands shareholders'

opinions and issues of concern with managers and independent directors, and clearly explains the company's policies. policies to gain shareholder support.

Article 16 Establishing a Firewall

The management objectives and rights and responsibilities of personnel, assets and finance between the company and its related enterprises should be clarified, risk assessments should be carried out and appropriate firewalls should be established.

Article 17 Code of Competitive Conduct for Directors

Directors who, for themselves or others, should explain the important contents of their actions to the shareholders' meeting and obtain their permission if they commit any act within the scope of the company's business.

Article 18 Establish a sound financial, business and accounting management system

The company should establish sound financial, business and accounting management objectives and systems in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, and should properly conduct comprehensive risk assessments with its affiliated companies on major banks, customers and suppliers, and implement necessary control mechanisms. to reduce credit risk.

Article 19 Principles for business dealings between the company, its related parties and shareholders

If the company has financial business dealings or transactions with its related parties and shareholders, it shall establish written regulations on each other's financial business-related operations based on the principle of fairness and reasonableness. Price conditions and payment methods should be clearly defined for contract signing matters, and irregular transactions and improper transfer of benefits should be eliminated.

The content of the written regulations in the preceding paragraph shall include the management procedures for purchase and sale transactions, acquisition or disposal of assets, capital loans, endorsement guarantees and other transactions, and relevant major transactions shall be submitted to the board of directors for approval, and the shareholders' meeting shall be approved or reported.

Article 20 Matters that legal person shareholders with the ability to control a company should comply with

Legal person shareholders who have control over the company should comply with the following matters:

1. Shall have a duty of good faith to other shareholders and shall not directly or indirectly cause the company to conduct operations that are inconsistent with business practices or otherwise unprofitable.
2. Their representatives should follow the relevant regulations for exercising rights and participating in resolutions stipulated by listed companies. When attending shareholders' meetings, they should exercise their voting rights based on the principle of good faith and the best interests of all shareholders, and be able to fulfill their duties as directors. Fidelity and duty of care.

3. The nomination of company directors shall be handled in compliance with relevant laws and the company's articles of association, and shall not exceed the scope of authority of the shareholders' meeting and the board of directors.
4. Not inappropriately interfere with company decision-making or hinder business activities.
5. The company's production and operation shall not be restricted or hindered through unfair competition methods such as monopoly procurement or closed sales channels.
6. The legal representative appointed as a director should meet the professional qualifications required by the company and should not be reassigned arbitrarily.

Article 21 Major shareholders and ultimate controller of major shareholders

The company should keep abreast of the list of major shareholders and final controllers of major shareholders who hold a larger proportion of shares and can actually control the company.

The company should regularly disclose the pledge, increase or decrease of company shares, or other important events that may cause changes in shares of shareholders holding more than 10% of the shares, so that other shareholders can supervise.

The term "major shareholders" as mentioned in Paragraph 1 refers to the shareholders with a shareholding ratio of more than 5% or the top ten shareholders with a shareholding ratio. However, the company may set a lower shareholding ratio based on its actual control of the company's shareholding.

Chapter THREE Strengthening the Functions of the Board of Directors

Article 22 The abilities that the board of directors as a whole should possess

The company's board of directors should guide the company's strategy, supervise the management, and be responsible to the company and shareholders. The various operations and arrangements of its corporate governance system should ensure that the board of directors exercises its powers in accordance with laws, the company's articles of association, or the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting. The company's board of directors structure should determine the appropriate number of director seats based on the company's business development scale and the shareholding situation of its major shareholders, taking into account practical operational needs. The composition of the board of directors should consider diversity and formulate appropriate diversity policies based on its own operations, operating types and development needs, which should include but not be limited to the following two major standards:

1. Basic conditions and values: gender, age, nationality and culture, etc.
2. Professional knowledge and skills: professional background (such as law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing or technology), professional skills and industrial experience, etc.

Board members should generally possess the necessary knowledge, skills and qualities to perform their duties. In order to achieve the ideal goals of corporate governance, the

board of directors as a whole should have the following capabilities:

1. Operational judgment ability.
2. Accounting and financial analysis skills.
3. Operation and management capabilities.
4. Crisis handling capabilities.
5. Industrial knowledge.
6. International market outlook.
7. Leadership skills.
8. Decision-making ability.

