

Stock Code
3593

Logah Technology Corporation

2022 Annual Shareholders' Meeting

MEETING HANDBOOK (Translation)

Date: 9am, June 16, 2022

Venue: No. 15, Lane 62, Caigong 1st Road,
Zuoying District, Kaohsiung City
(The Company's Meeting Room No. 1)

Format: in-person

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Logah Technology Corporation

Procedure for 2022 Annual Shareholders' Meeting

One. Chair's call to order

Two. Chair's opening remarks

Three. Report items

Four. Ratification items

Five. Discussion items

Six. Extempore motion

Seven. Adjournment

Logah Technology Corporation

Agenda for 2022 Annual Shareholders' Meeting

- I. Chair's call to order (reporting on the number of shares in attendance)
- II. Chair's opening remarks
- III. Report items
 1. 2021 Business Report
 2. 2021 Audit Committee's Review Report
 3. Implementation of the deficiency improvement measures regarding the lending from the subsidiary Leyang Investment Corp. (樂陽投資) to Suzhou Longdeng Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.
- IV. Ratification items
 1. 2021 Business Report and Financial Statements
 2. 2021 Appropriation for Loss Offsetting
- V. Discussion items
 1. Amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation
 2. Amendment to the Company's Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings
 3. Amendment to the Company's Procedures for Asset Acquisitions or Disposals
 4. Issuance and private placement of ordinary shares
- VI. Extempore motion
- VII. Adjournment

Report items

I. Please kindly review 2021 Business Report.

[Explanation]: Please refer to Attachment 1 on pages 10-12 for the Company's 2021 Business Report.

II. Please kindly review Audit Committee's 2021 Review Report.

[Explanation]: I. The Company's 2021 Business Report, Parent Company Only Financial Statements and consolidated financial statements have been audited by CPA Chiang Jia-Ling and CPA Wu Chiu-Yen with Deloitte Taiwan. The aforesaid Parent Company Only Financial Statements and consolidated financial statements, the Business Report and the proposed Table of Appropriation for Loss Offsetting have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and the review report duly issued was approved by the Board of Directors on March 18, 2022.

II. Please refer to Attachment 2 and Attachment 3 on pages 13-31 for the audit report from certified public accountants and the aforesaid financial statements.

III. Please refer to Attachment 4 on page 32 for the Audit Committee's review report.

III. Implementation of the deficiency improvement measures regarding the lending from the subsidiary Leyang Investment Corp. to Suzhou Longdeng Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.

[Explanation]: I. As required by the competent authority, a report is presented regarding improvements in lending and the implementation status.

II. Improvement plan: (1) enhancement of operating performance of investees

(2) revitalization of investees' assets

III. Implementation status of the improvement plan: ongoing improvements in accordance with local policies in China

Ratification items

Proposal 1

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Description: Please kindly ratify the 2021 Business reports and Financial Statements.

- Explanation: I. The Company's 2021 Business Report, Parent Company Only Financial Statements and consolidated financial statements have been prepared and completed. The aforesaid Parent Company Only Financial Statements and consolidated financial statements were audited by CPA Chiang Jia-Ling and CPA Wu Chiu-Yen with Deloitte Taiwan and an audit report with an unqualified opinion with emphasis matters was duly issued.
- II. The aforesaid Parent Company Only Financial Statements, consolidated financial statements and Business Report have been reviewed by the Audit Committee.
- III. Please refer to Attachment 1 on pages 10-12 for the 2021 Business Report.
- IV. Please refer to Attachment 2 and Attachment 3 on pages 13-31 for the 2021 aforesaid financial statements.
- V. Please kindly ratify this matter.

Resolution

Proposal 2

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Subject: Please kindly ratify the proposal for 2021 appropriation for loss offsetting.

- Explanation: I. The Company's accumulated losses were NT\$339,095 thousand at the beginning of 2021 and NT\$337,573 thousand, after the reporting of 2021 net income at NT\$1,522 thousand.
- II. Table of Appropriation for Loss Offsetting is produced according to Article 239 of the Company Act. Please refer to Attachment 5 on page 33.
- III. Please kindly ratify this matter.

Resolution

Discussions

Proposal 1

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Description: Please kindly discuss the amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation.

Explanation: I. The Company's Articles of Incorporation is amended in line with the amendment to the Company Act and to provide more flexibility in the methods of convening shareholders' meetings.
II. Please refer to Attachment 6 for the table of comparisons before and after the amendment on pages 34-36.
III. Please kindly discuss this matter.

Resolution

Proposal 2

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Description: Please kindly discuss the amendment to the Company's Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings

Explanation: I. The Company's Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings is amended in accordance with Official Letter Tai-Securities-Governance No. 11100042501 issued by Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation on March 8, 2022.
II. Please refer to Attachment 7 for the table of comparisons before and after the amendment on pages 37-60.
III. Please kindly discuss this matter.

Resolution

Proposal 3

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Description: Please kindly discuss the amendment to the Company's Procedures for Asset Acquisitions or Disposals.

Explanation: I. The Company's Procedures for Asset Acquisitions or Disposals is amended in accordance with Official Letter FSC-Securities-Issuer No. 1110380465 from the Financial Supervisory Commission on January 28, 2022.
II. Please refer to Attachment 8 for the table of comparisons before and after the amendment on pages 61-67.
III. Please kindly discuss this matter.

Resolution

Proposal 4

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Description: Please kindly discuss the issuance and private placement of ordinary shares.

- Explanation: I. To expand businesses, repay debts or to fund the Company's other future development needs (including but not limited to working capital enhancement), the Company intends to raise capital by issuing ordinary shares via private placement in accordance with Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act and the Directions for Public Companies Conducting Private Placements of Securities.
- II. The issuance is structured as follows according to Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act and the Directions for Public Companies Conducting Private Placements of Securities:
- (I) Basis and reasonableness of pricing
1. The reference price is the higher of the following two base prices:
 - (1) Simple arithmetic mean of the ordinary share closing prices of one trading day, three trading days or five trading days before the pricing day, less ex-right of bonus shares and cash dividends, and adding reverse ex-right due to capital reduction
 - (2) Simple arithmetic mean of the ordinary share closing prices of thirty trading days before the pricing day, less ex-right of bonus shares and cash dividends, and adding reverse ex-right due to capital reduction
 2. The issuing price of this private placement shall be based on no lower than 80% of the reference price. The shareholders' meeting is requested to authorize the Board of Directors to determine the pricing according to market circumstances, general conditions and the aforesaid regulatory requirements.
 3. To cope with market changes and to consider the Company's operational stability and financial structure safety, it may be necessary to issue ordinary shares below the face value for this private placement. Pricing is based on the regulatory requirements and reflective of market conditions and hence should be necessary and reasonable. In case of accumulated losses caused by the actual price in this private placement lower than the face value of the shares based on the aforesaid pricing method, the Company plans to offset these losses via capital reduction or with earnings or capital surplus,

depending on operational and market conditions.

4. As the pricing for this private placement is based on relevant rules set forth by the competent authority, the pricing method should be reasonable.
5. The actual pricing date shall be set by the Board of Directors under authorization, depending on the situation of contacting specific persons.

(II) Method of selecting specific persons

This private placement of ordinary shares selects specific persons who are qualified by Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act and limited to strategic investors. The Company will assess and select specific persons based on the principle of no material change in management.

However, no specific places have been determined to date. The shareholders' meeting is requested to authorize the Board of Directors with full discretion in matters associated with the determination of specific persons.

(III) Reason for the necessity of the private placement

1. Reason for not conducting a public offering: This is in consideration of the capital market conditions, timeliness, feasibility and issuance cost of capital raising, and the actual requirement of introducing strategic investors. The restrictions on free transfer of privately placed marketable shares within three years can ensure the long-standing and stable cooperation between the Company and the strategic investors. Hence, no public offering is adopted and the shareholders' meeting is requested to authorize the Board of Directors to conduct the rights issue via private placement.
2. Maximum number of shares for the private placement: The maximum number of shares is 40,000 thousand shares, at a face value of NT\$10 per share. The maximum total in the face value is NT\$400,000 thousand. The total proceeds depends on the finalized pricing for the private placement. The shareholders' meeting is requested to authorize the Board of Directors to conduct the private place in one tranche within one year after the resolution from the shareholders' meeting.
3. Use of proceeds and expected benefits
The proceeds will be used for business expansion, debt repayments, or the Company's other future developments (including but not limited to working capital enhancement). The expected benefits are business expansion, financial structure improvement and

market competitiveness strengthening.

- III. Rights and obligations associated with this private placement of marketable securities: Except for the transfer subject to Article 43-8 of the Securities and Exchange Act within three years after delivery, the ordinary shares of this private placement will have the same rights and obligations with the Company's issued ordinary shares. It is planned that the Board of Directors shall be authorized to conduct a public offering and listing of the privately placed shares by applying to the competent authority, in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act and relevant regulations, after three years of the delivery of the privately placed shares.
- IV. There was no material change to management within one year before the Board of Directors resolved on the conducting of this private placement.
- V. Except for the pricing percentage compared to the reference price, the key contents of this private placement such as the actual pricing date, number of shares issued, issuance conditions, project items, amount to be raised, expected progress and expected potential benefits and other matters in relation to the issuance plan are intended to be authorized to the Board of Directors, with approval from the shareholders' meeting, to adjust, decide and proceed depending on market conditions and without breaching the principles and scope explained in this proposal. In need of changes due to regulatory amendments, instructions from the competent authority, operational assessments or requirements from the macro environment in the future, the shareholders' meeting is requested to authorize the Board of Directors with full discretion for handling without breaching the principles and scope explained in this proposal.
- VI. To conduct this rights issue by issuing ordinary shares via private placement, the Company's Chairman or his designated representatives are authorized with full discretion for handling and to represent the Company to sign all the contracts and documents in relation to the private placement of ordinary shares.
- VII. Please kindly discuss the matter.

Resolution

Extempore motion

Adjournment

Logah Technology Corporation

2021 Business Report

I. 2021 Operating Results

(I) implementation and achievements of the 2021 business plan

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Item	2021	2020 (restated)	Increase (decrease) amount	Increase (decrease) %
Revenue	1,211,862	1,118,998	92,864	8.30
Gross profit	101,910	151,282	(49,372)	(32.64)
Net income (loss)	(39,240)	55,253	(94,493)	(171.02)
Net income attributable to the owners of the Company	1,522	74,849	(73,327)	(97.97)

(II) Budget execution

Not applicable because no financial forecasts were published.

(III) Incomes, expenses and profits

1. Incomes and expenses

In 2021, the cash inflows from the operating activities totaled NT\$98,778 thousand, the cash outflows from the investing activities totaled NT\$33,123 thousand, and the cash outflows from the financing activities totaled NT\$56,445 thousand. After the incorporation of a negative impact of exchange rates by NT\$278 thousand, the net cash inflows reached NT\$8,932 thousand.

2. Profitability analysis

Item	2021	2020 (restated)
Financial structure (%)	Liabilities to asset ratio (%)	57.99
	Long-term capital to property, plant and equipment ratio (%)	181.40
Solvency (%)	Current ratio (%)	89.10
	Quick ratio (%)	63.97
Profitability (%)	Return on assets (%)	5.29
	Return on equity (%)	7.98
	Net margin (%)	4.94

(IV) R&D status

1. New technologies and manufacturing processes are constantly under development in order to meet the customers' needs for a new look-and-feel of products and to address the rising labor cost in China.

The ongoing R&D projects are as follows:

- (1) Technological enhancement of gas assisted injection molding
 - (2) Technological enhancement of water-based painting
 - (3) Technological enhancement of IML (in-mold labeling)
 - (4) Technological enhancement of IMD (in-mold degating)
 - (5) Technological enhancement of IMF (in-mold foiling)
 - (6) Technological enhancement of foam injection molding
 - (7) Automated production
 - (8) Technological enhancement of RHCM (rapid heat cycle molding) dual temperatures and energy efficiency
 - (9) Technological enhancement of time series controllers for hydraulic hot-runner molds
 - (10) Technological enhancement of time series controllers for pneumatic hot-runner molds
 - (11) Technological enhancement of bi-color injection
 - (12) Technological enhancement of high-gloss surface products (#14,000)
 - (13) Technological enhancement of high-speed thin-wall injection molding
 - (14) Technological enhancement of automatic cleaning for rubber frames
2. The Company focuses on the design and development of molds (e.g., gas assisted), product features (such as heat dissipation, high-performance high gloss surfaces) and processes (such as automated production and environment-friendly plastic injection). With automated assembly and secondary processing technologies, we provide customers with comprehensive products and services. We endeavor to enhance service quality and ensure our competitiveness.

II. 2022 business plan

(I) Business guidelines

1. Solidifying and expansion of niche markets and pursuit of internationalization
2. Fully integrated offerings from the design and development of precision molds to professional manufacturing services.
3. Precision injection molding, painting, printing and assembly services

(II) Expected sales quantities and basis for projection

This annual business plan is made according to historical businesses, the Company's current status and market trends and developments. However, the Company does not publish its 2022 financial forecasts and hence no expected sales quantities are disclosed.

