Stock Code: 3040

GLOBAL VIEW CO., LTD.

2026 Second Special Shareholders' Meeting

Meeting Agenda

Date and time: 2026/11/06 9:00 a.m.

Meeting format: In-person Shareholders' Meeting

Venue: Work Space Co., Ltd. conference room, 21F., No. 287, Sec. 2, Wenhua Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City

Please Read the Following Notice Before Using the Meeting Agenda

Readers are advised that the original version is in Chinese. If there is any conflict between the English version and the Chinese one or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese language report shall prevail.

In addition, certain financial information has been prepared in accordance with the applicable requirements of the Republic of China and accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of China. These accounting principles may differ in material respects from those generally accepted in other countries.

Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

The materials and information provided in this meeting agenda have been issued by GLOBAL VIEW CO., LTD. and are posted solely for informational purposes and are not an offer to buy or sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell, any securities issued by us or otherwise.

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GLOBAL VIEW CO., LTD.
2026 Second Special Shareholders' Meeting
Meeting Procedures

1. Date & Time 2026/11/06 9:00 a.m.

2. Meeting Format In-person Shareholders' Meeting

3. Venue Work Space Co., Ltd. conference room, 21F., No. 287, Sec. 2, Wenhua Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City

4. Call to Order

5. Chairman's Address

6. Discussion Items

7. Extraordinary Motions

8. Adjournment

GLOBAL VIEW CO., LTD.
2026 Second Special Shareholders' Meeting Agenda

1. Call to Order

2. Chairman's Address

3. Discussion Items

Amendment to the Company's 2025 Earnings Distribution Proposal.

4. Extraordinary Motions

5. Adjournment

Discussion Items

(Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Subject: Amendment to the Company's 2025 Earnings Distribution Proposal

Description:

(1) At the shareholders' meeting held on June 8, 2026, the Company approved the distribution of a cash dividend of NT$0.4 per share and a stock dividend of NT$3.1 per share, for a total distribution of NT$3.5 per share.

(2) In consideration of the Company's overall funding plans and shareholders' interests, the Company proposes to change the method of distribution by cancelling the stock dividend and distributing a cash dividend of NT$3.5 per share instead.

(3) The revised 2025 Earnings Distribution Statement is attached hereto.

(4) Cash dividends payable to each shareholder will be rounded down to the nearest whole New Taiwan dollar. The aggregate fractional amounts of less than NT$1 will be transferred to the Company's Employee Welfare Committee.

(5) Upon approval of this earnings distribution proposal by the Special Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors will be authorized to set the record date for cash dividends and handle related matters.

(6) If the number of the Company's outstanding shares subsequently changes due to actual circumstances, changes in laws or regulations, or instructions from the competent authority, the shareholders' meeting is requested to authorize the Chairman to recalculate the cash dividend per share, when setting the record date for cash dividends, based on the number of outstanding shares on that record date.

(7) Submitted for discussion.

Resolution:

Extraordinary Motions

Adjournment

Annex

遠見科技股份有限公司

盈餘分配表

中華民國114年度

項目	金額	單位: 新台幣元
期初累積未分配盈餘	45,339,995	A
處分透過其他綜合損益按公允價值衡量-熱映	118,796	B
處分透過其他綜合損益按公允價值衡量-熱映(熱映帳上其他綜合損益轉入)	(4,209,714)	C
處分透過其他綜合損益按公允價值衡量-凌陽	241,840,929	D
調整後未分配盈餘	283,090,006	E=A+B+C+D
一一四年度稅後純益	20,429,919	F
減：提列法定盈餘公積	(25,817,993)	G=-(E+F-A)*10%
依法迴轉特別盈餘公積-熱映	1,324,742	H
特別盈餘公積	(11,428,737)	I
可供分配盈餘	**267,597,937**	J=E+F+G+H+I
減：股票股利	0	K
減：現金股利	(220,760,883)	L
期末累積未分配盈餘	**46,837,054**	M=J+K+L

本年度盈餘分派優先分派屬最近年度盈餘。

董事長：　　經理人：　　會計主管：

Appendix I

GLOBAL VIEW CO., LTD.

Articles of Association

Chapter 1 General Principles

Article 1: This company is organized in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act, named GLOBAL VIEW CO., LTD., and its English name is GLOBAL VIEW CO., LTD.

Article 2: The company' s business operations are as follows:

1. CB01020 Business Machinery Manufacturing Industry
2. CB01990 Other machinery manufacturing industry
3. CC01030 Electrical and audio-visual electronic product manufacturing industry
4. CC01040 Lighting Equipment Manufacturing Industry
5. CC01060 Wired communication machinery and equipment manufacturing industry
6. CC01070 Wireless communication machinery and equipment manufacturing industry
7. CC01080 Electronic components manufacturing industry
8. CC01090 Battery Manufacturing Industry
9. CC01100 Telecommunications Control Radio Frequency Equipment Manufacturing
10. CC01110 Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing industry
11. CC01120 Data storage media manufacturing and reproduction industry
12. CC01990 Other electrical and electronic machinery equipment manufacturing industry
13. CE01010 General instrument manufacturing industry
14. CE01030 Optical instrument manufacturing
15. CE01040 Watch and clock manufacturing industry
16. CH01040 Toy Manufacturing Industry
17. E603040 Fire safety equipment installation engineering industry
18. E603050 Automatic control equipment engineering industry
19. E605010 Computer equipment installation industry
20. E701010 Telecommunications Engineering Industry
21. E701030 Telecommunications controlled radio frequency equipment installation engineering industry
22. F108031 Medical equipment wholesale industry
23. F113020 Electrical appliance wholesale industry
24. F113050 Wholesale of computers and office machinery and equipment
25. F113060 Wholesale of measuring instruments
26. F113070 Telecom equipment wholesale industry
27. F113110 battery wholesale industry
28. F118010 Information software wholesale industry
29. F119010 Electronic materials wholesale industry
30. F208031 Medical equipment retail industry
31. F213030 Retail trade of computers and office machinery and equipment
32. F213060 Telecommunications equipment retail industry

