

Radium Life Tech Co., Ltd.

Code of Corporate Governance Practices

Chapter 1. General Provisions

Article 1

The Code of Corporate Governance Practices is hereby established for the Company with reference to the Code of Corporate Governance Practices for Listed Companies jointly established by the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (TWSE) and the Taipei Exchange (TPEX).

The Company shall establish an effective corporate governance structure and disclose it on the Market Observation Post System (MOPS).

Article 2

The Company shall establish a corporate governance system in addition to complying with relevant laws, regulations, articles of incorporation, contracts signed with the TWSE or TPEX, and other relevant regulations, shall follow the following principles:

- (1) To protect the rights and interests of shareholders.
- (2) To strengthen the functions of the Board of Directors.
- (3) To respect the rights and interests of interested parties.
- (4) To enhance the transparency of information.

Article 3

The Company shall design and implement an internal control system in accordance with the provisions of the Guidelines Governing the Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies, taking into account the overall operations of the Company and its subsidiaries, and shall review the system from time to time in response to changes in the Company's internal and external environment to ensure that the system is designed and implemented in an effective manner.

In addition to the Company's self-assessment of the internal control system, the Board of Directors and management shall review the results of each department's self-assessment at least annually and review the audit reports of the audit unit on a quarterly basis, and the Audit Committee shall take note of and monitor the same.

The Company should establish a communication channel and mechanism between the Audit Committee and the head of internal audit.

The Directors shall regularly discuss with the internal auditors on the review of deficiencies in the internal control system, and shall keep records, track and implement improvements, and report to the Board.

The Company's management should attach importance to the internal audit unit and personnel and provide them with sufficient authority to ensure that the internal control system is checked and evaluated for deficiencies and to measure the efficiency of operations, so as to ensure that the system is continuously and effectively implemented and to assist the Board and the management in fulfilling their responsibilities and to further implement the corporate governance system.

The appointment, evaluation and remuneration of the Company's internal auditors shall be submitted to the Board of Directors or signed by the Head of Audit for the approval of the Chairman.

Article 3-1

The Company shall designate a corporate governance officer in accordance with the regulations of the competent authority as the highest officer in charge of corporate governance-related matters. The officer shall be qualified to practice as a lawyer or accountant or shall have been engaged in legal, legal compliance, internal audit, finance, stock affairs or corporate governance-related affairs units in securities, financial or futures-related institutions or public companies for at least three years. The Company has also established a corporate governance team to handle corporate governance-related matters.

Chapter 2 Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests

Section 1. Encouraging Shareholders to Participate in Corporate Governance

Article 4

The Company's corporate governance system shall be implemented with the paramount objective of protecting the interests of shareholders and treating all shareholders fairly.

The Company shall establish a system of corporate governance that ensures that shareholders have the right to be fully informed, participate and decide on major corporate issues.

Article 5

The Company shall convene a general meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act and relevant laws and regulations and shall establish comprehensive rules of procedure, and shall act in accordance with the rules of procedure on matters that should be resolved by the general meeting.

Resolutions of the Company's general meetings shall be in accordance with the laws and regulations and the Company's Articles of Association.

Article 6

The Board of Directors of the Company shall properly arrange the topics and procedures of shareholders' meetings, establish the principles and procedures for the nomination of directors and proposals for shareholders' meetings, and appropriately handle the motions submitted by shareholders in accordance with the law; arrange a convenient venue for shareholders' meetings, with sufficient time allowed and sufficient numbers of suitable personnel assigned to handle attendance registrations, and shall not arbitrarily require additional documents to be provided in support of shareholders' attendance. Reasonable time shall be allowed for the discussion of all questions and the shareholders shall be given an opportunity to speak as appropriate.

The chairman of the board of directors shall preside in person at the shareholders' meetings convened by the board of directors, and a majority of the directors (including at least one independent director) and the convener of the audit committee shall be present in person, and at least one member of the functional committee shall be present to represent the board of directors, and the attendance shall be recorded in the minutes of the shareholders' meetings.