(III) Production and sale policy

1. 5G networking products, electrical tools, underwater smart devices, smart TV, smart homes and personal health sensors are the trend of the future.
2. Strengthening of clientele in AIO (all-in-one) PCs
3. Development of the mobile and smart market and the stay-at-home economy market

4. Development of customers in the new energy supply chain

III. Company development strategy

(I) Short-term operational and business development plan

1. Continued development of new customers by offering the best-in-class services
2. Enhancement of product quality and services

(II) Mid-to-long term operational and business development plan

1. Bolstering of the information connectivity and connection with Taiwanese systems manufacturers and brand manufacturers by striving to become the chosen long-term supplier
2. Integration of the supply chain resources to establish a shared resource platform by working with other suppliers. This allows for mutual benefits via resource consumption reduction and enhances customers' reliance and quality.
3. Development of export markets and continued development in EMS (electronics manufacturing service for the economies of scale and manufacturing services around the world). Some orders are received in Taiwan for production and delivery in China. The improvement of gross margin is the top priority.

IV. Influence of the external competitive environment, the legal environment and the macro business environment

Given the rapid changes in the global economy, the Company continues to strengthen the integration of internal and external resources and seeks to understand and satisfy the need of customers. We keep a close eye on the dynamics of the external competitive environment in order to respond to the market changes. By keeping abreast of the relevant regulatory changes, we continue to enhance our social responsibility as a green company and by taking care of employees. This reduces the operational risks associated with the change in the industry and the broader environment going forward.

Chairman: Yu Hui-Fa Manager: Yu Hui-Fa Accounting supervisor: Liang Hsin-Chin

Independent Auditors' Report

To Logah Technology Corporation

Audit opinions

We have audited the accompanying Parent Company Only Financial Statements of Logah Technology Corporation (the Corporation), which comprise the standalone balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and restated 2020, and the standalone statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying Parent Company Only Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and restated 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulation Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the R.O.C. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements section of our report. The auditors of the firm, subject to the independence regulations, have maintained independence from the Corporation in accordance with the Code of Ethics and perform other obligations of such Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements of the Corporation for the year 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Key audit matters for the Corporation's Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the year 2021 are stated as follows:

Revenue recognition

As for note 9, attachments 1 and 6 of Parent Company Only Financial Statements, the Corporation held investments and lending loan se of Suzhou Longden Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. (Suzhou Longdeng) and Suzhou Ruideng Technology Co., Ltd. (Suzhou Ruideng) that were 563,580 thousand, accounting for 81% of total assets of the Corporation. The Corporation recognized investment losses of Suzhou Longdeng and Suzhou Ruideng as 17,234 thousand, accounting for 44% of the net loss before tax of the Corporation, directly or indirectly. Hence, operating results of Suzhou Longdeng and Suzhou Ruideng tend to affect whether the profit or loss of investments for equity method is appropriate.

Suzhou Longdeng and Suzhou Ruideng are engaged in manufacturing, purchases and sales of plastic products. The amount of revenues of the customers has been material to the financial report, revenues shall evaluate significant risks. And, Authenticity shall be an important matter in audit of 2021, according to the Auditing Standards.

Please see note 4 for explanation of important policies of revenues recognition

The audit procedures by CPA for the revenue recognition go as follows:

- I. To understand and testimony internal controls for the revenue recognition.
- II. Except the payment has not been received yet during the report date, an inquiry letter shall be sent or other alternatives will be adopted, the company requires to review whether sales revenues authentic by auditing the customer's shipping documents and certificates.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and for necessary internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, the responsibilities of the management include assessing the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Parent Company Only Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the R.O.C. will always detect a material misstatement when it exists in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- I. Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements due to fraud or error, design and adopt appropriate countermeasures for the risks assessed, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence in order to be used as the basis for the opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- II. Obtain a necessary understanding of internal control concerning the inspection in order to design appropriate inspection procedures that are appropriate for the time being. The purpose, however, is not to effectively express opinions on the internal control of the Corporation.
- III. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management level.
- IV. According to the audit evidence obtained, evaluate the appropriateness of the continuous operation accounting basis and whether events or circumstances possibly generating material concerns on the continuous operation ability of the Corporation have significant uncertainty, and provide conclusion thereto. In case where we consider that such events or circumstances have a material uncertainty, then relevant disclosure of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements are required to be provided in our audit report to allow users of Parent Company Only Financial Statements to be aware of such events or circumstances, or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. Nevertheless, future events or

circumstances may cause the Corporation to have no ability for continuous operation.

- V. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, including relevant notes, and whether the Parent Company Only Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- VI. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the financial information of individual entities of the Corporation and provide opinion on the Parent Company Only Financial Statements. We handle the guidance, supervision and execution of the audit on the Corporation and are responsible for preparing the opinion for the Corporation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the governance units with statements that we have complied with relevant matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and we have also communicated with the governance units on all relationships and other matters (including relevant protective measures) that may be considered to affect the independence of auditors.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Corporation's 2021 the Parent Company Only Financial Statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Emphasis of matters

As note 20 and 27 of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements indicated, the Corporation acquired 100% equity of Suzhou Ruideng in September, 2021. The acquisition of equities was the reorganization under common control, so it shall be restated a Parent Company Only Financial report of the previous period. Restated equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control increased 160,545 thousand, and OCI of equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control decreased 17,168 thousand

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chiang,Jia-Ling and Wu,Chiu-Yen.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China
March 18, 2022

Notes to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such parent company only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The independent auditors' audit report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' audit report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Logah Technology Corporation
Balance Sheets
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Code	ASSETS	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020(restated)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current Assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 4,408	1	\$ 8,837	1
1170	Accounts receivable (Notes 4, 7 and 24)	54,479	8	8,804	1
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties (Notes 4, 7 and 23)	15,676	2	-	-
1200	Other receivables (Notes 4 and 22)	4,841	1	4,128	1
1210	Other receivables - related parties (Notes 4 and 23)	134,246	19	177,983	22
1476	Other Financial assets-current (Note 4, 8 and 24)	30,535	4	28,227	3
1479	Other current assets	336	-	78	-
11XX	Total current assets	<u>244,521</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>228,057</u>	<u>28</u>
	Non-current assets				
1550	Investment accounted for under the equity method (Notes 4, 5 and 9)	450,645	65	580,576	72
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Note 4 and 10)	26	-	150	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (Notes 4, 5 and 18)	1,123	-	1,019	-
1980	Other Financial assets-non-current (Note 4 and 8)	50	-	50	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	<u>451,844</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>581,795</u>	<u>72</u>
1XXX	Total assets	<u>\$ 696,365</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 809,852</u>	<u>100</u>
	Liabilities and Equity				
	Current Liabilities				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Note 12, 24)	\$ 23,139	3	\$ -	-
2150	Notes payable	1,459	-	7,295	1
2170	Accounts payable	5,861	1	-	-
2180	Accounts payable-related parties (Note 23)	35,297	5	12,574	1
2219	Other payables (Note 13)	8,513	1	13,568	2
2220	Other payables -related parties (Notes 13 and 23)	2,311	1	332	-
2399	Other current liabilities	133	-	65	-
21XX	Total current liabilities	<u>76,713</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>33,834</u>	<u>4</u>
	Non-current liabilities				
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 18)	<u>4,922</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5,913</u>	<u>1</u>
2XXX	Total Liabilities	<u>81,635</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>39,747</u>	<u>5</u>
	Other Item Equity (Note 15)				
3110	Common share capital	930,425	134	930,425	115
3200	Capital surplus	7,327	1	-	-
3300	Deficit yet to be compensated	(337,573)	(49)	(339,095)	(42)
3400	Other equities	<u>14,551</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>18,230</u>	<u>2</u>
31XX	Total owners' equity of the company	<u>614,730</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>609,560</u>	<u>75</u>
35XX	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	-	-	<u>160,545</u>	<u>20</u>
3XXX	Total equity	<u>614,730</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>770,105</u>	<u>95</u>
	Total liabilities and equities	<u>\$ 696,365</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 809,852</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial report

Logah Technology Corporation
Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
Unit: Expressed in NT\$ thousand; except (loss) earnings per share expressed in NT\$)

Code		2021		2020 (Restated)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (Notes 4 and 16)	<u>\$ 8,298</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 5,051</u>	<u>100</u>
5900	Gross profit	<u>8,298</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>5,051</u>	<u>100</u>
	Operating expenses (Note 17 and 23)				
6100	Selling expenses	253	3	177	3
6200	Administrative expenses	<u>31,043</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>32,415</u>	<u>642</u>
6000	Total operating expenses	<u>31,296</u>	<u>377</u>	<u>32,592</u>	<u>645</u>
6900	Net operating loss	(<u>22,998</u>)	(<u>277</u>)	(<u>27,541</u>)	(<u>545</u>)
	Non-operating income (Note 17 and 23)				
7100	Interest revenue	1,769	21	3,608	71
7010	Other income	481	6	111	2
7020	Other gains or losses	(539)	(7)	(385)	(8)
7050	Financial costs	(507)	(6)	(876)	(17)
7070	Share of loss (profit) from subsidiaries and	(<u>17,621</u>)	(<u>212</u>)	<u>80,912</u>	<u>1,602</u>
7000	Total non-operating incomes and expenses	(<u>16,417</u>)	(<u>198</u>)	<u>83,370</u>	<u>1,650</u>
7900	Net profit (loss) before income tax	(39,415)	(475)	55,829	1,105
7950	Income tax expenses (Notes 4 and 18)	<u>175</u>	<u>2</u>	(<u>576</u>)	(<u>11</u>)
8200	Net profit (loss) for the year	(<u>39,240</u>)	(<u>473</u>)	<u>55,253</u>	<u>1,094</u>

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Code		2021		2020 (Restated)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
	Other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 15, 18)				
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8361	Transaction difference on translation of financial statements of foreign operation	(\$ 4,814)	(58)	\$ 6,789	134
8380	OCI of associates	(2,009)	(24)	(3,725)	(74)
8399	Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 21)	<u>920</u>	<u>11</u>	(<u>127</u>)	(<u>2</u>)
8300	Other comprehensive income of the year (net amount after tax)	(<u>5,903</u>)	(<u>71</u>)	<u>2,937</u>	<u>58</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(\$ <u>45,143</u>)	(<u>544</u>)	\$ <u>58,190</u>	<u>1,152</u>
	Net income (loss) attributable to:				
8610	Owners of the Company	\$ 1,522	18	\$ 74,849	1,482
8615	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	(<u>40,762</u>)	(<u>491</u>)	(<u>19,596</u>)	(<u>388</u>)
8600		(\$ <u>39,240</u>)	(<u>473</u>)	\$ <u>55,253</u>	<u>1,094</u>
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	Owners of the Company	(\$ 2,157)	(26)	\$ 75,358	1,492
8715	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	(<u>42,986</u>)	(<u>518</u>)	(<u>17,168</u>)	(<u>340</u>)
8700		(\$ <u>45,143</u>)	(<u>544</u>)	\$ <u>58,190</u>	<u>1,152</u>
	Retained earnings (Note 19)				
9750	Basic	\$ <u>0.02</u>		\$ <u>0.09</u>	
9850	Diluted	\$ <u>0.02</u>		\$ <u>0.09</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial report

Logah Technology Corporation
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Code		Common share capital	Capital surplus	Deficit yet to be compensated	Other equities Transaction difference on translation of financial statements of foreign operation	Total	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	Total equity
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 830,425</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 410,744)</u>	<u>\$ 17,721</u>	<u>\$ 437,402</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 437,402</u>
A4	Retroactive adjustment by equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>177,713</u>	<u>177,713</u>
D1	Net profit (loss) for 2020 (restated)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,849</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,849</u>	<u>(19,596)</u>	<u>55,253</u>
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2020 (restated)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>2,428</u>	<u>2,937</u>
D5	Total comprehensive income of 2020 (restated)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,849</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>75,358</u>	<u>(17,168)</u>	<u>58,190</u>
E1	Issuance of common stock for cash (Note 15)	<u>100,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,200)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>96,800</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>96,800</u>
Z1	December 31, 2020(restated)	<u>930,425</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(339,095)</u>	<u>18,230</u>	<u>609,560</u>	<u>160,545</u>	<u>770,105</u>
D1	Net profit (loss) in 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,522</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,522</u>	<u>(40,762)</u>	<u>(39,240)</u>
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,679)</u>	<u>(3,679)</u>	<u>(2,224)</u>	<u>(5,903)</u>
D5	Total comprehensive income of 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,522</u>	<u>(3,679)</u>	<u>(2,157)</u>	<u>(42,986)</u>	<u>(45,143)</u>
H3	Reorganization (Note 15 and 20)	<u>-</u>	<u>7,327</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,327</u>	<u>(117,559)</u>	<u>(110,232)</u>
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 930,425</u>	<u>\$ 7,327</u>	<u>(\$ 337,573)</u>	<u>\$ 14,551</u>	<u>\$ 614,730</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 614,730</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial report