33. F213110 battery retail industry

34. F218010 Information software retail industry

35. F219010 Electronic materials retail industry

36. F401010 International trade industry

37. G801010 Warehousing industry

38. H703090 Real estate trading industry

39. H703100 Real estate leasing industry

40. I301010 Information software service industry

41. I301020 Data processing services industry

42. I301030 Electronic information supply service industry

43. I501010 Product Design Industry

44. JE01010 Leasing industry

45. J305010 Audio publishing industry

46. JA02010 Electrical and electronic product repair industry

47. JA02990 Other repair industry

48. H701010 Residential and building development, rental and sale industry

49. H701020 Industrial plant development, rental and sale industry

50. In addition to the permitted business, ZZ99999 may operate businesses that are not prohibited or restricted by laws.

Article 3: The company has its head office in New Taipei City. If necessary, it may establish branches at home and abroad upon resolution of the board of directors.

Article 4: The company’ s announcement method shall be handled in accordance with Article 28 of the Company Act.

Chapter 2 Shares

Article 5: The total authorized capital of the Company is NT$2.5 billion, divided into 250,000,000 shares at NT$10 per share. The Board of Directors is authorized to issue the shares in installments. Of the above amount, NT$100 million, divided into 10,000,000 shares at NT$10 per share, is reserved for the exercise of employee stock options.

The exercise price of employee stock options issued by the Company may be lower than the closing price of the Company's common shares on the issue date. Such issuance requires the attendance of shareholders representing more than half of the total issued shares and the approval of at least two-thirds of the voting rights represented at the meeting.

If the Company proposes to transfer repurchased shares to employees at a price below the average actual repurchase price, the transfer may be made only after approval at the most recent shareholders' meeting in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Employees of controlling or subordinate companies who meet the conditions prescribed by the Board of Directors or a person authorized by the Board may also be eligible recipients of treasury shares repurchased under the Company Act, employee stock options, shares reserved for employee subscription upon a new share issue, and restricted shares issued to employees.

Article 6: The company's stock affairs handling operations are all handled in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies". If the relevant laws change, the changed laws will be implemented at any time.

Article 7: The shares issued by the company are not required to print stock certificates, but registration must be made with the centralized securities custody institution.

Article 8: The name change and transfer of stocks shall be stopped within 60 days before the regular meeting of shareholders, within 30 days before the extraordinary meeting of shareholders, or within the five days before the base day when the company decides to distribute dividends, bonuses or other benefits.

Chapter 3 Shareholders' Meeting

Article 9: There are two types of shareholders' meetings: regular meetings and extraordinary meetings. Regular meetings are held at least once a year and are convened by the board of directors in accordance with the law within six months after the end of each fiscal year. Extraordinary meetings shall be convened in accordance with the law when necessary. The proceedings of the shareholders' meeting shall be conducted in accordance with the Company's "Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings". When convening a shareholders' meeting, all shareholders should be notified thirty days in advance of regular meetings and fifteen days in advance of extraordinary meetings.

Article 9-1: When the company's shareholders' meeting is held, it may be held via video conference or other methods announced by the central competent authority.

Article 10: If a shareholder is unable to attend the shareholders' meeting for any reason, he or she must issue a power of attorney issued by the company stating the scope of authorization and appoint a proxy to attend. In addition to the provisions of Article 177 of the Company Act, the procedures for shareholder attendance by proxy shall also be governed by the "Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies" promulgated by the competent authority.

Article 11: Each shareholder of the company, unless otherwise provided in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, has one voting right per share.

Article 12: Unless otherwise provided by relevant laws and regulations, resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be attended by shareholders representing more than half of the total number of issued shares, and shall be adopted with the consent of more than half of the voting rights of the shareholders present.

Article 12-1: The shareholders' meeting shall be convened by the board of directors, with the chairman of the board as chairman. In the absence of the chairman, the chairman shall designate a director to act as his/her agent. If no such appointment is made, the directors shall select a person to act as his/her agent. If convened by a person other than the board of directors with convening authority, the chairman shall be the person with the convening authority. If there are two or more convening authority, one person shall be elected from each other.

Article 12-2: The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in minutes, signed or sealed by the chairman of the shareholders' meeting, and the minutes shall be distributed to all shareholders within 20 days after the meeting.

The production and distribution of the proceedings mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be done electronically.

The minutes of proceedings referred to in the first paragraph may be distributed by announcement.

Chapter 4 Directors

Article 13: The Company shall have five to nine directors, elected under the candidate nomination system from the list of director candidates. Directors shall serve three-year terms and may be re-elected. If a new election is not completed before a term expires, the incumbent directors shall continue to perform their duties until the newly elected directors take office, unless otherwise provided by the Company Act. After the Company becomes a public company, the aggregate shareholding of all directors shall comply with the requirements of the securities regulatory authority.