Article 7

The Company shall encourage shareholders to participate in the governance of the Company and shall appoint a professional shareholder's representative to conduct the affairs of the shareholders' meeting so that the meeting can be held in a legal, effective

and safe manner. The Company shall increase the attendance of shareholders at general meetings through various means and channels, and shall make full use of technological means of information disclosure, and shall adopt electronic voting in order to ensure that shareholders can exercise their shareholder rights at general meetings in accordance with the law.

The Company is advised to refrain from proposing ad hoc motions and amendments to original motions at general meetings.

It is advisable for the Company is advised to arrange for their shareholders to vote on each separate proposal in the shareholders meeting agenda, and following conclusion of the meeting, to enter the voting results the same day, namely the numbers of votes cast for and against and the number of abstentions, on the Market Observation Post System.

Article 8

The Company shall record the year, month, day, place, name of the chairman and method of resolution of the meeting in the minutes of the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the Company Law and relevant laws and regulations, and shall record the main points of the proceedings and the results thereof. The election of directors shall be by ballot and the number of directors elected shall be stated.

The minutes of the meetings of the shareholders shall be kept permanently and properly during the existence of the Company and shall be fully disclosed if the Company has a website.

Article 9

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

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

Article 10

The Company shall attach importance to the right of shareholders to be informed and shall comply with the relevant regulations on information disclosure by providing information on the Company's finances, operations, insider shareholdings and corporate governance to shareholders on a regular and timely basis through the Market Observation Post System (MOPS), or the website set up by the Company.

In order to protect the rights of shareholders and to implement equal treatment of shareholders, the Company shall establish internal regulations to prohibit insiders from trading marketable securities using non-public information in the market.

The aforementioned regulation shall include the control of stock trading by the Company's insiders from the date they are informed of the Company's financial reports or related results.

Article 11

Shareholders shall have the right to share in the earnings of the Company. In order to ensure the shareholders' investment interests, the shareholders' meeting may, in accordance with Article 184 of the Company Act, inspect the report of the Audit Committee prepared by the Board of Directors and resolve on the distribution of earnings or the appropriation of losses. The shareholders' meeting may elect an inspector to perform the foregoing inspection.

In accordance with Article 245 of the Company Act, shareholders may request the court to appoint an inspector to inspect the Company's business accounts and, property, specific matters, and specific transaction documents and records.

The Board of Directors and the manager of the Company shall cooperate fully with the first two inspections and shall not circumvent, obstruct or refuse to do so.

Article 12

The Company shall conduct significant financial operations such as acquisition or disposal of assets, lending of funds and endorsement of guarantees in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, and shall establish relevant operating procedures and submit them to the shareholders' meeting for approval in order to protect the rights and interests of shareholders.

In the event of a merger or public acquisition, the Company shall pay attention to the fairness and reasonableness of the merger or public acquisition plan and transaction, as well as to the disclosure of information and the soundness of the subsequent financial structure of the Company, in addition to the relevant laws and regulations.

The Company's personnel handling the aforementioned matters shall pay attention to conflict of interest and recusal.

Article 13

In order to ensure the rights and interests of shareholders, the Company shall have personnel responsible for the proper handling of shareholders' proposals, doubts and disputes.

In the event that a resolution of the Company's shareholders' meeting or board of directors' meeting violates the law or the Articles of Incorporation, or a director or manager performs his or her duties in violation of the law or the Articles of Incorporation, resulting in damage to shareholders' rights and interests, the Company shall appropriately handle any litigation brought by shareholders in accordance with the law.

The Company shall establish internal operating procedures to properly handle the first two matters, keep written records for reference, and incorporate them into its internal control system.

Section 2 Corporate Governance Relationship between the Company and its Affiliates

Article 14

The objectives, authority and responsibility for the management of personnel, assets and finances between the Company and its affiliates shall be clarified, and risk assessment shall be accurately implemented and appropriate firewalls established.