Logah Technology Corporation
Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Code		2021	2020 (restated)
	Cash flows from operating activities		
A10000	Net profit (loss) before tax for the year	(\$ 39,415)	\$ 55,829
A20010	Income/expenses items		
A20100	Depreciation expense	155	600
A20900	Financial costs	507	876
A21200	Interest revenue	(1,769)	(3,608)
A22400	Share of loss (profit) from subsidiaries and	17,621	(80,912)
A29900	Other Items	(361)	3,614
A30000	Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31150	Accounts receivable	(45,675)	522
A31160	Accounts receivable-related parties	(15,676)	-
A31180	Other receivables	(713)	825
A31190	Other receivables -related parties	11,200	(11,667)
A31240	Other current assets	(258)	49
A32130	Notes payable	(5,836)	7,295
A32150	Accounts payable	5,861	-
A32160	Accounts payable-related parties	22,723	5,815
A32180	Other payables	(5,055)	10,492
A32190	Other payables -related parties	1,979	332
A32230	Other current liabilities	<u>68</u>	<u>(286)</u>
A33000	Cash generated from operations	(54,644)	(10,224)
A33100	Interest received	2,154	4,079
A33300	Interest paid	<u>(507)</u>	<u>(876)</u>
AAAA	Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>(52,997)</u>	<u>(7,021)</u>
	Cash flows from investing activities		
B01800	Acquisition of investments by equity method	-	(17,172)
B02700	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(31)	-
B04300	Other decrease (increase) receivables -related parties	27,768	(78,353)
B06500	A decrease (increase) in other financial assets	<u>(2,308)</u>	<u>1,404</u>
BBBB	Net cash inflow (outflow) from investment activities)	<u>25,429</u>	<u>(94,121)</u>

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Code		2021	2020 (restated)
	Cash flows from financing activities		
C00100	Increase of short-term borrowings	\$ 48,513	\$ -
C00200	Decrease in short-term borrowings	(25,374)	-
C04600	Issuance of common stock for cash	-	96,800
CCCC	Net cash inflow from financing activities	23,139	96,800
EEEE	The decrease in cash	(4,429)	(4,342)
E00100	Cash at the beginning balance	8,837	13,179
E00200	Cash at the end balance	\$ 4,408	\$ 8,837

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial report

Independent Auditors' Report

To Logah Technology Corporation

Audit opinions

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Logah Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and restated 2020, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Corporation as of December 31, 2021 and restated 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulation Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the R.O.C. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. The auditors of the firm, subject to the independence regulations, have maintained independence from the Corporation in accordance with the Code of Ethics and perform other obligations of such Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation for the year 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Key audit matters for the Corporation's consolidated financial statements for the year 2021 are stated as follows:

Revenue recognition

The Group is engaged in manufacturing, purchases and sales of plastic products. The amount of revenues of the customers has been material to the financial report, revenues shall evaluate significant risks. And, Authenticity shall be an important matter in audit of 2021, according to the Auditing Standards.

Please see note 4 for explanation of important policies of revenues recognition

The audit procedures by CPA for the revenue recognition go as follows:

- I. To understand and testimony internal controls for the revenue recognition.
- II. Except the payment has not been received yet during the report date, a inquiry letter shall be sent or other alternatives will be adopted, the company requires to review whether sales revenues authentic by auditing the customer's shipping documents and certificates.

Other Matters

Logah Technology Corporation., has prepared the Parent Company Only Financial Statements for 2021 and 2020, to which we have also issued an independent auditors' report with unqualified opinion along with the section on other matters and provided for reference.

Responsibilities of Management Level and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the R.O.C., and for necessary internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the responsibilities of the management include assessing the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. The term of "reasonable assurance" refers to high level of assurance. Nevertheless, the audit performed according to the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards cannot guarantee the discovery of material misstatement in the financial statements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- I. Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements due to fraud or error, design and adopt appropriate countermeasures for the risks assessed, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence in order to be used as the basis for the opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- II. Obtain a necessary understanding of internal control concerning the inspection in order to design appropriate inspection procedures that are appropriate for the time being. The purpose, however, is not to effectively express opinions on the internal control of the Corporation.
- III. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management level.
- IV. According to the audit evidence obtained, evaluate the appropriateness of the continuous operation accounting basis and whether events or circumstances possibly generating material concerns on the continuous operation ability of the Corporation have significant uncertainty, and provide conclusion thereto. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. Nevertheless, future events or circumstances may cause the Corporation to have no ability for continuous operation.
- V. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including relevant notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- VI. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the financial information of individual entities of the Corporation and provide opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We handle the guidance, supervision and execution of the audit on the Corporation and are responsible for preparing the opinion for the Corporation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the governance units with statements that we have complied with relevant matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and we have also communicated with the governance units on all relationships and other matters (including relevant protective measures) that may be considered to affect the independence of auditors.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Corporation's 2021 consolidated financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Emphasis of matters

As note 23 and 31 of the consolidated statements indicated, the Group acquired 100% equity of Suzhou Ruideng in September, 2021. The acquisition of equities was the reorganization under common control, so it shall be restated a consolidated financial report of the previous period. Restated equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control increased 160,545 thousand, and OCI of equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control decreased 17,168 thousand

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chiang, Jia-Ling and Wu, Chiu-Yen.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China
March 18, 2022

Notes to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such parent company only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The independent auditors' audit report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' audit report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Logah Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Code	ASSETS	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020(restated)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current Assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 51,640	4	\$ 42,708	3
1150	Notes receivable (Notes 4, 7 and 19)	-	-	801	-
1170	Accounts receivable (Note 4, 5, 7, 19, and 27)	329,464	23	368,240	23
1180	Accounts receivable-related parties (Notes 4, 7, 19 and 26)	6,764	-	4,780	-
1206	Other receivables (Notes 4 and 25)	19,836	1	23,016	1
1220	Current tax assets (Notes 4 and 21)	825	-	-	-
130X	Inventories (Notes 4 and 8)	109,346	7	127,236	8
1476	Other Financial assets-current (Note 4, 9 and 27)	45,889	3	55,814	4
1479	Other current assets	<u>11,691</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12,605</u>	<u>1</u>
11XX	Total current assets	<u>575,455</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>635,200</u>	<u>40</u>
	Non-current assets				
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 11, 27 and 28)	440,239	30	492,666	31
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 4, 12 and 27)	270,513	19	291,866	18
1760	Investment property (Notes 4, 13 and 27)	118,806	8	122,295	8
1805	Goodwill (Notes 4 and 14)	2,205	-	2,214	-
1821	Other intangible assets (Notes 4 and 14)	10,889	1	14,347	1
1840	Deferred tax assets (Notes 4, 5 and 21)	38,365	3	39,460	2
1980	Other Financial assets- non-current (Note 4, 9 and 27)	<u>6,874</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,536</u>	<u>-</u>
15XX	Total non-current assets	<u>887,891</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>971,384</u>	<u>60</u>
1XXX	Total assets	<u>\$ 1,463,346</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,606,584</u>	<u>100</u>
	Liabilities and Equity				
	Current Liabilities				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Note 15 and 27)	\$ 111,988	8	\$ 120,362	7
2130	Contract liabilities (Note 19)	508	-	-	-
2150	Notes payable (Note 21)	1,459	-	8,928	-
2170	Accounts payable	316,973	22	299,755	19
2180	Accounts payable -related parties (Note 26)	23,956	2	57,935	4
2219	Other payables (Note 16)	96,909	7	107,891	7
2220	Other payables -related parties (Notes 16 and 26)	77,850	5	19,857	1
2230	Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	-	-	339	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 12)	23,164	1	19,893	1
2322	Long-term borrowings due in one year (Notes 15 and 27)	56,834	4	77,411	5
2399	Other current liabilities	<u>1,026</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>-</u>
21XX	Total current liabilities	<u>710,667</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>712,898</u>	<u>44</u>
	Non-current liabilities				
2540	Long-term borrowings (Note 15 and 27)	24,670	2	43,767	3
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	12,528	1	16,533	1
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 12)	18,754	1	37,190	2
2622	Long-term payables -related parties (Notes 16 and 26)	79,596	5	22,744	2
2645	Deposits received	<u>2,401</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,347</u>	<u>-</u>
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	<u>137,949</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>123,581</u>	<u>8</u>
2XXX	Total Liabilities	<u>848,616</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>836,479</u>	<u>52</u>
	EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Note 18)				
3110	Common share capital	930,425	64	930,425	58
3200	Capital surplus	7,327	-	-	-
3350	Deficit yet to be compensated	(337,573)	(23)	(339,095)	(21)
3400	Other equities	<u>14,551</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>18,230</u>	<u>1</u>
31XX	Total owners' equity of the company	<u>614,730</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>609,560</u>	<u>38</u>
35XX	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>160,545</u>	<u>10</u>
3XXX	Total equity	<u>614,730</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>770,105</u>	<u>48</u>
	Total liabilities and equities	<u>\$ 1,463,346</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,606,584</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

Logah Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
Unit: Expressed in NT\$ thousand; except (loss) earnings per share expressed in NT\$)

Code		2021		2020 (Restated)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (Notes 4, 19 and 26)	\$ 1,211,862	100	\$ 1,118,998	100
5000	Operating costs (Notes 8, 20 and 26)	<u>1,109,952</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>967,716</u>	<u>87</u>
5900	Gross profit	<u>101,910</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>151,282</u>	<u>13</u>
	Operating expenses (Note 20 and 26)				
6100	Selling expenses	28,076	2	29,872	3
6200	Administrative expenses	92,561	8	93,976	8
6450	Expected credit impairment losses	<u>1,162</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>-</u>
6000	Total operating expenses	<u>121,799</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>124,158</u>	<u>11</u>
6900	Net operating profit (loss)	(<u>19,889</u>)	(<u>1</u>)	<u>27,124</u>	<u>2</u>
	Non-operating income (Note 20 and 26)				
7100	Interest revenue	454	-	650	-
7010	Other income	13,094	1	23,566	2
7020	Other gains or losses	(15,316)	(1)	47,028	4
7050	Financial costs	(<u>20,861</u>)	(<u>2</u>)	(<u>38,125</u>)	(<u>3</u>)
7000	Total non-operating incomes and expenses	(<u>22,629</u>)	(<u>2</u>)	<u>33,119</u>	<u>3</u>
7900	Net profit (loss) before income tax	(42,518)	(3)	60,243	5
7950	Income tax expenses (Notes 4 and 21)	<u>3,278</u>	<u>-</u>	(<u>4,990</u>)	<u>-</u>
8200	Net profit (loss) for the year	(<u>39,240</u>)	(<u>3</u>)	<u>55,253</u>	<u>5</u>

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Code		2021		2020 (Restated)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
	Other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 18 and 21)				
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8361	Transaction difference on translation of financial statements of foreign operation	(\$ 6,823)	(1)	\$ 3,064	-
8399	Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>920</u>	<u>-</u>	(<u>127</u>)	<u>-</u>
8300	Other comprehensive income of the year (net amount after tax)	(<u>5,903</u>)	(<u>1</u>)	<u>2,937</u>	<u>-</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(<u>\$ 45,143</u>)	(<u>4</u>)	<u>\$ 58,190</u>	<u>5</u>
	Net income (loss) attributable to:				
8610	Owners of the Company	\$ 1,522	-	\$ 74,849	7
8615	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	(<u>40,762</u>)	(<u>3</u>)	(<u>19,596</u>)	(<u>2</u>)
8600		(<u>\$ 39,240</u>)	(<u>3</u>)	<u>\$ 55,253</u>	<u>5</u>
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	Owners of the Company	(\$ 2,157)	-	\$ 75,358	7
8715	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	(<u>42,986</u>)	(<u>4</u>)	(<u>17,168</u>)	(<u>2</u>)
8700		(<u>\$ 45,143</u>)	(<u>4</u>)	<u>\$ 58,190</u>	<u>5</u>
	EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 22)				
9750	Basic	<u>\$ 0.02</u>		<u>\$ 0.90</u>	
9850	Diluted	<u>\$ 0.02</u>		<u>\$ 0.90</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

Logah Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Code		Equity attributable to owners of the company				Total	Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	Total equity
		Common share capital	Capital surplus	Deficit yet to be compensated	Other equities Transaction difference on translation of financial statements of foreign operation			
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 830,425</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 410,744)</u>	<u>\$ 17,721</u>	<u>\$ 437,402</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 437,402</u>
A4	Retroactive adjustment by equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>177,713</u>	<u>177,713</u>
D1	Net profit (loss) for 2020 (restated)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,849</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,849</u>	<u>(19,596)</u>	<u>55,253</u>
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2020 (restated)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>2,428</u>	<u>2,937</u>
D5	Total comprehensive income of 2020 (restated)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,849</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>75,358</u>	<u>(17,168)</u>	<u>58,190</u>
E1	Issuance of common stock for cash (Note 18)	<u>100,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,200)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>96,800</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>96,800</u>
Z1	December 31, 2020(restated)	<u>930,425</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(339,095)</u>	<u>18,230</u>	<u>609,560</u>	<u>160,545</u>	<u>770,105</u>
D1	Net profit (loss) in 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,522</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,522</u>	<u>(40,762)</u>	<u>(39,240)</u>
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,679)</u>	<u>(3,679)</u>	<u>(2,224)</u>	<u>(5,903)</u>
D5	Total comprehensive income of 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,522</u>	<u>(3,679)</u>	<u>(2,157)</u>	<u>(42,986)</u>	<u>(45,143)</u>
H3	Re-organization (Note 23)	<u>-</u>	<u>7,327</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,327</u>	<u>(117,559)</u>	<u>(110,232)</u>
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 930,425</u>	<u>\$ 7,327</u>	<u>(\$ 337,573)</u>	<u>\$ 14,551</u>	<u>\$ 614,730</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 614,730</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