Among the above-mentioned director quotas, the number of independent directors shall not be less than three, and shall not be less than one-third of the director seats. The professional qualifications, shareholdings, part-time restrictions, nomination and election methods and other matters to be followed by independent directors shall be handled in accordance with the relevant regulations of the securities regulatory authorities.

The company's board of directors may set up other functional committees based on the needs of business operations.

Article 13-1: If vacancies reach one-third of the total number of directors, the Board of Directors shall convene a special shareholders' meeting within sixty days to fill the vacancies by election.

Article 13-2: A majority of the directors shall not have either of the following relationships with one another:

1. Spouse.

2. Relatives within the second degree of kinship.

Article 13-3: The company, upon resolution of the board of directors, purchases liability insurance for directors to reduce and disperse the risk of significant damage to the company and shareholders due to illegal acts committed by directors during their term of office.

The amount of insurance and insurance matters are authorized to be determined by the board of directors.

Article 13-4: The company has established an audit committee in accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act, which is composed of all independent directors. The exercise of its powers and related matters shall be handled in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Article 14: The Board of Directors shall consist of the directors. A Chairman shall be elected from among the directors at a meeting attended by at least two-thirds of all directors, with the approval of a majority of the directors present. The Chairman shall represent the Company.

Article 15: Unless otherwise provided by the Company Act, the board of directors shall be convened by the chairman of the board. All directors must be notified seven days in advance of the convening of the board of directors. The company may convene the board of directors at any time if it encounters urgent matters. The company's board of directors can be convened in writing, by email (E-mail) or by fax. When the chairman of the board of directors takes leave or is unable to exercise his powers for any reason, his representation shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Article 208 of the Company Act. If a director is unable to attend for any reason, he may entrust another director to attend on his behalf, but the director can only be entrusted by one person.

Article 15-1: Resolutions of the board of directors, unless otherwise provided by the Company Act, must be attended by more than half of the directors and must be approved by more than half of the directors present.

Article 16: When directors of the company perform their duties, the company may pay remuneration regardless of the company's operating profits or losses. The remuneration is authorized by the board of directors to be determined based on the degree of participation in the company's operations and the value of their contribution, and with reference to domestic and foreign industry standards. If the company has a surplus, remuneration will be distributed in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the Articles of Association.

Chapter 5 Manager

Article 17: The company shall have several managers, and their appointment, dismissal and remuneration shall be handled in accordance with Article 29 of the Company Act.

Article 17-1: The company may, by resolution of the board of directors, purchase liability insurance for managers to reduce and disperse the risk of significant damage to the company and shareholders due to illegal acts committed by managers during their term of office.

The amount of insurance and insurance matters are authorized to be determined by the board of directors.

Chapter 6 Accounting

Article 18: The company shall, at the end of each fiscal year, prepare various forms including (1) business report, (2) financial statements, (3) proposals for profit distribution or loss appropriation, etc., and submit them to the shareholders' regular meeting for approval.

Article 19: If the company makes a profit during the year, it shall allocate no less than 1% as employee remuneration, which shall be distributed in the form of stocks or cash as decided by the board of directors. The distribution targets include employees of subsidiary companies who meet certain conditions. No less than 10% of the employee remuneration amount shall be allocated to remuneration for grassroots employees. The company can set the profit amount above, and the board of directors shall decide to allocate no more than 5% as directors' remuneration. Directors' remuneration can only be paid in cash. Proposals for the distribution of employee remuneration and directors' remuneration should be submitted to the shareholders' meeting report.

However, if the company still has accumulated losses, it should reserve the compensation amount in advance and then allocate employee remuneration and director remuneration in accordance with the proportion mentioned above.

Article 19-1: If the company has a surplus in its annual final accounts, in addition to paying taxes in accordance with the law, it should first make up for the losses and then allocate 10% to the statutory surplus reserve. However, when the statutory reserve has reached the paid-in capital, it is not required to continue to allocate, and a special surplus reserve may be set aside or reversed in accordance with the provisions of the law or based on business needs. If there is a balance, together with the accumulated undistributed surplus, the board of directors will draft a surplus distribution plan and submit it to the shareholders' meeting to resolve the distribution of dividends to shareholders.

The company's dividend distribution policy depends on the company's current and future investment environment, funding needs, domestic and foreign competition, capital budget and other factors, taking into account the interests of shareholders and the company's long-term financial plan. The amount of surplus to be distributed for the current year shall not be less than 30% of the accumulated distributable earnings as shareholder dividends. Shareholder dividends may be paid in cash or stocks, of which cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends.

Chapter 7 Supplementary Provisions

Article 20: The company may provide external guarantees.

Article 21: When the Company invests as a limited liability shareholder of another company, its total investment may exceed 40% of the Company's paid-in capital.

Article 22: The company’ s organizational regulations and service rules shall be separately formulated.

Article 23: Matters not stipulated in these Articles of Association shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act and other relevant laws.

Article 24: These Articles were established on April 9, 1986.

The 1st amendment was made on September 1, 1986.

The 2nd amendment was made on December 16, 1987.