Article 15

Except as otherwise provided by law, the Company's managers shall not be interlocked with the managers of affiliated companies.

Directors shall explain to the shareholders' meeting the material details of their acts for themselves or for others within the scope of business of the Company and obtain their

approval.

Article 16

The Company shall establish sound financial, business and accounting management objectives and systems in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, and shall properly conduct comprehensive risk assessments with its affiliates regarding major banks, customers and suppliers, and implement necessary control mechanisms to reduce credit risk.

Article 17

The Company shall, in accordance with the principle of fairness and reasonableness, establish written rules and regulations for financial operations between the Company and its affiliates. The price terms and payment methods shall be clearly defined for contractual matters and unconventional transactions shall be eliminated.

Transactions or contracts between the Company and its related parties and shareholders shall also be conducted in accordance with the foregoing principles, and transfer of benefits shall be strictly prohibited.

Article 18

Corporate shareholders who have control over the Company shall comply with the following matters.

1. They shall have an obligation of good faith to other shareholders and shall not directly or indirectly cause the Company to operate in a manner that is inconsistent with business practices or otherwise unprofitable.
2. Representatives shall follow the rules and regulations set by the Company for the exercise of rights and participation in resolutions, exercise their voting rights at shareholders' meetings in good faith and in the best interests of all shareholders, and exercise their duties of loyalty and care as directors.
3. The nomination of directors shall be made in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and the Company's Articles of Association, and shall not exceed the terms of reference of the shareholders' meeting and the Board of Directors.
4. They shall not interfere with the Company's decisions or hinder its business activities.
5. The Company shall not restrict or hinder the production and operation of the Company by unfair competition, such as monopolizing procurement or blocking sales channels.
6. The legal representative appointed for the purpose of being elected as a director shall meet the professional qualifications required by the Company and shall not be arbitrarily reassigned.

Article 19

The Company shall keep a list of the major shareholders and the controllers of the major shareholders who hold a greater proportion of the shares and can effectively control the Company.

The Company shall periodically disclose any pledge, increase or decrease in the shares of the Company by shareholders holding more than ten percent of the shares, or any other significant events that may cause changes in the shares, so that other shareholders may monitor them.

The major shareholders referred to in the first paragraph shall be those shareholders whose shareholding percentage is at least 5% or those whose shareholding percentage is among the top ten, but the Company may set a lower shareholding percentage based on their actual control of the Company's shareholding.

Chapter 3 - Enhancing the Functions of the Board of Directors

Section 1 Structure of the Board of Directors

Article 20

The Board of Directors of the Company shall direct the Company's strategies, supervise the management, and be responsible to the Company and its shareholders. The practices and arrangements of the Company's corporate governance system shall ensure that the Board of Directors shall exercise its powers and functions in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Articles of Incorporation, or the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting.

The Board of Directors of the Company shall be structured in such a way as to determine the appropriate number of directors with five or more members, taking into account the scale of the Company's operations and development and the shareholdings of its major shareholders, and taking into account practical operational needs.

The composition of the Board of Directors shall take into account diversity, and shall formulate an appropriate diversity policy with regard to its operation, business model and development needs, which shall include but not be limited to the following two major criteria:

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

Board members should generally possess the knowledge, skills and qualities necessary to carry out their duties. In order to achieve the desired objectives of corporate governance, the Board as a whole should possess the following competencies:

1. Operational judgement.
2. Accounting and financial analysis skills.
3. Management skills.
4. Crisis management skills.
5. Industrial knowledge.
6. International market perspective.
7. Leadership skills.
8. Decision-making ability.

Article 21

The Company shall establish fair, just and open procedures for the election of directors in accordance with the principles of protection of shareholders' rights and interests and fair treatment of shareholders, and encourage the participation of shareholders, and shall adopt a cumulative voting system in accordance with the Company Law to fully reflect the views of shareholders.

Unless approved by the competent authority, more than half of the directors of the Company shall be directors and shall not be related to each other as spouses or second cousins.