Logah Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Code		2021	2020 (restated)
	Cash flows from operating activities		
A10000	Net profit (loss) before tax for the year	(\$ 42,518)	\$ 60,243
A20010	Income/expenses items		
A20100	Depreciation expense	102,016	107,189
A20200	Amortization cost	3,041	1,072
A20300	Expected credit impairment losses	1,162	310
A20900	Financial costs	20,861	38,125
A21200	Interest revenue	(454)	(650)
A22500	Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,382	3,253
A22700	Gains on disposals of investment property	-	(30,384)
A22900	Gains on disposals of right-of-use assets	-	(39,251)
A23700	Inventories Losses	18,803	2,816
A24100	Loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange	4,633	(1,433)
A29900	Other Items	-	(1,160)
A30000	Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31130	Notes receivable	798	(801)
A31150	Accounts receivable	34,438	(154,744)
A31160	Accounts receivable-related parties	(2,753)	12,649
A31180	Other receivables	3,180	7,580
A31190	Other receivables -related parties	-	4
A31200	Inventories	(913)	(38,425)
A31240	Other current assets	914	3,933
A32125	contract liability	508	-
A32130	Notes payable	(5,907)	8,392
A32150	Accounts payable	17,218	66,685
A32160	Accounts payable-related parties	(33,979)	53,521
A32180	Other payables	1,422	(11,995)
A32190	Other payables -related parties	(221)	(327)
A32230	Other current liabilities	499	(542)
A33000	Cash generated from operations	127,130	86,060
A33100	Interest received	454	650
A33300	Interest paid	(25,624)	(36,970)
A33500	Income tax paid	(3,182)	(454)
AAAA	Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>98,778</u>	<u>49,286</u>

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

Code		2021	2020 (restated)
	Cash flows from investing activities		
B02200	Net cash outflow for obtaining subsidiaries	(\$ 11,918)	(\$ 14,774)
B02700	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(33,959)	(38,835)
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,167	2,191
B05500	Proceeds from disposals of investment property	-	72,533
B04600	Proceeds from disposal of right-of-use assets	-	93,069
B06500	A decrease in other financial assets	<u>11,587</u>	<u>33,056</u>
BBBB	Net cash inflow (outflow) from investment activities	(<u>33,123</u>)	<u>147,240</u>
	Cash flows from financing activities		
C00100	Increase of short-term borrowings	138,939	161,840
C00200	Decrease in short-term borrowings	(144,862)	(249,856)
C01600	Proceeds from long-term borrowings	47,148	43,449
C01700	Repayments of long-term borrowings	(85,633)	(103,463)
C03000	(Return of) Guarantee deposits received	(933)	300
C03700	The increase (decrease) in other payables - related parties	13,562	(130,063)
C04020	Repaid principal of lease liabilities	(24,666)	(20,956)
C04600	Issuance of common stock for cash	<u>-</u>	<u>96,800</u>
CCCC	Net cash outflow from financing activities	(<u>56,445</u>)	(<u>201,949</u>)
DDDD	Impact of fluctuations in exchange rate on profit or loss	(<u>278</u>)	(<u>2</u>)
EEEE	Increase (Decrease) in cash	8,932	(5,425)
E00100	Cash at the beginning balance	<u>42,708</u>	<u>48,133</u>
E00200	Cash at the end balance	<u>\$ 51,640</u>	<u>\$ 42,708</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

Logah Technology Corporation Audit Committee's Review Report

The Board of Directors has prepared the Company's 2021 Business Report, financial statements and the proposal to appropriate for loss offsetting. The financial statements have been audited by Deloitte Taiwan under the commission from the Board of Directors, and an audit report was duly issued. The Audit Committee has reviewed the aforesaid Business Report, financial statements and the proposal to appropriate for loss offsetting and found no non-conformity. Hence, a review report was issued in accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 and Article 228 of the Company Act.

To
Logah Technology Corporation 2022 Annual Shareholders' Meeting

Convener of Audit Committee: Jian Liang-Cong

March 18, 2022

Logah Technology Corporation	
Table of Appropriation for Loss Offsetting	
2021	
	Unit: NT\$
Accumulated loss at the beginning of the year	(339,095,499)
Add: net income during the year	1,521,995
Accumulated loss to be offset for the year	(337,573,504)
Distribution	
Dividends	-
Accumulated loss at the end of the year	(337,573,504)

Chairman: Yu Hui-Fa Manager: Yu Hui-Fa Accounting supervisor: Liang Hsin-Chin

Logah Technology Corporation
Table of Comparisons for Amendments to Articles of Incorporation

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
<p>Article 8 The Company issues registered shares with each share certificate affixed with the signature or seal by <u>the director representing the Company</u> and the certification from the competent authority or from the approved institution for issuance and registration. The Company may be exempt from preparing physical share certificates but should contact Taiwan Depository and Clearing Corporation for share registrations.</p>	<p>Article 8 The Company issues registered shares with each share certificate affixed with the signatures or seals by <u>at least three directors</u> and the certification from the competent authority or from the approved institution for issuance and registration. The Company may be exempt from preparing physical share certificates but should contact Taiwan Depository and Clearing Corporation for share registrations.</p>	<p>Amendment in alignment with Article 162 of the Company Act</p>
<p>Article 15 The date, time, venue and reasons for convening should be published or notified to shareholders thirty days before a general shareholders' meeting and fifteen days before an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. <u>The Company may convene shareholders' meetings online or in other ways announced by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.</u></p>	<p>Article 15 The date, time, venue and reasons for convening should be published or notified to shareholders thirty days before a general shareholders' meeting and fifteen days before an extraordinary shareholders' meeting.</p>	<p>I. The amendment to Article 172-2 of the Company Act on December 29, 2021 allows public companies to convene shareholders' meetings online. According to the first paragraph of the said article, the Company's Articles of Incorporation specify that shareholders' meeting may be convened online or in a method published by the central competent authority, i.e., Ministry of Economic Affairs. In alignment with the competent authority's policy to promote online shareholders' meetings and in response to the needs of the digital age, easy access to shareholders' meetings is provided to shareholders. Hence, it is specified</p>

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
		that the Company's shareholders' meetings may be held online or in other methods announced by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Article 9-2 is added accordingly.
<p>Article 33 An allocation of 1%-3% of the Company's annual profits, if any, should be made first as the remuneration to employees and distributed in stocks or cash according to the resolution by the Board of Directors. No more than 1.5% of the aforesaid profit may be distributed as the remuneration to directors according to the resolution by the Board of Directors. The distribution of remunerations to employees and directors _ should be reported to the shareholders' meeting.</p> <p>However, the profit should be reserved first for offsetting of accumulated losses if any, before the distribution of remunerations to employees and directors in the aforesaid percentages.</p> <p>The Company's annual earnings, if any, should be used first for tax payments, accumulated loss offsetting and then appropriation at 10% for legal reserves until the amount of legal reserves is equivalent to the Company's paid-in capital. This is followed with the recognition or reversal of special reserves according to <u>laws and regulations</u>. Any remaining earnings, along with the accumulated undistributed earnings _, are distributed as dividends to shareholders according to the proposal by the Board of Directors and after the resolution from the shareholders' meeting.</p> <p>Omitted below</p>	<p>Article 33 An allocation of 1%-3% of the Company's annual profits, if any, should be made first as the remuneration to employees and distributed in stocks or cash according to the resolution by the Board of Directors. No more than 1.5% of the aforesaid profit may be distributed as the remuneration to directors according to the resolution by the Board of Directors. The proposal for the distribution of remunerations to employees and directors should be reported to the shareholders' meeting.</p> <p>However, the profit should be reserved first for offsetting of accumulated losses if any, before the distribution of remunerations to employees and directors in the aforesaid percentages.</p> <p>The Company's annual earnings, if any, should be used first for tax payments, accumulated loss offsetting and then appropriation at 10% for legal reserves until the amount of legal reserves is equivalent to the Company's paid-in capital. This is followed with the recognition or reversal of special reserves according to <u>laws and regulations</u>. Any remaining earnings, along with the accumulated undistributed earnings,</p>	Format adjusted and wording changed

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
	<p>are distributed as dividends to shareholders according to the proposal by the Board of Directors and after the resolution from the shareholders' meeting.</p> <p>Omitted below</p>	
<p>Article 36 The Articles of Incorporation was formulated by all founding shareholders on December 10, 2003 and effective upon registration with the competent authority for approval.</p> <p>The first amendment was on January 7, 2004.</p> <p>The second amendment was on May 16, 2006.</p> <p>The third amendment was on June 26, 2007.</p> <p>The fourth amendment was on May 6, 2008.</p> <p>The fifth amendment was on May 6, 2008.</p> <p>The sixth amendment was on June 26, 2009.</p> <p>The seventh amendment was on June 9, 2010.</p> <p>The eighth amendment was on June 28, 2011.</p> <p>The ninth amendment was on June 27, 2012.</p> <p>The tenth amendment was on June 28, 2013.</p> <p>The eleventh amendment was on March 28, 2014.</p> <p>The twelfth amendment was on May 15, 2015.</p> <p>The thirteen amendment was on June 27, 2016.</p> <p>The fourteen amendment was on June 29, 2018.</p> <p><u>The fifteen amendment was on June 16, 2022.</u></p>	<p>Article 36 The Articles of Incorporation was formulated by all founding shareholders on December 10, 2003 and effective upon registration with the competent authority for approval.</p> <p>The first amendment was on January 7, 2004.</p> <p>The second amendment was on May 16, 2006.</p> <p>The third amendment was on June 26, 2007.</p> <p>The fourth amendment was on May 6, 2008.</p> <p>The fifth amendment was on May 6, 2008.</p> <p>The sixth amendment was on June 26, 2009.</p> <p>The seventh amendment was on June 9, 2010.</p> <p>The eighth amendment was on June 28, 2011.</p> <p>The ninth amendment was on June 27, 2012.</p> <p>The tenth amendment was on June 28, 2013.</p> <p>The eleventh amendment was on March 28, 2014.</p> <p>The twelfth amendment was on May 15, 2015.</p> <p>The thirteen amendment was on June 27, 2016.</p> <p>The fourteen amendment was on June 29, 2018.</p>	<p>Date of this amendment specified</p>

Logah Technology Corporation

Table of Comparisons for Amendments to Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
<p>III. Unless otherwise required by laws, the Company's shareholders' meetings shall be convened by the Board of Directors.</p> <p><u>Any change in the convening method of the Company's shareholders' meetings shall be resolved by the Board of Directors no later than the sending of the shareholders' meeting notices.</u></p> <p>The Company should produce the electronic files of the shareholders' meeting notice, the proxy, the agenda explaining the items for ratification and discussion, election or discharge of directors and supervisors and submit these files to the Market Observation Post System thirty days before a general shareholders' meeting or fifteen days before an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. Twenty one days before a general shareholders' meeting or fifteen days before an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, the electronic files of the handbook and supplementary materials for the shareholders' meeting should be produced and submitted to the Market Observation Post System. <u>However, the electronic files should be submitted thirty days before a general shareholders' meeting if the Company's paid-in capital reached at least NT\$10 billion before the end of the most recent fiscal year or the total holdings by foreign and Chinese investors reached at least 30% according to the shareholder register for the convening of the general shareholders' meeting in</u></p>	<p>III. Unless otherwise required by laws, the Company's shareholders' meetings shall be convened by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>The Company should produce the electronic files of the shareholders' meeting notice, the proxy, the agenda explaining the items for ratification and discussion, election or discharge of directors and supervisors and submit these files to the Market Observation Post System thirty days before a general shareholders' meeting or fifteen days before an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. The electronic files of the handbook and supplementary materials for the shareholders' meeting should be produced and submitted to the Market Observation Post System twenty one days before a general shareholders' meeting or fifteen days before an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. The handbook and supplementary materials for the current shareholders' meeting should be available in the Company and at the shareholder service agent authorized by the Company fifteen days before the shareholders' meeting, for shareholders to access at any time and should be <u>distributed at the shareholders' meeting venue</u>. The notices and announcements should specify the reasons and matters for convening of the meeting. With the consent from the counterparties, the notices may be sent electronically.</p> <p>Election or discharge of directors; change of articles and</p>	<p>I. The first item, and the original third to tenth items are not amended.</p> <p>II. The second item is added to ensure that shareholders learn about the change in the convening method of the shareholders' meeting. Any change in the convening method of a shareholders' meeting should be resolved by the Board of Directors no later than the sending of the shareholders' meeting notices.</p> <p>III. According to Article 6 of the Regulations Governing Content and Compliance Requirements for Shareholders' Meeting Agenda Handbooks of Public Companies amended on December 16, 2021, the TWSE/TPEX listed companies whose paid-in capital reached at least NT\$10 billion before the end</p>