The 3rd amendment was made on September 16, 1989.
The 4th amendment was made on November 2, 1989.
The 5th amendment was made on September 20, 1990.
The 6th amendment was made on July 25, 1992.
The 7th amendment was made on December 20, 1994.
The 8th amendment was made on January 7, 1997.
The 9th amendment was made on July 30, 1997.
The 10th amendment was made on November 18, 1997.
The 11th amendment was made on April 23, 1999.
The 12th amendment was made on December 4, 1999.
The 13th amendment was made on April 27, 2000.
The 14th amendment was made on June 14, 2001.
The 15th amendment was made on May 21, 2002.
The 16th amendment was made on May 27, 2003.
The 17th amendment was made on June 15, 2004.
The 18th amendment was made on June 10, 2005.
The 19th amendment was made on June 12, 2006.
The 20th amendment was made on June 13, 2007.
The 21st amendment was made on June 13, 2008.
The 22nd amendment was made on June 10, 2009.
The 23rd amendment was made on June 9, 2010.
The 24th amendment was made on June 9, 2011.
The 25th amendment was made on June 18, 2012.
The 26th amendment was made on June 17, 2014.
The 27th amendment was made on June 9, 2015.
The 28th amendment was made on June 7, 2016.
The 29th amendment was made on June 7, 2017.
The 30th amendment was made on June 9, 2020.
The 31st amendment was made on June 9, 2023.
The 32nd amendment was made on February 24, 2025.
The 33rd amendment was made on June 11, 2025.
The 34th amendment was made on June 8, 2026.

GLOBAL VIEW CO., LTD.
Chairman: HUANG YU FENG

Appendix II

GLOBAL VIEW CO., LTD.

Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings

Article 1: The rules of procedure of the Company’ s shareholders’ meeting shall be governed by these rules, unless otherwise provided by laws or articles of association.

Article 2: The company shall specify in the meeting notice the time and place of registration of shareholders, solicitors, and entrusted agents (hereinafter referred to as shareholders), as well as other matters that should be noted.

Shareholder registration shall open at least thirty minutes before the meeting begins. The registration area shall be clearly marked and staffed by sufficient qualified personnel. For a meeting held by video conference, check-in on the video conferencing platform shall open at least thirty minutes before the meeting begins. Shareholders who complete check-in shall be deemed to have attended in person.

Shareholders should attend the shareholders' meeting with their attendance certificate, attendance sign-in card or other attendance certificates. The company shall not arbitrarily add any additional requirements to the supporting documents for shareholders' attendance; solicitors who are soliciting power of attorney should bring their identification documents for verification.

The company should set up a signature book for shareholders to sign in, or have shareholders present to sign in on their behalf by handing in a sign-in card.

The Company shall provide attending shareholders with the meeting handbook, annual report, attendance certificate, speaking slips, voting ballots and other meeting materials. Election ballots shall also be provided if directors are to be elected.

When the government or legal entity is a shareholder, the number of representatives attending the shareholders' meeting is not limited to one person. When a legal person is entrusted to attend a shareholders' meeting, only one representative may be appointed to attend.

If the shareholders' meeting is held via video conference, shareholders who wish to attend via video conference should register with the company two days before the shareholders' meeting.

If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the company should upload the procedure manual, annual report and other relevant materials to the shareholders' meeting video conference platform at least thirty minutes before the meeting starts, and continue to disclose them until the end of the meeting.

Article 2-1: When a company convenes a video conference of shareholders, the following matters shall be stated in the notice of shareholders’ meeting:

1. Methods for shareholders to participate in video conferences and exercise their rights.

2. The method for handling obstacles to the video conferencing platform or video participation due to natural disasters, accidents or other force majeure events, including at least the following matters:

(1) The time when the meeting must be postponed or continued due to the occurrence of previously opened obstacles that cannot be ruled out, and the date when the meeting must be postponed or continued.

(2) Shareholders who have not registered to participate in the original shareholders' meeting via video conference are not allowed to participate in the postponed or continued meeting.

(3) A video-assisted shareholders' meeting is convened. If the video conference cannot be continued and the total number of shares present reaches the legal quota for the shareholders'

meeting after deducting the number of shares attending the shareholders' meeting via video conferencing, the shareholders' meeting shall continue. Shareholders participating via video conferencing shall count their attendance numbers into the total number of shares attended. All resolutions of the shareholders' meeting will be deemed to have abstained.

(4) How to handle situations where the results of all motions have been announced but no provisional motions have been made.

3. Convene a video conference of shareholders and specify the appropriate alternative measures for shareholders who would have difficulty participating via video conference.

Article 3: Unless otherwise provided by law, shareholders' meetings shall be convened by the Board of Directors. Unless otherwise provided by the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, a meeting held by video conference must be authorized by the Articles of Association and approved by a Board resolution. A virtual-only shareholders' meeting requires approval by a majority of the directors present at a Board meeting attended by at least two-thirds of all directors.

Changes in the method of convening the company's shareholders' meeting shall be subject to resolution by the board of directors, and shall be made no later than before the notice of the shareholders' meeting is sent.

At least thirty days before an annual shareholders' meeting or fifteen days before a special shareholders' meeting, the Company shall prepare electronic files of the meeting notice, proxy form, the subjects and explanations of proposals, including ratification items, discussion items and the election or removal of directors, the meeting handbook, and supplementary meeting materials, and upload them to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS). At least fifteen days before the meeting, the Company shall prepare the meeting handbook and supplementary materials for shareholders to review at any time and make them available at the Company and its appointed professional share transfer agent.

The company shall provide shareholders with the procedure manual and meeting supplementary information mentioned in the preceding paragraph in the following manner on the day of the shareholders’ meeting:

1. For an in-person shareholders' meeting, the meeting handbook and supplementary meeting materials shall be distributed at the meeting venue.

2. When convening a video-assisted shareholders' meeting, it should be distributed on-site at the shareholders' meeting and transmitted to the video conference platform as an electronic file.