If, for any reason, the number of directors is less than five, the Company shall hold a by-election at the most recent shareholders' meeting. However, if the number of directors' vacancies reaches one-third of the number of seats stipulated in the Articles, the Company shall convene an interim shareholders' meeting within 60 days from the date of occurrence of the fact to hold a by-election.

The total shareholding of all directors of the Company shall be in accordance with

the provisions of the Act, and the restrictions on the transfer of shares, the creation or release of pledges and changes in the shares of each director shall be in accordance with the relevant regulations, and all information shall be fully disclosed.

Article 22

The Company shall specify in its articles of incorporation in accordance with the laws and regulations of the competent authorities that it adopts the candidate nomination system for elections of directors, carefully review the qualifications of a nominated candidate and the existence of any other matters set forth in Article 30 of the Company Act, and act in accordance with Article 192-1 of the Company Act.

Article 23

The duties of the Chairman and the President of the Company shall be clearly delineated. Where a functional committee is established, its powers and functions shall be clearly assigned.

Section 2 Independent Directorship

Article 24

The Company shall have not less than three independent directors and not less than one-fifth of the number of directors in accordance with the Articles of Association.

The independent directors shall possess professional knowledge, their shareholdings shall be limited and shall be governed by relevant laws and regulations, and they shall remain independent in the execution of their business and shall not have direct or indirect interests with the Company.

If the Company and its group companies and organizations and other companies and their group companies and organizations nominate each other's directors, supervisors or managers as candidates for independent directorship, the Company shall disclose such nominations at the time they are accepted and shall state the suitability of such candidates for independent directorship. If elected as an independent director, the number of rights to be elected shall be disclosed.

The aforementioned group companies or organizations include subsidiaries of the Company, consortia with direct or indirect contributions of more than 50% of their funds, and other institutions or legal entities with substantial control.

Independent and non-independent directors shall not change their status during their tenure of office.

The professional qualifications, restrictions on shareholding and concurrent employment, determination of independence, method of nomination and other matters to be complied with by independent directors shall be in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, the Regulations on the Establishment and Matters to be Complied with by Independent Directors of Public Companies, and the regulations of the TWSE.

Article 25

In accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company shall submit the following matters to the Board of Directors for resolution; if the independent directors have any dissenting views or reservations, they shall state them in the minutes of the Board of Directors' meeting.

1. To establish or amend the internal control system in accordance with Article 14-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act.
2. To establish or amend procedures for handling significant financial operations

involving the acquisition or disposal of assets, derivative transactions, lending of funds to others, endorsement or provision of guarantees for others, in accordance with Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

3. Matters in which the directors have a personal interest.
4. Significant asset or derivative transactions.
5. Significant loans, endorsements or guarantees of funds.
6. The raising, issuance or private placement of marketable securities of an equity nature.
7. The appointment, dismissal or remuneration of a certified public accountant.
8. Appointment or removal of financial, accounting or internal audit officers.
9. Other important matters as prescribed by the competent authorities.

Article 26

The Company shall specify the scope of responsibilities of the independent directors and the related human and material resources to be allocated to the exercise of such responsibilities. Neither the Company nor any other member of the Board of Directors shall obstruct, refuse or circumvent an independent director in the performance of his or her duties.

The Company shall specify the remuneration of the Directors in the Articles of Association or by resolution of the shareholders' meeting. The remuneration of the Directors shall adequately reflect the performance of the individuals and the long-term business performance of the Company, and shall take into account the risks of the Company's operation. Independent directors may be remunerated at a reasonable rate different from that of ordinary directors.

Section 3 Audit Committee and Other Functional Committees

Article 27

The Board of Directors of the Company may establish audit, remuneration, nomination, risk management or other functional committees, taking into account the size of the Company, the nature of its business and the size of the Board of Directors, for the purpose of improving its supervisory functions and strengthening its management functions, and may establish environmental protection, corporate social responsibility or other committees based on the concept of corporate social responsibility and sustainable management.