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
<p><u>the most recent fiscal year.</u> The handbook and supplementary materials for the current shareholders' meeting should be available in the Company and at the shareholder service agent authorized by the Company fifteen days before the shareholders' meeting, for shareholders to access at any time.</p> <p><u>The Company should provide the aforesaid handbook and supplementary materials for review and reference by shareholders on the shareholders' meeting date in the following methods:</u></p> <p><u>I. Distribution at the shareholders' meeting venue when the meeting is held in person.</u></p> <p><u>II. Distribution at the shareholders' meeting venue and sending of electronic files via the online meeting platform when the shareholders' meeting is held hybrid.</u></p> <p><u>Sending of electronic files via the online platform when the shareholders' meeting is held online.</u></p> <p>The notices and announcements should specify the reasons and matters for convening of the meeting. With the consent from the counterparties, the notices may be sent electronically.</p> <p>Election or discharge of directors; change of articles and charters; capital reductions; application for the termination of the status as a public company; lifting of non-compete restrictions on directors; capitalization of retained earnings; capitalization of reserves; company dissolution, merger or demerger; the circumstances described in all paragraphs of the first item of Article 185-1 of the Company Act, Article 26-1 and Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, Article 56-1 and Article 60-2 of the Regulations Governing the Offering</p>	<p>charters; capital reductions; application for the termination of the status as a public company; lifting of non-compete restrictions on directors; capitalization of retained earnings; capitalization of reserves; company dissolution, merger or demerger; the circumstances described in all paragraphs of the first item of Article 185-1 of the Company Act, Article 26-1 and Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, Article 56-1 and Article 60-2 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers should be listed and explained in the matters for convening and may not be proposed with an extempore motion.</p> <p>If the reason for the convening of the shareholders' meeting has specified the full election of the new board and the date of assuming office for elected directors and the election of the new board was completed at the shareholders' meeting, the date of assuming office may not be changed with an extempore motion or any other method at the same meeting.</p> <p>The shareholders holding at least 1% of the issued shares may submit proposals to the general shareholders' meeting. Each submission is limited to one proposal. Any submission for more than one proposals will not be included in the agenda. Shareholders may submit constructive proposals that urge the Company to enhance public interest or fulfill social responsibility. According to the procedural rules set out in Article 172-1 of the Company Act, the submission is limited to one proposal. Any submission for more than one proposals will not be included in the agenda. If a shareholder's proposal falls into any of the circumstances described in all subparagraphs of the fourth paragraph of Article 172-1 in</p>	<p>of the most recent fiscal year or the total holdings by foreign and Chinese investors reached at least 30% according to the shareholder register for the convening of the general shareholders' meeting in the most recent fiscal year should submit the aforesaid electronic files thirty days before a general shareholders' meeting, so that overseas and Chinese shareholders may review and refer to relevant materials early for the shareholders' meeting. Hence, the third item is amended accordingly.</p> <p>As public companies are allowed to convene shareholders' meetings online, the Company can convene shareholders' meetings in person and online. The second item is amended and the fourth item is added, to ensure that shareholders can review and refer to the handbook and the supplementary materials on the shareholders' meeting day whether participating in</p>

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
<p>and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers should be listed and explained in the matters for convening and may not be proposed with an extempore motion. If the reason for the convening of the shareholders' meeting has specified the full election of the new board and the date of assuming office for elected directors and the election of the new board was completed at the shareholders' meeting, the date of assuming office may not be changed with an extempore motion or any other method at the same meeting.</p> <p>The shareholders holding at least 1% of the issued shares may submit proposals to the general shareholders' meeting. Each submission is limited to one proposal. Any submission for more than one proposals will not be included in the agenda. Shareholders may submit constructive proposals that urge the Company to enhance public interest or fulfill social responsibility. According to the procedural rules set out in Article 172-1 of the Company Act, the submission is limited to one proposal. Any submission for more than one proposals will not be included in the agenda. If a shareholder's proposal falls into any of the circumstances described in all subparagraphs of the fourth paragraph of Article 172-1 in the Company Act, the Board of Directors may not include it in the agenda.</p> <p>Before the book closure date for the general shareholders' meeting, the Company should announce the acceptance of proposals from shareholders by correspondence or by electronic means, the premises for acceptance and the acceptance period. The acceptance period may not be shorter than ten days.</p> <p>Each proposal by shareholders is limited to 300</p>	<p>the Company Act, the Board of Directors may not include it in the agenda.</p> <p>Before the book closure date for the general shareholders' meeting, the Company should announce the acceptance of proposals from shareholders by correspondence or by electronic means, the premises for acceptance and the acceptance period. The acceptance period may not be shorter than ten days.</p> <p>Each proposal by shareholders is limited to 300 characters, and the proposal with more than 300 characters will not be included in the agenda. The shareholder making the proposal shall attend the general shareholders' meeting in person or by proxy and take part in the discussion of the proposal.</p> <p>Before the notice date for the convening of the shareholders' meeting, the Company should inform the proposing shareholders of the acceptance results and include the proposals in adherence to the rules in this article into the meeting notice. The Board of Directors should explain at the shareholders' meeting the reasons why certain proposals from shareholders were not included.</p>	<p>person or online.</p>

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
<p>characters, and the proposal with more than 300 characters will not be included in the agenda. The shareholder making the proposal shall attend the general shareholders' meeting in person or by proxy and take part in the discussion of the proposal.</p> <p>Before the notice date for the convening of the shareholders' meeting, the Company should inform the proposing shareholders of the acceptance results and include the proposals in adherence to the rules in this article into the meeting notice. The Board of Directors should explain at the shareholders' meeting the reasons why certain proposals from shareholders were not included.</p>		
<p>IV. For each shareholders' meeting, shareholders may present the proxies printed and provided by the Company to authorize representatives to attend the shareholders' meeting by specifying the scope of authorization.</p> <p>One shareholder may issue one proxy and can only authorize one representative. The proxy should arrive at the company no later than five days before the shareholders' meeting. In case of repeated proxies, the first that has arrived shall prevail. However, this does not apply to those who declare to withdraw the aforesaid authorization.</p> <p>After a proxy has arrived at the Company, if the shareholder decides to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or exercise voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means, it is necessary to request in writing to the Company to withdraw the proxy two days before the shareholders' meeting. If the request for withdrawal occurs after the deadline, the voting right exercised by</p>	<p>IV. For each shareholders' meeting, shareholders may present the proxies printed and provided by the Company to authorize representatives to attend the shareholders' meeting by specifying the scope of authorization.</p> <p>One shareholder may issue one proxy and can only authorize one representative. The proxy should arrive at the company no later than five days before the shareholders' meeting. In case of repeated proxies, the first that has arrived shall prevail. However, this does not apply to those who declare to withdraw the aforesaid authorization.</p> <p>After a proxy has arrived at the Company, if the shareholder decides to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or exercise voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means, it is necessary to request in writing to the Company to withdraw the proxy two days before the shareholders' meeting. If the request for withdrawal occurs after the deadline, the voting right exercised by</p>	<p>I. The first to the third items are not amended.</p> <p>II. If a shareholder has authorized a representative to attend the shareholders' meeting but then intends to attend online after the proxy has arrived at the Company, it is necessary to withdraw the proxy by informing the Company in writing no later than two days before the shareholders' meeting. Hence, the fourth paragraph is added.</p>

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
<p>the authorized representative shall prevail.</p> <p><u>After a proxy has arrived at the Company, if the shareholder decides to attend the shareholders' meeting online, it is necessary to request in writing to the Company to withdraw the proxy two days before the shareholders' meeting. If the request for withdrawal occurs after the deadline, the voting right exercised by the authorized representative shall prevail.</u></p>	<p>the authorized representative shall prevail.</p>	
<p>V. The venue for a shareholders' meeting shall be the premises of the Company, or a place easily accessible to shareholders and suitable for a shareholders' meeting. The meeting may not begin earlier than 9 am or later than 3pm. The convening time and venue should fully consider the opinions from independent directors.</p> <p><u>The Company's convening of a shareholders' meeting online is not subject to the aforesaid restrictions on venues.</u></p>	<p>V. The venue for a shareholders' meeting shall be the premises of the Company, or a place easily accessible to shareholders and suitable for a shareholders' meeting. The meeting may not begin earlier than 9 am or later than 3pm. The convening time and venue should fully consider the opinions from independent directors.</p>	<p>I. The existing article is moved to the first item, without change in contents.</p> <p>II. The second item is added, to specify that the Company's convening of an online shareholders' meeting is not subject to the restrictions on meeting venues.</p>
<p>VI. The Company should specify in the meeting notice the time and the location for sign-ins and other matters of attention.</p> <p>The aforesaid reception for the sign-ins by shareholders, <u>solicitors, authorized representatives (referred to as "shareholders")</u> should start at least thirty minutes before the meeting commences. The sign-in location should be clearly marked and staffed by appropriate and competent personnel. <u>The sign-ins for an online shareholders' meeting should start on the online meeting platform thirty minutes before the meeting commences. The shareholders who have completed the sign-ins are deemed to be attending in person.</u></p>	<p>VI. The Company should specify in the meeting notice the time and the location for sign-ins and other matters of attention.</p> <p>The aforesaid reception for the sign-ins by shareholders should start at least thirty minutes before the meeting commences. The sign-in location should be clearly marked and staffed by appropriate and competent personnel. Shareholders or <u>the representatives authorized by shareholders (collectively referred to as "shareholders")</u> should sign in accordingly. Sign-in procedures can be replaced with the submission of the attendance notices. Shareholders shall attend shareholders' meetings by presenting attendance cards or other certificates of</p>	<p>I. The four item is added for practical purposes regarding the deployment of an attendance book for shareholders.</p> <p>II. The fifth and the sixth items are not amended.</p> <p>III. The second item is amended to specify the time and the procedures for shareholders to sign in order to attend online.</p> <p>IV. The third item is amended to</p>

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
<p>Shareholders should sign in accordingly. Sign-in procedures can be replaced with the submission of the attendance notices. Shareholders shall attend shareholders' meetings by presenting attendance cards or other certificates of attendance. <u>The Company may not arbitrarily require additional documents beyond those showing eligibility to attend presented by shareholders.</u></p> <p>Solicitors soliciting proxy forms shall also bring identification documents for verification.</p> <p><u>The Company should provide the attendance book for attending shareholders to sign in. The attending shareholders may submit sign-in cards instead.</u></p> <p>The Company shall furnish attending shareholders with the handbook for the shareholders' meeting, annual report, attendance card, speaker's slips, voting tickets and other meeting materials. Where there is an election of directors, pre-printed ballots shall also be provided.</p> <p>If a government agency or a juristic person is a shareholder, it may be represented by more than one persons at a shareholders meeting. When a juristic person is appointed to attend as proxy, it may designate only one person to attend in the meeting.</p> <p><u>If a shareholders' meeting is convened online and a shareholder would like to participate online, it is necessary to register with the Company two days before the shareholders' meeting.</u></p> <p><u>If a shareholders' meeting is convened online, the Company should upload the handbook for the shareholders' meeting, annual report and other relevant materials to the online meeting platform at least thirty minutes before the meeting commences. The disclosure should continue until the end of the</u></p>	<p>attendance. Solicitors soliciting proxy forms shall also bring identification documents for verification.</p> <p>The Company shall furnish attending shareholders with the handbook for the shareholders' meeting, annual report, attendance card, speaker's slips, voting tickets and other meeting materials. Where there is an election of directors, pre-printed ballots shall also be provided.</p> <p>If a government agency or a juristic person is a shareholder, it may be represented by more than one person at a shareholders meeting. When a juristic person is appointed to attend as proxy, it may designate only one person to attend in the meeting.</p>	<p>align with the collective reference of shareholders in the first item.</p> <p>V. If shareholders would like to attend a shareholders' meeting online, it is necessary to register with the Company two days before the shareholders' meeting. Hence, the seventh item is added accordingly.</p> <p>VI. To allow the shareholders attending online to review and refer to the handbook for the shareholders' meeting and relevant data such as annual reports, the Company should upload the materials upon the online platform for the shareholders' meeting. Hence, the eighth item is added.</p>

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
<u>meeting.</u>		
<p><u>VI-1 When convening an online shareholders' meeting, the Company should specify in the meeting notice the following matters:</u></p> <p><u>1. Methods for shareholders to participate in online meetings and exercise rights</u></p> <p><u>2. Handling of disruptions to the online meeting platform or online participation due to natural disasters, events or other force majeure circumstances by including at least the following:</u></p> <p><u>(1) Time for the aforesaid disruption to persist and not to be resolved for the meeting to be postponed or to resumed and the date of the postponed or resumed meeting</u></p> <p><u>(2) The shareholders who did not register for online participation for the original shareholders' meeting may not participate in the postponed or resumed meeting.</u></p> <p><u>(3) When the online format of a hybrid shareholders' meeting cannot continue, the shareholder's meeting shall continue provided that the total number of shares in attendance reaches the quorum required after the deduction of the shares in attendance online. In this instance, the number of shares participating online shall be included in the total number of shares</u></p>		<p>I. This is a new article.</p> <p>II. To ensure that shareholders learn about the relevant rights and limitations regarding the participation of shareholders' meetings beforehand, the shareholders' meeting notice should include the methods of participating online and exercising relevant rights; the handling of disruptions to the online meeting platform or online participation due to natural disasters, events or other force majeure circumstances by including at least the date of the postponed or resumed meeting and how long for the disruption to last before the meeting to postpone or resume; the rules set out in the first, second, fourth and fifth items of Article 44-20 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies; measures to be taken when the results for all proposals have been</p>