Article 23 Director Selection Procedure

In accordance with the principles of protecting the rights and interests of shareholders and treating shareholders fairly, the company has formulated fair, impartial and open director selection procedures and encourages shareholders to participate.

Unless approved by the competent authority, more than half of the directors of the company shall be directors and shall not be related to spouses or relatives within the second degree.

If an independent director is dismissed (resigns) for any reason and the number of independent directors is less than the legal requirement or if all directors are less than five, the company shall hold a by-election at the latest shareholders' meeting. However, if the vacancy of directors reaches one-third of the number of seats specified in the articles of association, the company shall convene an extraordinary meeting of shareholders for by-election within 60 days from the date of occurrence.

The total shareholding ratio of all directors on the company's board of directors should comply with legal provisions. Restrictions on the transfer of shares of each director, the establishment or cancellation of pledge rights, and changes should be handled in accordance with relevant regulations, and all information should be fully disclosed.

Article 24 Setting up independent directors

The company has independent directors in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association.

Independent directors should have professional knowledge, their shareholdings and part-time jobs should be limited, and they should maintain independence within the scope of business execution and should not have direct or indirect interests in the company.

If the company and its group companies and organizations, and other companies and its group companies and organizations, mutually nominate the other party's directors, supervisors or managers as independent director candidates, they should disclose this when accepting the nomination of independent director candidates. and explain the suitability of the independent director candidate. If elected as an independent director, his or her election rights should be disclosed.

The scope of application of the group enterprises and organizations referred to in the

preceding paragraph extends to the company's subsidiaries, consortiums that have accumulated more than 50% of direct or indirect donation funds, and other institutions or legal persons with substantial control capabilities.

Independent directors and non-independent directors may not change their identities during their term of office.

Matters such as the professional qualifications of independent directors, shareholding and part-time restrictions, determination of independence, nomination methods and other matters to be followed shall be governed by the Securities and Exchange Act, the regulations on the establishment of independent directors of publicly listed companies and matters to be followed, and the stock exchange regulations. Provisions are made for processing.

Article 25 Matters that should be submitted to the board of directors for approval

The company shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Law, submit the following matters to the board of directors for resolution and approval; if independent directors have any objections or reservations, they shall be stated in the minutes of the board meeting.

1. Formulate or amend the internal control system in accordance with Article 14-1 of the Securities and Exchange Law.
2. Establish or amend the procedures for handling major financial business activities such as acquiring or disposing of assets, engaging in derivatives transactions, lending funds to others, endorsing or providing guarantees for others, in accordance with Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act.
3. Matters involving the directors' own interests.
4. Significant asset or derivatives transactions.
5. Significant capital loans, endorsements or guarantees.
6. Raising, issuing or privately placing securities of an equity nature.
7. Appointment, dismissal or remuneration of certified accountants.
8. Appointment and removal of financial, accounting or internal audit supervisors.
9. Other major matters specified by the competent authority.

Article 26 Clarify the scope of responsibilities of independent directors

The company should clearly define the scope of responsibilities of independent directors and assign relevant human and material resources to exercise their powers. The company or other members of the board of directors shall not hinder, refuse or circumvent independent directors from performing their duties.

The company clearly stipulates directors' remuneration in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. Directors' remuneration should fully reflect personal performance and the company's long-term operating performance, and should comprehensively consider the company's operating risks. Independent directors may have discretion to set reasonable remuneration that is different from that of general directors.

Article 27 Establishment of functional committees

In order to improve the supervision function and strengthen the management function, the company's board of directors may consider the company's size, business nature, and number of board members, and set up various functional committees.

The functional committee shall be responsible to the Board of Directors and submit proposed proposals to the Board of Directors for resolution. This does not apply, however, if the audit committee exercises supervisory powers in accordance with Article 14-4, Paragraph 4 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

Functional committees should formulate organizational rules and regulations, which shall be adopted by resolution of the board of directors. The contents of the organizational regulations should include the number of committee members, terms of office, matters concerning their powers, rules of procedure, and the resources that the company should provide when exercising their powers.

Article 28 Establishing an audit committee

The audit committee shall be composed of all independent directors, the number of which shall be no less than three, one of whom shall be the convener, and at least one shall have accounting or financial expertise.