3. When convening a video conference of shareholders, electronic files should be sent to the video conferencing platform.

Notices and announcements shall specify the reasons for the convening; notifications may be made electronically with the consent of the counterparty.

The election or removal of directors, change of articles of association, capital reduction, application for cessation of public issuance, non-competition of directors, transfer of surplus to capital increase, transfer of reserves to capital increase, company dissolution, merger, division, or matters specified in Article 185, Paragraph 1 of the Company Act, Article 26-1, Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, Article 56-1 and Article 60-2 of the Guidelines for the Issuer's Raising and Issuance of Securities, shall be listed and explained in the main content of the convening reasons, and shall not be proposed as a temporary motion.

The reason for the convening of the shareholders' meeting has stated the comprehensive re-election of directors and the date of taking office. After the re-election of the shareholders' meeting is completed, the date of taking office shall not be changed by temporary motion or other means at the same meeting.

Shareholders holding at least 1% of the total issued shares may submit one proposal for an annual shareholders' meeting. If a shareholder submits more than one proposal, none will be included in the agenda. The Board may exclude a proposal that falls within any of the circumstances specified in Article 172-1, paragraph 4 of the Company Act. Shareholders may also submit an advisory proposal to encourage the Company to promote public interests or fulfill its social responsibilities. Such a proposal is subject to the one-proposal limit and the procedures under Article 172-1 of the Company Act; if more than one proposal is submitted, none will be included in the agenda.

The company shall announce the acceptance of shareholders' proposals, written or electronic acceptance methods, acceptance locations and acceptance periods before the stock transfer closure date before the regular shareholders' meeting; the acceptance period shall not be less than ten days.

Proposals proposed by shareholders should be limited to 300 words. If the proposal exceeds 300 words, the proposal will not be included in the motion. Proposing shareholders should attend regular shareholders' meetings in person or by proxy and participate in the discussion of the motion.

The company shall notify the proposing shareholders of the handling results before the date of the shareholders' meeting notice, and list the proposals that comply with the provisions of this article in the meeting notice. For shareholder proposals that are not included in the proposal, the board of directors should explain the reasons for not being included in the shareholders' meeting.

Article 4: Attendance at shareholders' meetings shall be calculated based on shares. The number of shares in attendance is calculated based on the signature book or signed-in card and the number of shares registered on the video conferencing platform, plus the number of shares for which voting rights have been exercised in writing or electronically.

At the scheduled starting time, the Chairman shall call the meeting to order and announce the number of shares without voting rights and the number of shares represented at the meeting.

However, if shareholders representing more than half of the total number of issued shares are not present, the chairman may announce the postponement of the meeting. The number of postponements is limited to two times, and the total postponement time shall not exceed one hour. If the two postponements still do not result in the attendance of shareholders representing more than one-third of the total issued shares, the chairman shall announce the adjournment of the meeting; if the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the company shall also announce the adjournment of the meeting on the shareholders' meeting video conference platform.

If the amount in the preceding paragraph is still insufficient after being postponed for two times and shareholders representing more than one-third of the total number of issued shares are present, a tentative resolution may be made in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 175 of the Company Act, and the tentative resolution shall be notified to each shareholder to convene another shareholders' meeting within one month; if the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, shareholders who wish to attend by video conference must re-register with the company in accordance with Article 2.

Before the end of the current meeting, if the number of shares represented by the shareholders present reaches more than half of the total number of issued shares, the chairman may resubmit the tentative resolution to the shareholders' meeting for a vote in accordance with Article 174 of the Company Act. .

Article 5: The company's shareholders' meeting shall be held at the company's location or at a place that is convenient for shareholders to attend and suitable for holding shareholders'

meetings. The meeting shall not start earlier than 9 a.m. or later than 3 p.m. The venue and time of the meeting shall fully consider the opinions of independent directors.

When the Company convenes a video conference of shareholders, it is not subject to the restrictions on the venue mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 6: If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the board of directors, the chairman shall be the chairman. If the chairman takes leave or is unable to exercise his powers for any reason, the vice chairman shall act on his behalf. If there is no vice chairman or if the vice chairman also takes leave or is unable to exercise his powers for any reason, the chairman shall designate a managing director to act as his deputy. If there is no managing director, a director shall be appointed to act as his deputy. If the chairman of the board of directors fails to appoint an agent, the managing director or directors shall recommend a person to act as his deputy.

A managing director or director acting as Chairman under the preceding paragraph shall have held office for at least six months and shall be familiar with the Company's financial and business affairs. The same requirements apply to a representative of a corporate director acting as Chairman.

The shareholders' meeting convened by the board of directors should be presided over by the chairman of the board of directors in person, and should be attended by more than half of the directors and at least one representative from various functional committee members, and the attendance should be recorded in the minutes of the shareholders' meeting.

If the shareholders' meeting is convened by a convener other than the board of directors, the chairman shall be the convener. If there are two or more conveners, one person shall be elected from each other to serve.

The company may designate appointed lawyers, accountants or relevant personnel to attend the shareholders' meeting.

Article 7: Shareholders may issue a power of attorney issued by the company at each shareholders' meeting, stating the scope of authorization, and appoint an agent to attend the shareholders' meeting.

A shareholder can issue a power of attorney, and the power of attorney is limited to one person. It should be delivered to the company five days before the shareholders' meeting. If there are duplicate power of attorneys, the one delivered first shall prevail. However, this does not apply to those who declare to revoke the previous entrustment.