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<p><u>in attendance but deemed to abstain from voting for all proposals in the current shareholders' meeting.</u></p> <p><u>(4) Measures to be taken when the results for all proposals have been announced but the meeting has not progressed to the extempore motion.</u></p> <p><u>3. When a shareholders' meeting is convened online, it is necessary to provide appropriate alternatives to the shareholders who have difficulty in attending the shareholders' meeting online.</u></p>		<p>announced but the meeting has not progressed to the extempore motion; and the appropriate alternatives for the shareholders who have difficulty in participating a shareholders' meeting online.</p>
<p>VIII. The Company should make an audio and video recording of the entire process of shareholders' meetings. The aforesaid audio and video recorded materials should be retained for at least one year. However, in event of a lawsuit filed by a shareholder in accordance with Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.</p> <p><u>At a shareholders' meeting convened online, The Company should retain a record of the sign-up, registration, sign-in, questions and voting of shareholders and vote counts by the Company and make an uninterrupted audio and video recording of the entire online meeting.</u></p> <p><u>The Company should carefully retain the aforesaid audio and video recordings during its existence period and provide the audio and video recordings to the agency commissioned for the organization of online meetings for record keeping.</u></p>	<p>VIII. The Company should make an audio and video recording of the entire process of shareholders' meetings. The aforesaid audio and video recorded materials should be retained for at least one year. However, in event of a lawsuit filed by a shareholder in accordance with Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.</p>	<p>I. The first and the second items are not amended.</p> <p>II. Article 183 of the Company Act and Article 18 of the Regulations Governing Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings of Public Companies stipulate that a company should record and retain the sign-up, registration, sign-in, questions and voting of shareholders and vote counts by companies, make an uninterrupted audio and video recording of the entire online meetings, and carefully retain the recordings during its existence period and provide</p>

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		the materials to the agency commissioned for the organization of online meetings for record keeping. Hence, the third and the four items are added.
<p>IX. Attendance at shareholders’ meetings shall be calculated based on numbers of shares. The number of shares in attendance shall be calculated as the sum of the number of shares indicated by <u>the attendance book or sign-in cards submitted, the number of shares signed in at the online meeting platform</u>, plus the number of shares whose voting rights are exercised by correspondence or by electronic means.</p> <p>The chair shall immediately call the meeting to order at the appointed meeting time and announce relevant information such as the number of non-voting shares and the number of shares in attendance.</p> <p>If the shareholders representing more than half of the total number of issued shares are not present, the chair may announce the postponement of the meeting. The number of postponements shall be limited to two times, and the total delay time shall not exceed one hour. If the attending shareholders still represent less than one third of the issued shares after two postponements, the chair shall declare that the meeting fails to convene due to a lack of quorum. <u>If the shareholders’ meeting is held online, the Company should also announce on the online meeting platform the failure to convene due to a lack of quorum.</u></p> <p>In case of no quorum of shareholders representing at least one third of the issued shares in attendance after</p>	<p>IX. Attendance at shareholders’ meetings shall be calculated based on numbers of shares. The number of shares in attendance shall be calculated as the number of shares indicated by the <u>sign-in cards submitted</u>, plus the number of shares whose voting rights are exercised by correspondence or by electronic means.</p> <p>The chair shall immediately call the meeting to order at the appointed meeting time and announce relevant information such as the number of non-voting shares and the number of shares in attendance.</p> <p>If the shareholders representing more than half of the total number of issued shares are not present, the chair may announce the postponement of the meeting. The number of postponements shall be limited to two times, and the total delay time shall not exceed one hour. If the attending shareholders still represent less than one third of the issued shares after two postponements, the chair shall declare that the meeting fails to convene due to a lack of quorum.</p> <p>In case of no quorum of shareholders representing at least one third of the issued shares in attendance after two postponements, tentative resolutions may be reached according to the first paragraph of Article 175 of the Company Act. Shareholders are then informed of the results of the tentative resolutions and the shareholders’ meeting is reconvened within one month.</p>	<p>I. The second and the fifth items are not amended.</p> <p>II. The first item is amended to specify that the number of shares with sign-ins completed online should be included in the calculation of the total number of shares in attendance for shareholders’ meetings convened online.</p> <p>III. If the chair announces the meeting fails to convene due to a lack of quorum at an online shareholders’ meeting, the Company should also announce via the online meeting platform the failure to convene due to a lack of quorum in order to immediately inform shareholders. Hence, the third item is amended.</p> <p>IV. When the Company is re-convening a shareholders’ meeting for tentative resolutions and shareholders</p>

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<p>two postponements, tentative resolutions may be reached according to the first paragraph of Article 175 of the Company Act. Shareholders are then informed of the results of the tentative resolutions and the shareholders' meeting is reconvened within one month. <u>If a shareholders' meeting is convened online and shareholders would like to attend online, it is necessary to re-register with the Company according to Article 6.</u></p> <p>If the number of shares in attendance reaches more than half of the Company's issued shares before the conclusion of the current meeting, the chair may ask the shareholders' meeting to re-vote on the tentative resolutions in accordance with Article 174 of the Company Act.</p>	<p>If the number of shares in attendance reaches more than half of the Company's issued shares before the conclusion of the current meeting, the chair may ask the shareholders' meeting to re-vote on the tentative resolutions in accordance with Article 174 of the Company Act.</p>	<p>would like to attend online, it is necessary to register with the Company. Hence, the fourth item is amended.</p>
<p>XI. Before speaking, an attending shareholder must specify on a speaker's slip the subject of the speech, his/her shareholder account number (or attendance card number), and account name. The order in which shareholders speak shall be set by the chair. A shareholder in attendance who has submitted a speaker's slip but does not actually speak shall be deemed to have not spoken. When the content of the speech does not correspond to the notes on the speaker's slip, the spoken content shall prevail. Except with the consent of the chair, a shareholder may not speak more than twice on the same proposal, and a single speech may not exceed five minutes. If the shareholder's speech violates the rules or exceeds the scope of the agenda, the chair may terminate the speech. When an attending shareholder is speaking, other shareholders may not speak or interrupt unless they have</p>	<p>XI. Before speaking, an attending shareholder must specify on a speaker's slip the subject of the speech, his/her shareholder account number (or attendance card number), and account name. The order in which shareholders speak shall be set by the chair. A shareholder in attendance who has submitted a speaker's slip but does not actually speak shall be deemed to have not spoken. When the content of the speech does not correspond to the notes on the speaker's slip, the spoken content shall prevail. Except with the consent of the chair, a shareholder may not speak more than twice on the same proposal, and a single speech may not exceed five minutes. If the shareholder's speech violates the rules or exceeds the scope of the agenda, the chair may terminate the speech. When an attending shareholder is speaking, other shareholders may not speak or interrupt unless they have</p>	<p>I. The first to the sixth items are not amended. II. The seventh item is added to specify the methods, procedures and restrictions for shareholders attending a shareholders' meeting online to ask questions.</p>

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<p>sought and obtained the consent of the chair and the shareholder that has the floor. The chair shall stop any violations.</p> <p>When a juristic person shareholder appoints two or more representatives to attend a shareholders' meeting, only one of the representatives so appointed may speak on the same proposal.</p> <p>After an attending shareholder has spoken, the chair may respond in person or assign relevant personnel to respond.</p> <p><u>During a shareholders' meeting convened online, the shareholders attending online may submit questions in texts via the online platform after the chair calls the meeting to order and before the chair announces adjournment. No more than two questions may be submitted for each proposal. Each submission is limited to 200 characters. The rules from the first to the fifth items do not apply.</u></p>	<p>sought and obtained the consent of the chair and the shareholder that has the floor. The chair shall stop any violations.</p> <p>When a juristic person shareholder appoints two or more representatives to attend a shareholders' meeting, only one of the representatives so appointed may speak on the same proposal.</p> <p>After an attending shareholder has spoken, the chair may respond in person or assign relevant personnel to respond.</p>	
<p>XIII. Each share is entitled to one vote, except the restricted shares or non-voting shares listed in the second item of Article 179 in the Company Act.</p> <p>Voting rights should be exercised electronically and may be by correspondence for the shareholders' meetings convened by the Company. The methods in the exercise of voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means should be in adherence to relevant laws and regulations and clearly stated in the notice for shareholders' meetings. The shareholders who exercise voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means are deemed to have attended in person. However, this is deemed to abstain from voting for extempore motions or amended original proposals at the same shareholders'</p>	<p>XIII. Each share is entitled to one vote, except the restricted shares or non-voting shares listed in the second item of Article 179 in the Company Act.</p> <p>Voting rights should be exercised electronically and may be by correspondence for the shareholders' meetings convened by the Company. The methods in the exercise of voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means should be in adherence to relevant laws and regulations and clearly stated in the notice for shareholders' meetings. The shareholders who exercise voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means are deemed to have attended in person. However, this is deemed to abstain from voting for extempore motions or amended original proposals at the same shareholders'</p>	<p>I. The first to the third items and the fifth to the eighth items are not amended.</p> <p>II. The fourth item is amended to specify that the shareholders who would like to attend a shareholders' online after the exercise of voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means should withdraw in the same method with which voting rights were exercised.</p>

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<p>meeting. Hence, the Company should avoid extempore motions or the amendment of original proposals. The aforesaid indication to exercise voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means should arrive at the Company two days before the shareholders' meeting. In case of repeated indications, the first to arrival shall prevail. However, this does not apply to those who declare to withdraw the aforesaid authorization. If shareholders would like to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or online after the exercise of voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means, it is necessary to indicate the withdrawal of the aforesaid exercise of voting rights two days before the shareholders' meeting in the same method with which the voting rights were exercised. If the request for withdrawal occurs after the deadline, the voting right exercised by correspondence or by electronic means shall prevail. When a shareholder who have exercised voting rights by correspondence or electronic means appoints a representative with a proxy to attend the shareholders' meeting, the voting rights exercised by the representative at the meeting shall prevail. Unless otherwise required by the Company Act and specified in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the passage of a proposal shall require an affirmative vote from a majority of the voting rights represented by attending shareholders. At the time of a vote, the chair or a person designated by the chair shall announce the total number of voting rights represented by the attending shareholders for each proposal before shareholders cast votes on individual proposals. The results of "yes", "no" and abstain votes are entered into the Market</p>	<p>meeting. Hence, the Company should avoid extempore motions or the amendment of original proposals. The aforesaid indication to exercise voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means should arrive at the Company two days before the shareholders' meeting. In case of repeated indications, the first to arrival shall prevail. However, this does not apply to those who declare to withdraw the aforesaid authorization. If shareholders would like to attend the shareholders' meeting in person after the exercise of voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means, it is necessary to indicate the withdrawal of the aforesaid exercise of voting rights two days before the shareholders' meeting in the same method with which the voting rights were exercised. If the request for withdrawal occurs after the deadline, the voting right exercised by correspondence or by electronic shall prevail. When a shareholder who have exercised voting rights by correspondence or electronic means appoints a representative with a proxy to attend the shareholders' meeting, the voting rights exercised by the representative at the meeting shall prevail. Unless otherwise required by the Company Act and specified in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the passage of a proposal shall require an affirmative vote from a majority of the voting rights represented by attending shareholders. At the time of a vote, the chair or a person designated by the chair shall announce the total number of voting rights represented by the attending shareholders for each proposal before shareholders cast votes on individual proposals. The results of "yes", "no" and abstain votes are entered into the Market Observation Post System immediately on the same day</p>	<p>III. At a shareholders' meeting convened online, shareholders participating online may vote on all original proposals after the chair has called the meeting to order and until the announcement for the end of voting, so that the shareholders online have adequate voting time. The ballot counting must be one-off in order to accommodate the voting time of shareholders participating online. Hence, the ninth and the tenth items are added.</p> <p>IV. If shareholders who have registered for online attendance would like to attend a hybrid shareholders' meeting in person, it is necessary to withdraw the registration two days before the shareholders' meeting in the same method with which the registration was made. Those who withdraw after the deadline can only participate the shareholders' meeting online. Hence, the eleventh item is added.</p>

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<p>Observation Post System immediately on the same day of the shareholders' meeting.</p> <p>When there is an amendment or an alternative to a proposal, the chair shall present the amended or alternative proposal together with the original proposal and decide the order in which they will be put to a vote. When any of these proposals is passed, other proposals will then be deemed rejected, and no further voting shall be required.</p> <p>Scrutineers and ballot counters for the votes on proposals are appointed by the chair. However, scrutineers shall be shareholders.</p> <p>The counting of ballots for elections or proposals should be should be carried out openly at the shareholders' meeting venue. After the counting has been completed, the results (including the vote tallies) should be reported onsite and recorded.</p> <p><u>When the Company convenes an online shareholders' meeting, the shareholders participating online should cast votes on proposals and for elections via the online meeting platform after the chair has called the meeting to order and complete voting before the chair announces the end of voting. Late votes are deemed abstained.</u></p> <p><u>During a shareholders' meeting convened online, the ballot counting is one-off after the chair announces the end of voting. Ballot counts and election results are announced accordingly.</u></p> <p><u>For a hybrid shareholders' meeting convened by the Company, if the shareholders who have registered for online attendance according to Article 6 would like to attend in person, it is necessary to withdraw the</u></p>	<p>of the shareholders' meeting.</p> <p>When there is an amendment or an alternative to a proposal, the chair shall present the amended or alternative proposal together with the original proposal and decide the order in which they will be put to a vote. When any of these proposals is passed, other proposals will then be deemed rejected, and no further voting shall be required.</p> <p>Scrutineers and ballot counters for the votes on proposals are appointed by the chair. However, scrutineers shall be shareholders.</p> <p>The counting of ballots for elections or proposals should be should be carried out openly at the shareholders' meeting venue. After the counting has been completed, the results (including the vote tallies) should be reported onsite and recorded.</p>	<p>V. In reference to Explanatory Letter MOEA-Business No. 10102404740 dated February 24, 2012 and Explanatory Letter MOEA-Business No. 10102414350 dated May 3 in the same year issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the shareholders who have exercised voting rights by electronic means and did not withdraw such indication may not propose an amendment to the original proposals or exercise voting rights again. However, these shareholders may attend the shareholders' meeting, propose extempore motions at the meeting and exercise voting rights accordingly. As votes by correspondence and by electronic means are both the ways for shareholders to exercise rights, votes by correspondence should be governed in the same way as votes by electronic means aforesaid according to the principle of fair treatment, in order to protect shareholders' rights. Hence, the twelfth</p>