The functional committees shall be accountable to the Board of Directors and shall submit their proposals to the Board of Directors for resolution. However, the Audit Committee shall exercise the powers and functions of a supervisor in accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

The functional committee shall establish its own rules and regulations, which shall be approved by the board of directors. The articles of association shall include the number of members of the committee, the term of office, the terms of reference, the rules of procedure, and the resources to be provided by the Company in exercising its powers and functions.

Article 28

The Company has established an audit committee consisting of all independent directors, the number of which shall not be less than three, one of whom shall be the convener and at least one of whom shall have accounting or financial expertise. The exercise of the powers and functions of the Audit Committee and its independent directors and related matters shall be governed by the Securities and Exchange Act, the

Rules Governing the Exercise of Powers and Functions by Audit Committees of Public Companies, and the regulations of the TWSE.

Article 29

The Company has established a Compensation Committee, with more than half of its members being independent directors; the professional qualifications of its members, the exercise of their powers and functions, the establishment of organizational rules and regulations, and related matters shall be governed by the "Regulations Governing the Establishment and Exercise of Powers and Functions of Compensation Committees of Companies Whose Stocks are Listed or Traded on Securities Firms' Business Premises".

Article 29-1

The Company shall establish a whistleblower channel and a whistleblower protection system; the receiving unit shall be independent, the files provided by the whistleblower shall be protected by encryption, access rights shall be appropriately restricted, and internal operating procedures shall be established and controlled by an internal control system.

Article 30

In order to enhance the quality of financial reporting, the Company shall establish a proxy for the head of accounting.

The former accounting officer's agent shall receive annual continuing education comparable to that of the accounting officer in order to strengthen the professional competence of the accounting officer's agent.

The accounting personnel related to the preparation of financial reports shall also take at least six hours of professional related courses each year, either through the Company's internal education and training or through professional courses offered by institutions for the further training of accounting officers.

The Company shall select a professional, responsible and independent certified public accountant to perform regular audits of the Company's financial position and internal controls. The Company shall review and improve the abnormalities or deficiencies identified and disclosed by the accountants in the course of audit and the specific suggestions for improvement or prevention of deficiencies, and shall establish a communication channel or mechanism between the Audit Committee and the certifying accountants, and shall establish internal operating procedures and incorporate them into the internal control system.

The Company shall regularly (at least once a year) evaluate the independence and suitability of the appointed accountants. If the Company has not replaced the accountant for seven consecutive years or if the accountant has been disciplined or if his or her independence has been compromised, the Company shall consider whether there is a need to replace the accountant and report the results of the assessment to the Board of Directors.

Article 31

The Company shall appoint professional and appropriate lawyers to provide appropriate legal advice to the Company, or to assist the Board of Directors and the management in enhancing their legal literacy, so as to prevent the Company and relevant personnel from violating the law and to facilitate the operation of corporate governance practices under the relevant legal framework and statutory procedures.

In the event of litigation or disputes between the directors or management and

shareholders in the execution of their business in accordance with the law, the Company shall appoint a lawyer to assist in accordance with the circumstances.

The Audit Committee or its independent directors may appoint lawyers, accountants or other professionals on behalf of the Company, at the Company's expense, to conduct such checks or provide such advice as may be necessary in connection with the exercise of their duties and responsibilities.

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

Article 32

The Board of Directors of the Company shall meet at least once every quarter and may be convened at any time in case of emergency. A meeting of the Board of Directors shall be convened by stating the reason for the convening, giving seven days' notice to the Directors, and providing sufficient information for the meeting, which shall be sent together with the notice of convening. If there is insufficient information for a meeting, the Directors shall have the right to request for additional information or to adjourn the meeting by resolution of the Board.

The Company has established "Regulations Governing Board Meetings", the main contents of its proceedings, operating procedures, matters to be included in the minutes, announcements and other matters to be complied with shall be governed by the Regulations Governing Board Meetings of Public Companies.