The exercise of powers of the audit committee and its independent director members and related matters shall be handled in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, the regulations on the exercise of powers of the audit committee of publicly listed companies, and the regulations of the stock exchange or over-the-counter trading center.

Article 29 Establishing a Salary and Remuneration Committee

The company shall set up a salary and remuneration committee, and more than half of the members should be independent directors; the professional qualifications of its members, the exercise of powers, the establishment of organizational regulations and related matters shall be in accordance with the "Salary and Remuneration Committee of Companies whose stocks are listed or traded on securities dealers' business premises." and the "Regulations on the Exercise of Powers".

Article 30 Strengthen and improve the quality of financial reports

The company has an accounting supervisor and his/her professional agents, and the accounting supervisor and his/her professional agents should continue their training every year.

Accounting personnel related to the preparation of financial reports should also take more than six hours of professional-related courses every year. They can participate in the company's internal education and training or professional courses organized by accounting supervisor training institutions.

The company should select professional, responsible and independent certified accountants to conduct regular audits of the company's financial status and internal controls. The company should truly review and improve the abnormalities or deficiencies discovered and disclosed by accountants in a timely manner during the audit process, as well as the specific suggestions for improvement or fraud prevention

provided by the company.

The company should regularly evaluate the independence and suitability of appointed accountants with reference to the Audit Quality Indicators (AQIs). If the company has not changed its accountant for seven consecutive years or if the accountant has been punished or its independence has been damaged, it shall evaluate whether it is necessary to change the accountant and report the evaluation results to the board of directors.

Article 31 Convocation of the Board of Directors

The company's board of directors shall convene at least once a quarter and may be convened at any time in case of emergency. The convening of the board of directors should state the reasons for the convening, notify all directors and independent directors 7 days in advance, and provide sufficient meeting materials and send them together with the convening notice. If the meeting materials are insufficient, the directors have the right to request for supplementation or to postpone the review after resolution of the board of directors.

The company's board of directors has standardized procedures; its main discussion content, operating procedures, matters that should be stated in minutes, announcements and other matters that should be complied with shall be handled in accordance with the procedures of the board of directors of a publicly listed company.

Article 32 Directors should maintain a high degree of self-discipline

Directors who are interested in the proposals listed on the board of directors, or the legal persons they represent, shall explain the important content of their interests at the current board meeting. If there is a risk of harming the interests of the company, they shall not participate in the discussion or vote, and the discussion shall not be. They shall abstain from voting and shall not exercise their voting rights on behalf of other directors.

Article 33 Independent Directors and the Board of Directors

The independent directors of the company shall personally attend matters that should be brought to the board of directors under Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act, and shall not appoint non-independent directors as their representatives. If an independent director has objections or reservations, they should be stated in the minutes of the board of directors meeting; if an independent director is unable to attend the board of directors in person to express objections or reservations, unless there are legitimate reasons, he should issue a written opinion in advance and record it in the minutes of the board of directors meeting. .

If any of the following matters are resolved by the board of directors, in addition to being recorded in the minutes, an announcement must be made at the Public Information Observation Station two hours before the start of trading on the business day following the date of the board of directors:

1. The independent directors have objections or reservations and have records or written statements.

2. Matters that have not been approved by the Audit Committee must be approved by more than two-thirds of all directors.

When the board of directors is in progress, depending on the content of the motion, it may notify non-director managers from relevant departments to attend the meeting, report on the company's current business profile and answer questions raised by the directors. When necessary, accountants, lawyers or other professionals may also be invited to attend the meeting to help the directors understand the current situation of the company and make appropriate resolutions, but they should leave the meeting during discussion and voting.

Article 34 Minutes of the Board of Directors

The deliberation members of the company's board of directors should accurately record meeting reports and summary of each proposal, resolution methods and results in accordance with relevant regulations.

The minutes of board meetings must be signed or stamped by the chairman of the meeting and the record-keeper, and distributed to all directors and independent directors within 20 days after the meeting. The board of directors' sign-in book is a part of the minutes and should be included in the company's important files and remain in the company's existence. Keep it properly during the period.

The production, distribution and preservation of minutes can be done electronically.

The company should record or videotape the entire board of directors meeting process and keep it for at least five years. The recording should be done electronically.

Before the retention period in the preceding paragraph expires, if a lawsuit occurs regarding relevant resolutions of the board of directors, the relevant audio or video evidence materials shall continue to be preserved until the conclusion of the litigation.