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<p><u>registration two days before the shareholders' meeting in the same method with which the registration was made. If the request for withdrawal occurs after the deadline, only online attendance of the shareholders' meeting is allowed. Except for extempore motions, the shareholders who participate the shareholders' meeting online after the exercise of voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means and without withdrawal of such indication may not exercise voting rights on the same proposals, propose an amendment to the original proposals or exercise voting rights on the amended original proposals.</u></p>		<p>item specifies that the shareholders who have exercised voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means and did not withdraw the indication may still register for online participation of the shareholders' meeting and may propose extempore motions and exercise voting rights accordingly. However, they may not vote on the original proposals or the amended original proposals or propose an amendment to original proposals.</p>
<p>XV. Matters pertaining to the resolutions of a shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in meeting minutes. The chair shall affix his/her signature or seal to the meeting minutes and a copy thereof shall be distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after meetings. Meeting minutes may be produced and distributed in the electronic form. The Company may distribute the meeting minutes via publication on the Market Observation Post System. Meeting minutes shall accurately record the date, month, year of the meeting, the venue of the meeting, the name of the chair, the methods of resolution adoptions, the summary of the deliberations and the voting results (including tallied votes). Where directors are elected, the meeting minutes shall disclose the number of votes for each candidate. The materials should be retained in</p>	<p>XV. Matters pertaining to the resolutions of a shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in meeting minutes. The chair shall affix his/her signature or seal to the meeting minutes and a copy thereof shall be distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after meetings. Meeting minutes may be produced and distributed in the electronic form. The Company may distribute the meeting minutes via publication on the Market Observation Post System. Meeting minutes shall accurately record the date, month, year of the meeting, the venue of the meeting, the name of the chair, the methods of resolution adoptions, the summary of the deliberations and the voting results (including tallied votes). Where directors are elected, the meeting minutes shall disclose the number of votes for each candidate. The materials should be retained in</p>	<p>I. The first to the third items are not amended. II. To enable shareholders to understand the outcome of convened online meetings, to provide an alternative to shareholders suffering a digital divide and to respond to disruptions and the circumstances, the Company should include in the shareholders' meeting minutes the items required in the third item, as well as the starting time and the ending</p>

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<p>perpetuity for the period of the existence of the Company. <u>In addition to the items required above, the meeting minutes of a shareholders' meeting convened online should include the starting time and the ending time of the meeting, the convening method of the meeting, the names of the chair and the minute taker, the responses and the circumstances in case of disruptions to the online meeting platform or online participation due to due to natural disasters, events or other force majeure and the response circumstances.</u> <u>In addition to the adherence to the above requirements, the Company convenes an online shareholders' meeting should specify in the meeting minute the alternatives provided to the shareholders who have difficulty in participating online.</u></p>	<p>perpetuity for the period of the existence of the Company.</p>	<p>time of the meeting, the convening method of the meeting, the names of the chair and the minute taker, the responses and the circumstances in case of the disruption to the online meeting platform or online participation due to due to natural disasters, events or other force majeure. Hence, the fourth item is added.</p> <p>III. If a shareholders' meeting is convened on line, it is necessary to specify in the meeting notice the appropriate alternatives available to the shareholders' who have difficulty in attending online. Hence, the alternatives offered to the shareholders suffering a digital divide should be noted in the meeting minute. The fifth item is added accordingly.</p>
<p>XVI. The Company should produce the tables detailing the number of shares solicited by solicitors, the number of shares authorized to representatives with proxies, <u>the number of shares attended by shareholders by correspondence or by electronic means,</u> and clearly display these tables in the required format</p>	<p>XVI. The Company should produce the tables detailing the number of shares solicited by solicitors <u>and</u> the number of shares authorized to representatives with proxies and clearly display these tables in the required format on the day and at the venue of the shareholder' meeting day. If matters resolved at a shareholders' meeting constitute</p>	<p>I. To ensure that shareholders can learn about the number of shares solicited by solicitors, the number of shares authorized to representatives with proxies, and the number</p>

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<p>on the day and at the venue of the shareholder' meeting day. <u>If the shareholders' meeting is convened online, the Company should upload the aforesaid data at least thirty minutes before the meeting commences and the disclosure should continue until the end of the meeting.</u></p> <p><u>When the Company convenes an online shareholders' meeting and is calling the meeting to order, the total number of shares in attendance should be disclosed at the online meeting platform. This also applies to the tally of the total number of shares in attendance and the number of votes during the meeting.</u></p> <p>If matters resolved at a shareholders' meeting constitute material information under applicable laws or regulations or according to Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation, the Company should submit the contents of matters to the Market Observation Post System within the prescribed time limit.</p>	<p>material information under applicable laws or regulations or according to Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation, the Company should submit the contents of matters to the Market Observation Post System within the prescribed time limit.</p>	<p>of shares attended by correspondence or by electronic means, the Company should clearly display these numbers at the shareholders' meeting venue. If the Company convenes an online shareholders' meeting, the materials should be uploaded to the online meeting platform. Hence, the first item is amended.</p> <p>II. To enable the shareholders participating in a shareholders' meeting online to know at the same time whether the number of shareholders in attendance reaches the quorum, the Company should disclose the total number of shares in attendance at the online meeting platform when the meeting is called to order. Any further tally of the total number of shares in attendance and the number of votes should also be disclosed at the online meeting platform. Hence, the second item is added.</p>

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
<p><u>XIX. At the shareholders' meeting convened online, the Company should immediately after the end of voting disclose, as required, the voting results on all proposals and the election outcome via the online meeting platform. The disclosure should continue for at least 15 minutes after the chair announces adjournment.</u></p>		<p>I. This is a new article. II. This article is added to ensure adequate information disclosure time, so that the shareholders participating the shareholders' meeting online may learn the real-time voting situation and outcomes for proposals and elections.</p>
<p><u>XX. When a shareholders' meeting is convened online the chair and the minute taker should be at the same location within the country. The chair should announce where he/she is when calling to order.</u></p>		<p>I. This is a new article. II. When a shareholders' meeting is convened online without a physical revenue, the chair and the minute taker should be at the same location within the country. The chair should announce where he/she is when calling to order, so that shareholders know his/her whereabouts. This item is added accordingly.</p>
<p><u>XXI. Before the chair announces adjournment at a shareholders' meeting convened online, if there is disruption to the online meeting platform or online participation due to natural disasters, evens or other force majeure for more than thirty minutes, it is necessary to postpone or resume the meeting within five days. Hence, Article 182 of the Company Act is not applicable. In event that a meeting should be postponed or</u></p>		<p>I. This is a new article. II. During an online shareholders' meeting convened by the Company, if there is disruption to the online meeting platform or online participation due to natural disasters, events or other force majeure</p>

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<p><u>resumed, the shareholders who did not register for online participation may not participate in the postponed or resumed meeting.</u></p> <p><u>When a meeting should be postponed or resumed according to the rules set out by the first item, the number of the shares represented at the original shareholders' meeting and the voting rights exercised for proposals and elections by the shareholders who have registered for online attendance and completed the sign-ins but do not participate in the extended or resumed meeting should be included in the total number of shares in attendance and the votes on proposals and elections for the postponed or resumed meeting.</u></p> <p><u>When a shareholders' meeting is postponed or resumed according to the rules set out in the first item, there is no need to repeat the discussions and resolutions for the proposal results or the list of elected directors announced with completed voting and ballot counting.</u></p> <p><u>When a hybrid shareholders' meeting convened by the Company experiences the circumstances where the online meeting cannot continue as described in the first item and the total number of shares in attendance after the deduction of the shares attended online still reaches the quorum for the shareholders' meeting, the shareholders' meeting should continue, without the need to postpone or resume according to the rules set out in the first item.</u></p> <p><u>In the aforesaid circumstances where the meeting should continue, the shares attended by the</u></p>		<p>circumstances for over thirty minutes and it cannot be resolved, the reconvening or resumption of the meeting within five days is not subject to Article 182 of the Company Act that requires the shareholders' meeting resolution. Hence, the first item is added. The inability to convene or to participate in an online meeting due to respective intention or negligence from the Company, the online meeting platform, shareholders, solicitors or authorized representatives is not within the scope of this article.</p> <p>III. In event of the circumstances where the Company should postpone or resume the meeting as described in the first item, the shareholders (including the solicitors and the authorized representatives) who did not register to participate in the original shareholders' meeting online may not participate in the postponed or resumed meeting</p>

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<p><u>shareholders online should be included into the total number of shares in attendance but will be deemed to abstain from all the proposals in this shareholders' meeting.</u></p> <p><u>When the Company postpones or resumes a meeting according to the rules set out in the first item, it is necessary to proceed the relevant preparation according to the original shareholders' meeting date and in adherence to relevant rules set out in the seventh item of Article 44-20 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies.</u></p> <p><u>The Company should postpone or resume the shareholders' meeting required by the first item during the period prescribed in the latter section of Article 12 and the third item of Article 13 of the Regulations Governing Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies and the second item of Article 44-5, Article 44-15 and the first item of Article 44-17 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies.</u></p>		<p>according to the second item of Article 44-20 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies. Hence, the second item is added. This also explains that the shareholders who participated a hybrid shareholders' meeting in person may continue to participate the postponed or resumed meeting in person.</p> <p>IV. When the Company should postpone or resume the meeting according to the rules set out by the first item, the number of the shares represented at the original shareholders' meeting and the voting rights exercised for proposals and elections by the shareholders (including the solicitors and the authorized representatives) who have registered for online attendance and completed the sign-ins but do not participate in the extended or resumed meeting should be included</p>

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
		<p>in the total number of shares in attendance and the votes on proposals and elections for the postponed or resumed meeting, according to the rules specified by the third item of Article 44-20 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies. Hence, the third item is added.</p> <p>V. When the shareholders' meeting must be postponed or resumed after the meeting was halted by communication problems, the proposals with voting and ballot counting completed and results or the list of elected directors announced in the previous meeting are considered duly resolved. There is no need to repeat the discussions and resolutions in order to reduce the time and cost of the resumed meeting. Hence, the fourth item is formulated accordingly.</p> <p>VI. As a hybrid shareholders' meeting is convened both in-person and online, the</p>

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
		<p>shareholder's meeting shall continue if the online meeting platform or the online participation online is disrupted by force majeure but the in-person shareholders' meeting is ongoing and the total number of shares in attendance still reaches the quorum required for the shareholders' meeting after the deduction of the shares in attendance online. In this instance, there is no need to postpone or resume the meeting according to the rules specified in the first item. Hence, the fifth item is formulated accordingly.</p> <p>VII. In case of the circumstances described in the first item where the Company should continue the meeting without the need for meeting postponement or resumption, the fifth item of Article 44-20 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies stipulates that the shares attended by the shareholders (including</p>

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
		<p>the solicitors and the authorized representatives) online should be included into the total number of shares in attendance but will be deemed to abstain from all the proposals in this shareholders' meeting. Hence, the sixth item is added.</p> <p>VIII. Given the oneness between the postponed or resumed meeting due to communication disruption and the original shareholders' meeting, there is no need to repeat the preparations for the shareholders' meeting according to the seventh paragraph of Article 44-20 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies for the date of the postponed or resumed meeting. Hence, the seventh item is formulated accordingly.</p> <p>IX. For the postponed online shareholders' meeting, it is still necessary to redisclose to shareholders on the day of</p>

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
		<p>postponed or resumed meeting all the matters required to be disclosed on shareholders' meeting days according to the latter section of Article 12 and the third item of Article 13 of the Regulations Governing Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies and the second item of Article 44-5, Article 44-15 and the first item of Article 44-17 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies . Hence, the eighteen item is formulated.</p>
<p>XXII. <u>In the convening of an online shareholders' meeting, the Company should provide appropriate alternatives to the shareholders who have difficulty attending online.</u></p>		<p>I. This is a new article. II. When the Company convenes an online shareholders' meeting, it is necessary to provide appropriate alternatives to the shareholders who suffer from a digital divide and may have difficulty participating online. For example, voting rights may be exercised by correspondence or necessary</p>

Amended article	Original article	Explanation
		equipment may be lent to the shareholders for meeting participation.
<p>XXIII. These regulations come into effect upon the approval from the shareholders' meeting. This also applies to the amendments.</p>	<p>XIX. These regulations come into effect upon the approval from the shareholders' meeting. This also applies to the amendments.</p>	<p>The numbering of articles is adjusted for the additions and amendments.</p>
<p>XXIV. These regulations were formulated on December 10, 2003. The first amendment was on June 26, 2007. The second amendment was on June 27, 2012. The third amendment was on June 28, 2013. The fourth amendment was on June 28, 2017. The fifth amendment was on June 15, 2020. The sixth amendment was on August 19, 2021. <u>The seventh amendment was on June 16, 2022.</u></p>	<p>XX. These regulations were formulated on December 10, 2003. The first amendment was on June 26, 2007. The second amendment was on June 27, 2012. The third amendment was on June 28, 2013. The fourth amendment was on June 28, 2017. The fifth amendment was on June 15, 2020. The sixth amendment was on August 19, 2021.</p>	<p>The numbering of articles is adjusted for the additions and amendments. The date of this amendment is specified.</p>