After a proxy form has been delivered to the Company, a shareholder wishing to attend in person or exercise voting rights in writing or electronically shall notify the Company in writing of the revocation of the proxy no later than two days before the meeting. If the revocation is received after that deadline, the votes cast by the proxy attending the meeting shall prevail.

After a proxy form has been delivered to the Company, a shareholder wishing to attend by video conference shall notify the Company in writing of the revocation of the proxy no later than two days before the meeting. If the revocation is received after that deadline, the votes cast by the proxy attending the meeting shall prevail.

Article 8: If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the board of directors, its agenda shall be set by the board of directors. Relevant motions (including temporary motions and amendments to original motions) shall be voted on case by case. The meeting shall be conducted in accordance with the scheduled agenda, and shall not be changed without resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

If the shareholders' meeting is convened by someone other than the board of directors who has the right to convene, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Before the agenda scheduled in the first two items (including temporary motions) has been concluded, the chairman shall not declare the meeting to adjourn without passing a resolution. If the chairman violates the rules of procedure and declares the meeting to be adjourned, other members of the board of directors shall promptly assist the shareholders present in accordance with legal procedures, and elect a person to serve as chairman with the consent of more than half of the voting rights of the shareholders present, and continue the meeting.

The chairman shall give full explanations and opportunities for discussion on proposals and amendments or temporary motions proposed by shareholders. When he believes that the resolution has reached a point where it can be voted on, he may announce the cessation of discussion, submit it to a vote, and arrange a sufficient time for voting.

Article 9: From the time shareholder registration begins, the Company shall make continuous and uninterrupted audio and video recordings of the registration process, the meeting proceedings, and the voting and vote-counting processes.

The recordings shall be retained for at least one year. If a shareholder brings an action under Article 189 of the Company Act, the recordings shall be retained until the conclusion of the proceedings.

If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the company should record and save the shareholders' registration, registration, check-in, questions, voting and company vote counting results, etc., and record and videotape the entire video conference continuously.

The company shall properly preserve the information and audio and video recordings mentioned in the preceding paragraph during its existence, and provide the audio and video recordings to those entrusted with the video conferencing business for preservation.

If the shareholders' meeting is held via video conference, the company should record and videotape the background operation interface of the video conference platform. .

Article 10: Before shareholders attend the meeting to speak, they must first fill in the speech note with the gist of the speech, the shareholder's account number (or attendance card number) and account name, and the chairman will determine the order in which he or she will speak. Shareholders who are present and only submit a speech note but do not speak will be deemed to have not spoken. If the content of the speech does not match the record on the speech note, the content of the speech shall prevail.

Article 11: Each shareholder may not speak more than twice on the same proposal without the consent of the chairman, and each time shall not exceed five minutes. However, if a shareholder's speech violates the regulations or exceeds the scope of the topic, the chairman may stop him from speaking.

When shareholders are present to speak, other shareholders may not interfere with their speeches except with the consent of the chairman and the shareholder who is speaking. Violators shall be stopped by the chairman.

When a legal person shareholder appoints two or more representatives to attend the shareholders' meeting, only one person may speak on the same proposal.

Article 12: After attending shareholders speak, the chairman may respond in person or by designating relevant personnel.

If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, shareholders participating in the video conference may ask questions in text on the video conference platform of the shareholders' meeting after the chairman announces the opening of the meeting and before announcing the adjournment of the meeting. The number of questions for each proposal shall not exceed two times, and each time is limited to 200 words. The provisions of Articles 10 to 11 do not apply.

If the question in the preceding paragraph does not violate the regulations or exceed the scope of the proposal, it is advisable to disclose the question on the video conference platform of the shareholders' meeting to make it known to the public.

Article 13: Voting at the shareholders' meeting shall be based on shares.

According to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, the number of shares held by shareholders without voting rights shall not be included in the total number of issued shares.

Shareholders who have their own interests in matters at the meeting that may harm the interests of the company are not allowed to participate in the voting, and are not allowed to exercise their voting rights on behalf of other shareholders.

The number of shares for which voting rights cannot be exercised in the preceding paragraph shall not be included in the number of voting rights of shareholders present.

Except for trust enterprises or stock agencies approved by the securities regulatory authority, when one person is entrusted by two or more shareholders at the same time, the voting rights of the agent shall not exceed 3% of the total voting rights of the issued shares. If it exceeds, the excess voting rights will not be counted.

Article 14: Each shareholder has one voting right per share; however, this does not apply to those who are subject to restrictions or have no voting rights as listed in Paragraph 2 of Article 179 of the Company Act.

When the company convenes a shareholders' meeting, it shall exercise its voting rights electronically and may exercise its voting rights in writing; when it exercises its voting rights in writing or electronically, the method of exercise shall be stated in the notice of convening the shareholders' meeting. Shareholders who exercise their voting rights in writing or electronically are deemed to have attended the shareholders' meeting in person. However, temporary motions and amendments to the original motion at the shareholders' meeting will be deemed as abstentions, so the company should avoid proposing temporary motions and amendments to the original motion.

A shareholder exercising voting rights in writing or electronically shall deliver the voting instructions to the Company no later than two days before the meeting. If duplicate instructions are received, the first received shall prevail, unless a declaration is made revoking the earlier instructions.