Article 33

Directors shall exercise a high degree of self-discipline and shall explain at the Board of Directors' meeting the important contents of their interests in relation to the motions listed in the Board of Directors' meeting if they have an interest in themselves or the legal entity they represent, and shall not participate in the discussion or vote if it is detrimental to the interests of the Company, and shall recuse themselves from the discussion or vote and shall not exercise their voting rights on behalf of other directors.

The recusal of a director shall be expressly set forth in the rules of the board of directors' meeting.

Article 34

When a board meeting is convened to consider any matter submitted to it pursuant to Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act, an independent director of a TWSE/TPEX listed company shall attend the board meeting in person, and may not be represented by a non-independent director via proxy. When an independent director has a dissenting or qualified opinion, it shall be noted in the minutes of the board of directors meeting; if the independent director cannot attend the board meeting in person to voice his or her dissenting or qualified opinion, he or she should provide a written opinion before the board meeting unless there are justifiable reasons for failure to do so, and the opinion shall be noted in the minutes of the board of directors meeting.

In any of the following circumstances, decisions made by the board of directors shall be noted in the meeting minutes, and in addition, publicly announced and filed on the MOPS two hours before the beginning of trading hours on the first business day after the date of the board meeting:

1. An independent director has a dissenting or qualified opinion which is on record or stated in a written statement.
2. The matter was not approved by the audit committee (if the company has set up an audit committee), but had the consent of more than two-thirds of all directors.

During a board meeting, managers from relevant departments who are not directors may, in view of the meeting agenda, sit in at the meetings, make reports on the current business conditions of the company and respond to inquiries raised by the directors. Where necessary, a CPA, legal counsel, or other professional may be invited to sit in at the meetings to assist the directors in understanding the conditions of the company for the purpose of adopting an appropriate resolution, provided that they shall leave the meeting when deliberation or voting takes place.

Article 35

The deliberators of the Board of Directors of the Company shall keep detailed records of the reports of the meetings and the summaries of the motions, methods and results of resolutions in accordance with the relevant regulations.

The minutes of the Board of Directors' meetings shall be signed or sealed by the chairman of the meeting and the recorder of the meeting, and shall be distributed to the Directors within 20 days after the meeting. The attendance book of the Board of Directors' meetings shall be part of the minutes and shall be included in the important records of the Company and shall be kept in a permanent and proper manner during the continuance of the Company.

The minutes of the Board of Directors' meetings shall be made, distributed and kept in electronic form.

The Company shall record or videotape the entire meeting of the Board of Directors for at least five years and retain such recordings in electronic form.

In the event of litigation relating to a resolution of the Board of Directors before the expiry of the aforementioned retention period, the relevant audio or video recordings shall be retained and the aforementioned provisions shall not apply.

If a board meeting is held by video conference, the audio and video recordings of the meeting shall be part of the minutes of the meeting and shall be retained permanently.

If a resolution of the board of directors violates the law, the articles of incorporation, or a resolution of the shareholders' meeting and causes damage to the Company, the directors who disagree shall be exempted from liability for compensation if they have records or written statements to prove their disagreement.

Article 36

The Company shall bring the following matters to the Board of Directors for discussion.

1. The Company's business plan.
2. The annual financial report and the semi-annual financial report. Except for the semi-annual financial reports which are not subject to audit and certification by an accountant as required by law.
3. The establishment or amendment of an internal control system in accordance with Article 14-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, and the assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control system.
4. Establishing or amending procedures for the acquisition or disposal of assets, engaging in derivative transactions, lending funds to others, endorsing or providing guarantees for others in accordance with the provisions of Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act.
5. The raising, issuance or private placement of marketable securities of an equity nature.
6. Performance evaluation and remuneration standards for managers.
7. The structure and system of remuneration of directors.
8. Appointment or removal of financial, accounting or internal audit officers.