If the board of directors is held via video conference, the audio and video recordings of the meeting shall be part of the proceedings and shall be properly preserved during the existence of the company.

If the resolution of the board of directors violates laws, articles of association or shareholders' meeting resolutions, causing damage to the company, the director who has expressed dissent can be exempted from liability for compensation if there is a record or written statement to prove it.

Article 35 Matters that should be brought to the board of directors for discussion

The company shall handle matters that should be brought to the board of directors for discussion in accordance with Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act, and other provisions of laws or articles of association.

The company shall submit a report to the board of directors on the results of the review of deficiencies in the internal control system and the assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control system.

In addition to the matters that should be brought to the board of directors for discussion in the first item, during the recess of the board of directors, if the board of directors

authorizes the exercise of the board of directors' powers in accordance with laws or the company's articles of association, the level, content or matters of the authorization should be specific and clear, and general authorization should not be allowed.

Article 36 Performance evaluation of directors, board of directors and functional committees

The company has formulated the "Board of Directors Performance Evaluation Methods" to conduct performance evaluations of individual directors, the board of directors and functional committees on a regular basis every year.

The evaluation of the board of directors' performance should include the following aspects, and appropriate evaluation indicators should be developed taking into account the company's needs:

1. Degree of participation in company operations.
2. Improve the decision-making quality of the board of directors.
3. Board composition and structure.
4. Selection and continuing education of directors.
5. Internal control.

The evaluation of the performance of board members should include the following aspects, and should be appropriately adjusted based on the needs of the company:

1. Mastery of company goals and tasks.
2. Cognition of directors' responsibilities.
3. Degree of participation in company operations.
4. Internal relationship management and communication.
5. Professional and continuing education of directors.
6. Internal control.

The evaluation content of functional committees should include the following aspects and be appropriately adjusted based on the needs of the company:

1. Degree of participation in company operations.
2. Cognition of responsibilities of functional committees.
3. Improve the decision-making quality of functional committees.
4. Formation of functional committees and selection of members.
5. Internal control.

The results of the previous performance evaluation are reported to the board of directors and used as a reference for individual directors' salary and remuneration and nomination for renewal.

Article 37 The matters resolved by the board of directors shall be clearly handed over to the appropriate execution unit or personnel.

The company should clearly hand over the matters resolved by the board of directors to the appropriate execution unit or personnel, require them to be executed according to the planned schedule and goals, and include them in tracking management to accurately assess their implementation.

The board of directors should fully understand the implementation progress and report it

at the next meeting so that the board of directors' business decisions can be implemented.

Article 38 Members of the Board of Directors shall faithfully perform their duties and fulfill their duties of care as good managers.

Members of the board of directors should faithfully perform their business and fulfill their duties of care as good managers, and exercise their powers with a high degree of self-discipline and prudence. Regarding the execution of the company's business, except for matters that should be resolved by the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the law or the company's articles of association, they should ensure that According to the resolution of the board of directors.

Article 39 Shareholders or independent directors request to notify the board of directors to stop their implementation of resolutions

If a board resolution violates laws or the company's articles of association, and shareholders or independent directors who have continued to hold shares for more than one year request the board of directors to stop executing the resolution, the board members should handle it appropriately as soon as possible or stop executing the relevant resolution.

When members of the board of directors discover that the company is in danger of being seriously damaged, they shall handle the matter in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph and report immediately to the audit committee or an independent director member of the audit committee.

Article 40 Directors' Liability Insurance

During the director's term of office, the company insures liability insurance for the director's liability for compensation in accordance with the law within the scope of his or her business execution, in order to reduce and disperse the risk of significant damage to the company and shareholders caused by the director's errors or negligence.

After the company has purchased directors' liability insurance, it should submit important information such as the insured amount, coverage and insurance rates of its liability insurance to the latest board of directors report.

Article 41 Board members attend refresher courses

Board members should continue to participate in finance, risk management, business, commerce, accounting, legal or corporate social responsibility training courses covering corporate governance topics held by institutions designated by institutions designated for the implementation of key points for director training of listed companies when they are newly appointed or during their term of office, and Employees at all levels are tasked to enhance their professional and legal knowledge.