After a shareholder has exercised his voting rights in writing or electronically, if he wishes to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or by video conference, he should revoke the expression of intention to exercise his voting rights in the preceding paragraph two days before the shareholders' meeting in the same manner as for the exercise of voting rights; if the cancellation is late, the voting rights exercised in writing or electronically shall prevail. If the voting rights are exercised in writing or electronically and a proxy is entrusted to attend the shareholders' meeting with a power of attorney, the voting rights exercised by the entrusted proxy shall prevail.

Article 15: Unless otherwise provided by the Company Act or the Company's Articles of Association, a proposal shall be approved by a majority of the voting rights represented by shareholders present. Before voting on each proposal, the Chairman or a designated person shall announce the total voting rights represented at the meeting. Shareholders shall vote on each proposal separately, and the results of votes for, against and abstaining shall be entered into the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) on the day of the shareholders' meeting.

When there are amendments or substitutions to the same motion, the chairman shall determine the order of voting based on the original motion. If one of the motions has been passed, the other motions will be deemed to have been rejected and will not need to be voted on again.

Vote scrutineers and vote counters shall be designated by the Chairman. Scrutineers shall be shareholders, except for independent scrutineers.

For a director election in which the number of candidates exceeds the number of seats to be filled, a proposal to remove directors, or a proposal under Articles 185 or 316 of the Company Act, Articles 18, 27, 29 or 35 of the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act, or Article 24, paragraph 2, subparagraph 1 or Article 26, paragraph 2, subparagraph 1 of the Financial Holding Company Act, the Chairman should appoint a lawyer, certified public accountant or notary public as an independent scrutineer.

A person appointed under the preceding paragraph shall not be responsible for administering the voting procedures and shall not be a director, manager or employee of the Company or an affiliated enterprise.

Scrutineers shall supervise voting and vote counting and sign the election results tally.

If an independent scrutineer is appointed by the Chairman, the name and title of the scrutineer shall be recorded in the meeting minutes.

The counting of votes for shareholders' meetings or election proposals shall be conducted in a public place at the shareholders' meeting, and after the vote counting is completed, the voting results, including the statistical weights, shall be announced on the spot and recorded. The company convenes a video conference of shareholders. Shareholders who participate in the video conference should vote on various proposals and election proposals through the video conferencing platform after the chairman announces the meeting. The voting should be completed before the chairman announces the end of voting. Those who exceed the time limit will be deemed to have abstained from voting.

If the shareholders' meeting is held via video conference, the votes should be counted in one go and the voting and election results should be announced after the chairman announces the end of the voting.

When the company convenes a video-assisted shareholders' meeting, shareholders who have registered to attend the shareholders' meeting via video conference in accordance with Article 2 and wish to attend the physical shareholders' meeting in person should cancel their registration in the same manner as the registration two days before the shareholders' meeting; if the cancellation is overdue, they can only attend the shareholders' meeting via video conference.

Those who exercise their voting rights in writing or electronically, do not revoke their expression of intention, and participate in the shareholders' meeting via video conference, may no longer exercise their voting rights on the original motion, propose amendments to the original motion, or exercise voting rights on amendments to the original motion, except for temporary motions. .

Article 16: The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in minutes, signed or sealed by the chairman, and the minutes shall be distributed to all shareholders within 20 days after the meeting. The production and distribution of minutes can be done electronically.

The company may distribute the minutes of proceedings mentioned in the preceding paragraph by inputting announcements into the Market Observation Post System (MOPS).

The minutes of the meeting should be accurately recorded according to the year, month, day, venue, name of the chairman, resolution method, essentials of the proceedings and voting results (including statistical weights). When there is an election of directors, the number of votes obtained by each candidate should be disclosed. It should be kept permanently during the existence of the company.

For a shareholders' meeting held by video conference, the minutes shall also record the start and end times, the meeting format, the names of the Chairman and the minute-taker, and the

measures taken and circumstances involved in handling interruptions to the video conferencing platform or participation caused by natural disasters, incidents or other force majeure events.

For a virtual-only shareholders' meeting, the minutes shall also record the alternative measures provided by the Company to shareholders who have difficulty participating by video conference.

Article 17: Personnel handling shareholder meetings should wear identification cards or armbands.

The chairman may direct pickets or security personnel to help maintain order at the venue. When pickets or security personnel are present to help maintain order, they should wear a "Picket" armband or identification card.

If the venue is equipped with amplification equipment, the chairman may stop shareholders from speaking using equipment other than those provided by the company.

If a shareholder violates the rules of procedure and disobeys the chairman's correction and obstructs the progress of the meeting, if he refuses to comply after being stopped, the chairman may order pickets or security personnel to ask him to leave the meeting place.

Article 18: When a meeting is in progress, the chairman may declare a break at his discretion. When force majeure occurs, the chairman may decide to suspend the meeting temporarily and announce the continuation of the meeting according to the circumstances.

If the agenda scheduled by the shareholders' meeting is not concluded before the proceedings (including temporary motions) are concluded, and the meeting venue cannot be used anymore, the shareholders' meeting may decide to find another venue to continue the meeting.

The shareholders' meeting may resolve to postpone or continue the meeting within five days in accordance with Article 182 of the Company Act.

Article 19: The number of shares acquired by solicitors, the number of shares represented by entrusted agents, and the number of shares attended by shareholders in written or electronic form, the company shall prepare a statistical table in accordance with the prescribed format on the day of the shareholders' meeting, and clearly disclose it in the shareholders' meeting venue; if the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the company shall upload the aforementioned information to the shareholders' meeting video conference platform at least 30 minutes before the start of the meeting, and continue to disclose it until the end of the meeting.