9. Donations to related parties or significant donations to unrelated parties. However, donations of a public nature for emergency relief due to a major natural disaster may be submitted to the next Board of Directors for ratification.
10. Any matter required by Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act or any other law, regulation, or bylaw to be approved by resolution at a shareholders meeting or to be approved by resolution at a meeting of the board of directors, or any such significant matter as may be prescribed by the competent authority.

Except for the first item which should be brought up for discussion by the board of directors, if the board of directors authorizes the exercise of the board of directors' duties and powers during the period when the board of directors is not in session, in accordance with the provisions of the law or the articles of association, the level, content or matters of authorization shall be specific and clear, and no general authorization shall be granted.

Article 37

The Company shall clearly assign the resolutions of the Board of Directors to the appropriate executive units or personnel and require that they be implemented in accordance with the schedule and objectives of the plan, and at the same time include tracking and management to confirm the assessment of their implementation.

The Board of Directors shall keep a full grasp of the progress of implementation and report at the next meeting so that the Board of Directors can implement the management decisions.

Section V. Directors' Duty of Fidelity and Responsibility

Article 38

The members of the Board of Directors shall faithfully carry out their business and exercise their duties as good managers, and exercise their powers and duties with a high degree of self-discipline and prudence, and shall actually comply with the resolutions of the Board of Directors in the execution of the Company's business, except for matters that shall be resolved by the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the laws or the Articles of Association.

The Company shall establish a method and procedure for evaluating the performance of the Board of Directors. In addition to regular annual self- or peer evaluation of the Board of Directors and individual Directors, the Company may also appoint external professional organizations or other appropriate means to conduct performance evaluation.

A performance assessment of the board of directors shall include the following aspects, and appropriate assessment indicators shall be developed in consideration of the company's needs:

1. The degree of participation in the operation of the company.
2. Improving the quality of decision-making by the board of directors.
3. The composition and structure of the board of directors.
4. Selection and continuing education of directors.
5. Internal control.

The evaluation of the performance of board members (self or peers) should include the following components, with appropriate adjustments to take into account the needs of the company.

1. Mastery of the company's objectives and tasks.
2. Awareness of directors' responsibilities.
3. Participation in the operation of the company.

4. Internal relationship management and communication.
5. Professional and continuing education of the directors.
6. Internal control.

Performance evaluation of functional committees should include the following components, with appropriate adjustments to take into account the needs of the company.

1. The degree of participation in the operation of the company.
2. Awareness of the responsibilities of the functional committee.
3. Improving the quality of the functional committee's decision-making.
4. Composition and selection of functional committee members.
5. Internal control.

The Company shall report the results of the performance evaluation to the Board of Directors and use them as a reference for individual directors' remuneration and nomination for reappointment.

Article 39

If a resolution of the Board of Directors violates the laws and regulations or the Articles of Incorporation, and if a shareholder or independent director who has held shares for at least one year requests the Board of Directors to cease the execution of the resolution, the members of the Board of Directors shall promptly and appropriately deal with the matter or cease the execution of the relevant resolution.

If a member of the Board of Directors finds that the Company is in danger of being materially damaged, he or she shall act in accordance with the foregoing provisions and immediately report the matter to the Audit Committee or an independent member of the Audit Committee.

Article 40

The Company shall take out liability insurance for directors during their term of office in respect of their liability under the law for the execution of the scope of their business, in order to reduce and diversify the risk of material damage to the Company and its shareholders caused by the mistakes or negligent acts of directors.

After the Company has taken out or renewed a director's liability insurance policy, the Company shall submit a report to the latest Board of Directors' meeting on the amount of the liability insurance policy, the scope of coverage and the premium rate, and other important details of the liability insurance policy.

Article 41

Members of the Board of Directors are encouraged to continuously participate in further education courses covering topics related to corporate governance, such as finance, risk management, business, commerce, accounting, law, or corporate social responsibility, etc., offered by the institutions designated by the Implementation Points for Further Education for Directors and Supervisors of Listed Companies when they are newly appointed or during their term of office, and to instruct employees at all levels to enhance their professional and legal knowledge.