Chapter FOUR Respecting the Rights and Interests of Stakeholders

Article 42 The company's stakeholders maintain communication and safeguard their rights and interests

The company maintains open channels of communication with its stakeholders, and respects and safeguards their legitimate rights and interests.

When the legitimate rights and interests of interested parties are infringed, the company should handle it appropriately in accordance with the principle of good faith.

Article 43 Sufficient information should be provided to banks and other creditors

Sufficient information should be provided to banks and other creditors so that they can make judgments and decisions on the company's operating and financial status. When its legitimate rights and interests are infringed, the company should respond positively and adopt a responsible attitude to allow creditors to have appropriate channels to obtain compensation.

Article 44 Establish employee communication channels

The company has established employee communication channels to encourage employees to communicate directly with management, directors or audit committees, directors or audit committees, and appropriately reflect employees' opinions on the company's operating and financial conditions or major decisions involving employees' interests.

Article 45 The Company's Social Responsibility

While maintaining normal business development and maximizing shareholders' interests, the company should pay attention to issues such as community environmental protection and public welfare, and pay attention to the company's social responsibilities.

Article 46 Reporting System and Opinions and Responses of Stakeholders

The company has established channels for stakeholders to respond and report opinions. For issues of concern to stakeholders, the required information can be obtained through the company's corporate briefings and the release of various information. The company also assigns dedicated personnel to respond to individual inquiries.

Regarding illegal incidents, after the company receives a report, the identity of the reporter and the content of the report will be kept confidential and an investigation team will be immediately established to investigate and the results of the investigation will be reported back to the reporter.

Chapter FIVE Improving Information Transparency

Article 47 Information Disclosure and Online Reporting System

In accordance with relevant laws and regulations of the stock exchange, the company has established an online reporting operation system for public information, designated a dedicated person to be responsible for the collection and disclosure of company information, and established a spokesperson system to ensure that decisions that may affect shareholders and stakeholders are Information can be disclosed promptly and appropriately.

Article 48 Setting up a spokesperson

In order to improve the accuracy and timeliness of the disclosure of important

information, the company has set up a spokesperson and an acting spokesperson. In order to implement the spokesperson system, the company has unified speaking procedures and requires management and employees to keep financial and business confidentiality. Distribute information at will without authorization. When there is any change in the spokesperson or acting spokesperson, the information will be disclosed immediately.

Article 49 Setting up a corporate governance website

The company has set up a corporate website to build information related to the company's financial business and corporate governance information for the reference of shareholders and interested parties. A dedicated person is responsible for maintaining the information, making it detailed, correct and updating the information in a timely manner to avoid the risk of misleading.

Article 50 Methods of convening briefing sessions for legal persons

The company holds a legal person briefing meeting and handles it in accordance with the regulations of the stock exchange, and saves it in the form of audio or video recording.

The financial and business information of the legal person's briefing shall be entered into the public information observatory in accordance with the regulations of the stock exchange or OTC trading center, and provided for inquiry through the company's website or other appropriate channels.

Article 51 Disclosure of corporate governance information

In accordance with relevant laws and regulations of the stock exchange, the company discloses the following information on corporate governance during the year and continues to update it:

1. Corporate governance structure and rules.
2. The company's equity structure and shareholders' rights.
3. The structure of the board of directors, the professionalism and independence of its members.
4. Responsibilities of the board of directors and managers.
5. The composition, responsibilities and independence of the audit committee.
6. The composition, responsibilities and operations of each functional committee.
7. Remuneration paid to directors, general managers and deputy general managers in the past two years, analysis of the proportion of total remuneration to net profit after tax in individual financial reports, remuneration payment policies, standards and combinations, procedures for setting remuneration and its relationship with operating performance and the future Risk correlation. In addition, under certain special circumstances, the remuneration of individual directors should be disclosed.
8. Directors' further education.
9. Rights, relationships, channels for complaints, issues of concern and appropriate response mechanisms of interested parties.

10. Detailed handling of information disclosure matters regulated by laws and regulations.
11. The operation of corporate governance and the differences and reasons between the Company's Code of Conduct and the "Code of Practice for the Governance of Listed Overseas Companies".
12. Other corporate governance-related information.

The company should take appropriate measures to disclose its specific plans and measures to improve corporate governance based on the actual implementation of corporate governance.

Article 52 This code shall come into effect after being approved by the board of directors, and the same shall apply when it is revised.