When the company holds a video conference of shareholders and announces the meeting, the total number of shares of shareholders attending should be disclosed on the video conference platform. The same applies if the total number of shares and voting rights of shareholders present are calculated during the meeting.

If any matters resolved at the shareholders' meeting are significant information stipulated by law or the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation, the company shall transmit the content to the Public Information Observation Station within the specified time.

Article 20: When the shareholders' meeting elects directors, it shall be conducted in accordance with the relevant election standards set by the company, and the election results shall be announced on the spot, including the list of elected directors and their voting rights, and the list of unsuccessful directors and their voting rights.

The election ballots shall be sealed and signed by the scrutineers and properly retained for at least one year. If a shareholder brings an action under Article 189 of the Company Act, the ballots shall be retained until the conclusion of the proceedings.

Article 21: If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the company shall immediately disclose the voting results of each proposal and the election results on the shareholders' meeting video conference platform in accordance with regulations after the voting

ends, and shall continue to disclose the results for at least fifteen minutes after the chairman announces the adjournment of the meeting.

Article 22: When the company convenes a video conference of shareholders, the chairman and the record-keeper shall be at the same place in the country, and the chairman shall announce the address of the place during the meeting.

Article 23: If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the company may provide shareholders with a simple connection test before the meeting, and provide relevant services immediately before and during the meeting to assist in solving technical communication problems.

At the opening of a shareholders' meeting held by video conference, the Chairman shall also announce how the meeting will be postponed or reconvened if, before adjournment, an interruption to the video conferencing platform or participation caused by a natural disaster, incident or other force majeure event continues for 30 minutes or more. Except in the circumstances specified in Article 44-20, paragraph 4 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, the postponed or reconvened meeting shall be held within five days, and Article 182 of the Company Act shall not apply.

If a meeting that should be postponed or continued as specified in the preceding paragraph occurs, shareholders who have not registered to participate in the original shareholders' meeting via video conference shall not participate in the postponed or continued meeting.

If the meeting is postponed or reconvened under paragraph 2, the shares represented and the voting and election rights exercised at the original meeting by shareholders who had registered and checked in for video participation, but do not attend the postponed or reconvened meeting, shall be included in the total shares represented and voting and election rights at the postponed or reconvened meeting.

When a meeting is postponed or reconvened under paragraph 2, proposals for which voting and vote counting have been completed and voting results or the list of elected directors have been announced need not be discussed or voted on again.

The company convenes a video-assisted shareholders' meeting and when the video meeting cannot be continued as specified in Paragraph 2, if the total number of shares present still reaches the legal quota for a shareholders' meeting after deducting the number of shares attending the shareholders' meeting via video conference, the shareholders' meeting shall continue without the need to postpone or continue the meeting in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2.

In the event that the meeting as specified in the preceding paragraph occurs and the meeting should continue, shareholders who participate in the shareholders' meeting via video conference shall count the number of shares they attend as part of the total number of shares held by the shareholders present, but all resolutions of the shareholders' meeting will be deemed to have abstained from voting.

If the Company postpones or reconvenes a meeting under paragraph 2, the preparatory procedures specified in Article 44-20, paragraph 7 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies shall be completed by reference to the original meeting date and the applicable provisions.

The periods specified in the latter part of Article 12 and Article 13, paragraph 3 of the Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies, and in Article 44-5, paragraph 2, Article 44-15, and Article 44-17, paragraph 1 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies shall be calculated by reference to the date of the postponed or reconvened meeting under paragraph 2.

Article 24: When the company convenes a video conference of shareholders, it shall provide appropriate alternative measures for shareholders who have difficulty attending the meeting via video conference.

Article 25: These rules shall come into effect after being approved by the shareholders' meeting, and the same shall apply when amended.

These rules were established on April 23, 1999

First revised on May 21, 2002

Second revision on June 12, 2006

The third revision was on June 13, 2007

The fourth revision was on June 18, 2012

The fifth revision on June 9, 2020

The sixth revision on July 22, 2021

The seventh revision on June 9, 2023

The eighth revision was on June 8, 2026.

Appendix III

Directors' Shareholdings

1. The paid-in capital of the Company is NT$662,245,380, divided into 66,224,538 issued shares.

2. Pursuant to Article 26 of the Securities and Exchange Act and the Rules and Review Procedures for Director and Supervisor Share Ownership Ratios at Public Companies, because the Company has three independent directors, the minimum aggregate shareholding required of the other directors is reduced to 80% of the otherwise applicable requirement. The minimum aggregate shareholding required of all directors is therefore 5,297,963 shares.

3. Individual and aggregate directors' shareholdings recorded in the shareholders' register as of the book-closure date, October 8, 2026, are shown in the table below.

Title	Name	Shares Held	Shareholding (%)
Chairman	JU TAI Capital Co., Ltd. Representative: HUANG YU FENG	1,469,000	2.22%
Director	JU TAI Capital Co., Ltd. Representative: HUANG WEI LUN	1,469,000	2.22%
Director	JU TAI Capital Co., Ltd. Representative: HUANG TING YANG	1,469,000	2.22%
Director	JU TAI Capital Co., Ltd. Representative: HSIEH CHIU HUI	1,469,000	2.22%
Independent Director	YANG YEH CHENG	0	0%
Independent Director	CHEN TING CHENG	0	0%
Independent Director	KUO CHE NAN	0	0%
	All Directors	1,469,000	2.22%
	All Directors (excluding Independent Directors)	1,469,000	2.22%