Chapter 4 Respect for the Rights and Interests of Stakeholders

Article 42

The Company shall maintain smooth communication channels with banks and other creditors, employees, consumers, suppliers, communities, or stakeholders of the Company, and respect and protect their legitimate rights and interests, and shall set up a

stakeholder area on the Company's website.

When the legitimate rights and interests of stakeholders are infringed upon, the Company shall handle the matter appropriately in good faith.

Article 43

The Company shall provide sufficient information to banks and other creditors to enable them to make judgments and decisions on the Company's operations and financial condition. When their legitimate rights and interests are infringed upon, the Company shall respond positively and in a courageous and responsible manner to provide creditors with appropriate means to obtain compensation.

Article 44

The Company shall establish communication channels for employees and encourage employees to communicate directly with the management and directors to appropriately reflect their opinions on the Company's operation and financial status or major decisions involving the interests of employees.

Article 45

The Company shall pay attention to issues such as consumer rights, community environmental protection and public welfare, and attach importance to the Company's social responsibility, while maintaining normal business development and maximizing shareholders' interests.

Chapter 5 Enhancing Information Transparency

Section 1. Enhancing Information Disclosure

Article 46

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

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

Article 47

In order to enhance the accuracy and timeliness of the disclosure of material information, the Company shall appoint a person who has a comprehensive understanding of the Company's financial and business affairs or can coordinate the provision of relevant information by various departments, and who can speak on behalf of the Company alone to the outside world as the Company's spokesperson and acting spokesperson.

The Company shall have an Acting Spokesperson who shall be able to speak on behalf of the Spokesperson alone when the Spokesperson is unable to perform his or her speaking duties.

In order to implement the spokesperson system, the Company shall specify a standardised procedure for making speeches and shall require management and employees to keep financial and business secrets and not to disseminate information arbitrarily.

In the event of any change in the spokesperson or the acting spokesperson, the information shall be disclosed immediately.

Article 48

The Company shall make use of the convenience of the Internet to set up a website to provide information and corporate governance information related to the Company's financial operations for the reference of shareholders and interested parties.

The aforementioned website shall be maintained by dedicated personnel, and the information listed shall be detailed and accurate and updated immediately to avoid any risk of misleading.

Article 49

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

Section 2 Disclosure of Corporate Governance Information

Article 50

The Company shall disclose and continuously update the following corporate governance information in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the regulations of the TWSE.

1. The structure and rules of corporate governance.
2. Shareholding structure and shareholders' rights (including specific dividend policy) of the Company.
3. The structure of the Board of Directors and the professionalism and independence of its members.
4. Duties of the Board of Directors and the Manager.
5. The composition, duties and independence of the Audit Committee.
6. Composition, duties and operation of the remuneration committee.
7. The remuneration paid to directors, general managers and deputy general managers in the last two years, an analysis of the total remuneration as a percentage of net profit after tax in the parent company only financial reports or individual financial reports, the policy, criteria and composition of remuneration payments, the procedures for determining remuneration and its relevance to operational performance and future risks. In exceptional circumstances, the remuneration of individual directors should also be disclosed.
8. the continuing education of directors.
9. The rights of stakeholders, their relationships, channels of redress, issues of concern and appropriate response mechanisms.
10. Details of the disclosure of information required by law.
11. The operation of corporate governance and the discrepancies between the Company's own Code of Corporate Governance and this Code and the reasons for such discrepancies.
12. Other information related to corporate governance.

The Company may disclose its specific plans and measures to improve corporate governance in an appropriate manner, depending on the actual implementation of corporate governance.

Chapter 6. Supplementary Provisions

Article 51

The Company shall keep abreast of the development of domestic and international corporate governance systems and review and improve the corporate governance system established by the Company in order to enhance the effectiveness of corporate governance.

Article 52

This Code shall be formulated and amended with the consent of the Board of Directors of the Company.

This Code was added on 13 January 2016.

The first amendment was made on 9 December 2020.