Logah Technology Corporation

Table of Comparisons for Amendments to Procedures for Asset Acquisitions or Disposals

Original article	Amended (added) articles	Main reason for the amendment
<p>5. Acquisitions or disposals of marketable securities 5.1 omitted 5.2 Procedures to determine transaction terms and authorization limits 5.2.1 It is necessary to obtain the most recent financial statements of the underlying company audited or reviewed by certified public accountants before the date of occurrence of the fact as the reference to the evaluation of the transaction price for acquisition or disposal of marketable securities. If the transaction value reaches at least 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million, it is necessary to request certified public accountants to express opinions on the reasonableness of the transaction price before the date of occurrence of the fact. <u>If the certified public accountants need to adopt an expert's report, it is necessary to observe the rules specified in Auditing Standards Bulletin No. 20 published by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation.</u> However, this does not apply to the circumstances where there are open prices of the marketable securities in an active market or there are other requirements by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC").</p> <p>Omitted below</p>	<p>5. Acquisitions or disposals of marketable securities 5.1 omitted 5.2 Procedures to determine transaction terms and authorization limits 5.2.1 It is necessary to obtain the most recent financial statements of the underlying company audited or reviewed by certified public accountants before the date of occurrence of the fact as the reference to the evaluation of the transaction price for the acquisition or disposal of marketable securities. If the transaction value reaches at least 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million, it is necessary to request certified public accountants to express opinions on the reasonableness of the transaction price before the date of occurrence of the fact. However, this does not apply to the circumstances where there are open prices of the marketable securities in an active market or there are other requirements by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC").</p> <p>Omitted below</p>	<p>In alignment with Letter FSC-Securities-Issuers No. 1110380465 dated on January 28, 2022 issued by the FSC regarding the enhancement of the quality of opinions issued by external experts, the texts "If the certified public accountants need to adopt an expert's report, it is necessary to observe the rules specified in Auditing Standards Bulletin No. 20 published by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation" are deleted.</p>
<p>6. Acquisitions or disposals of real properties, equipment or right-of-use assets 6.1 、 6.2 omitted 6.3 Except for the transactions with domestic government agencies, contracting third parties to construct on land owned or leased, or acquisition or disposal of equipment or corresponding right-of-use</p>	<p>6. Acquisitions or disposals of real properties, equipment or right-of-use assets 6.1 、 6.2 omitted 6.3 Except for the transactions with domestic government agencies, contracting third parties to construct on land owned or leased, or acquisition or</p>	<p>In alignment with Letter FSC-Securities-Issuers No. 1110380465 dated on January 28, 2022 issued by the FSC regarding the</p>

Original article	Amended (added) articles	Main reason for the amendment
<p>assets for operational purposes, any acquisition or disposal of real properties, equipment or corresponding right-of-use assets at a value equivalent to at least 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million requires appraisal reports issued by professional appraisers before the date of occurrence of the fact and adherence to the following rules:</p> <p>6.3.1 When a transaction must be based on a limited price, a specific price or a special price as the reference due to particular reasons, the transaction should be approved and resolved by the board of directors in advance. This also applies to any subsequent change of transaction terms.</p> <p>6.3.2 When a transaction reaches NT\$1 billion or higher, at least two professional appraisers should be asked for appraisals.</p> <p>6.3.3 Unless the appraised values are higher than the transaction price for the asset acquired or lower than the transaction price for the asset disposed, certified public accountants should be asked to proceed <u>according to Auditing Standards Bulletin No. 20 published by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China</u> and issue concrete opinions on the reason for the difference and the appropriateness of the transaction price, in any of the following circumstances with the professional appraiser's appraisal results:</p> <p>6.3.3.1 The gap between the appraisal result and the transaction price reaches at least 20% of the transaction value.</p> <p>6.3.3.2 The gap between the appraisal results of two or more professional appraisers reaches at least</p>	<p>disposal of equipment or corresponding right-of-use assets for operational purposes, any acquisition or disposal of real properties, equipment or corresponding right-of-use assets at a value equivalent to at least 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million requires appraisal reports issued by professional appraisers before the date of occurrence of the fact and adherence to the following rules:</p> <p>6.3.1 When a transaction must be based on a limited price, a specific price or a special price as the reference due to particular reasons, the transaction should be approved and resolved by the board of directors in advance. This also applies to any subsequent change of transaction terms.</p> <p>6.3.2 When a transaction reaches NT\$1 billion or higher, at least two professional appraisers should be asked for appraisals.</p> <p>6.3.3 Unless the appraised values are higher than the transaction price for the asset acquired or lower than the transaction price for the asset disposed, certified public accountants should be asked to issue concrete opinions on the reason for the difference and the appropriateness of the transaction price, in any of the following circumstances with the professional appraiser's appraisal results:</p> <p>6.3.3.1 The gap between the appraisal result and the transaction price reaches at least 20% of the transaction value.</p> <p>6.3.3.2 The gap between the appraisal results of two or more professional appraisers reaches at least 10% of the transaction</p>	<p>enhancement of the quality of opinions issued by external experts, the texts "If the certified public accountants need to adopt an expert's report, it is necessary to observe the rules specified in Auditing Standards Bulletin No. 20 published by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation" are deleted.</p>

Original article	Amended (added) articles	Main reason for the amendment
<p>10% of the transaction value.</p> <p>6.3.4 The report date issued by the professional appraiser may not be over three months apart from the date when the contract is established. However, the previous professional appraiser may issue an opinion if the publicly announced current value applicable for the same period is less than six months old.</p>	<p>value.</p> <p>6.3.4 The report date issued by the professional appraiser may not be over three months apart from the date when the contract is established. However, the previous professional appraiser may issue an opinion if the publicly announced current value applicable for the same period is less than six months old.</p>	
<p>7. Acquisitions or disposals of intangible assets or corresponding right-of-use assets or memberships</p> <p>7.1, 7.2 omitted</p> <p>7.3 Except for the transactions with domestic government agencies, if the transaction value of the Company's acquisition or disposal of intangible assets, or corresponding right-of-use assets or memberships reaches at least 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million, it is necessary to request certified public accountants to issue opinions on the reasonableness of the transaction price before the date of occurrence of the fact. <u>The certified public accountants should also proceed according to Auditing Standards Bulletin No. 20 published by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation.</u></p>	<p>7. Acquisitions or disposals of intangible assets or corresponding right-of-use assets or memberships</p> <p>7.1, 7.2 omitted</p> <p>7.3 Except for transactions with domestic government agencies, if the transaction value of the Company's acquisition or disposal of intangible assets, or corresponding right-of-use assets or memberships reaches at least 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million, it is necessary to request certified public accountants to issue opinions on the reasonableness of the transaction price before the date of occurrence of the fact.</p>	<p>In alignment with Letter FSC-Securities-Issuers No. 1110380465 dated on January 28, 2022 issued by the FSC regarding the enhancement of the quality of opinions issued by external experts, the texts "If the certified public accountants need to adopt an expert's report, it is necessary to observe the rules specified in Auditing Standards Bulletin No. 20 published by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation" are deleted.</p>
<p>9. Related party transactions</p> <p>9.1 omitted</p> <p>9.2 Evaluation and operating procedures Except for the purchase and sale of domestic government bonds or bonds with buyback/sellback terms, the subscription or redemption of money</p>	<p>9. Related party transactions</p> <p>9.1 omitted</p> <p>9.2 Evaluation and operating procedures Except for the purchase and sale of domestic government bonds or bonds with buyback/sellback terms, the subscription or redemption of money</p>	<p>In alignment with Letter FSC-Securities-Issuers No. 1110380465 dated on January 28, 2022 issued by the FSC</p>

Original article	Amended (added) articles	Main reason for the amendment
<p>market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust companies, if the Company's or its domestic or overseas subsidiary acquires from of or dispose to a related party a real property or corresponding right-of-use assets (at any transaction value) or acquires from or disposes to a related party assets other than a real property or corresponding right-of-use assets at a transaction value reaching at least 20% of the Company's or its domestic or overseas subsidiary's paid-in capital, 10% of the total assets or NT\$300 million, the following data should be submitted to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors for approval before the transaction contract can be signed and the payment can be made:</p> <p>9.2.1 Purpose, necessity and expected benefits of the asset acquisition or disposal.</p> <p>9.2.2 Reason for choosing related parties for the transaction.</p> <p>9.2.3 Relevant data on the reasonableness assessment of the terms of the expected transaction according to the 9.3 requirements for acquisition of a real property or corresponding right-of-use assets from a related party.</p> <p>9.2.4 Date and price of the former acquisition by related parties; relation of the transaction counterparty with the Company and related parties.</p> <p>9.2.5 Forecasts of monthly cash incomes and expenses for the year after the month when the contract signing is expected and assessment of the transaction necessity and capital utilization reasonableness.</p> <p>9.2.6 Appraisal report by a professional appraiser or opinion from a certified public accountant obtained according to the 9.1 requirements.</p> <p>9.2.7 Restrictions and other important agreed matters of this transaction.</p> <p>The term "within one year" refers to the</p>	<p>market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust companies, if the Company's or its domestic or overseas subsidiary acquires from of or dispose to a related party a real property or corresponding right-of-use assets (at any transaction value) or acquires from or disposes to a related party assets other than a real property or corresponding right-of-use assets at a transaction value reaching at least 20% of the Company's or its domestic or overseas subsidiary's paid-in capital, 10% of the total assets or NT\$300 million, the following data should be submitted to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors for approval before the transaction contract can be signed and the payment can be made:</p> <p>9.2.1 Purpose, necessity and expected benefits of the asset acquisition or disposal.</p> <p>9.2.2 Reason for choosing related parties for the transaction.</p> <p>9.2.3 Relevant data on the reasonableness assessment of the terms of the expected transaction according to the 9.3 requirements for acquisition of a real property or corresponding right-of-use assets from a related party.</p> <p>9.2.4 Date and price of the former acquisition by related parties; relation of the transaction counterparty with the Company and related parties.</p> <p>9.2.5 Forecasts of monthly cash incomes and expenses for the year after the month when the contract signing is expected and assessment of the transaction necessity and capital utilization reasonableness.</p> <p>9.2.6 Appraisal report by a professional appraiser or opinion from a certified public accountant obtained according to the 9.1 requirements.</p> <p>9.2.7 Restrictions and other important</p>	<p>regarding the strengthening of the related-party transaction management, new requirements are in place governing the transactions by the Company or its domestic or overseas subsidiaries involving the contents described in 9.2 at a transaction value reaching at least 10% of the Company's total assets. In this instance, the Company must submit the data required by 9.2 for the approval from the shareholders' meeting before contract signing and payments.</p>

Original article	Amended (added) articles	Main reason for the amendment
<p>year preceding the date of occurrence of this transaction. The amounts duly submitted to the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors according to these operating procedures need not be counted for.</p> <p>Any transaction below between the Company, its parent or subsidiary or between subsidiaries with issued shares or capitalization 100% directly or indirectly owned may be determined first by Chairman within a certain threshold under authorization by the Board of Directors and subsequently reported to the next board meeting for ratification.</p> <p>A. Acquisition or disposal of equipment or corresponding right-of-use assets for operational purposes</p> <p>B. Acquisition or disposal of real estate or corresponding right-of-use assets for operational purposes</p> <p>Omitted below</p>	<p>agreed matters of this transaction.</p> <p>Any transaction below between the Company, its parent or subsidiary or between subsidiaries with issued shares or capitalization 100% directly or indirectly owned may be determined first by Chairman within a certain threshold under authorization by the Board of Directors and subsequently reported to the next board meeting for ratification.</p> <p>A. Acquisition or disposal of equipment or corresponding right-of-use assets for operational purposes</p> <p>B. Acquisition or disposal of real estate or corresponding right-of-use assets for operational purposes</p> <p><u>If the Company's or its domestic or overseas subsidiary acquires from of or dispose to a related party a real property or corresponding right-of-use assets (at any transaction value) or acquires from or disposes to a related party assets other than a real property or corresponding right-of-use assets at a transaction value reaching at least 10% of the Company's total assets, the data required by 9.2 should be submitted to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors for approval before the transaction contract can be signed and the payment can be made. However, this does not apply to the transaction between the Company and its parent, subsidiary or between subsidiaries whose 100% issued shares or capital is directly or indirectly owned.</u></p> <p>The term "within one year" refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of this transaction. The amounts submitted to and approved by the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors, <u>and the shareholders' meeting</u> according to these operating procedures need not be counted for.</p> <p>Omitted below</p>	
14. Announcement and reporting procedures	14. Announcement and reporting	In alignment with

Original article	Amended (added) articles	Main reason for the amendment
<p>In any of the following circumstances, the Company should disclose and report relevant information in the format required and appropriate to the nature of the acquisition or disposal of assets via the website designated by the competent authority within two days immediately after the occurrence of the fact: 14.1~14.6 omitted</p> <p>14.7 Other than the asset transactions referred to in the previous six items, the transaction value of disposal of claims as a creditor by financial institutions or investments in China reaches at least the Company's 20% paid-in capital or NT\$300 million. However, this shall not apply to the following circumstances:</p> <p>14.7.1 Purchase and sale of domestic government bonds</p> <p>14.7.2 Purchase and sale of marketable securities on a domestic/overseas securities exchange or at an OTC venue; subscription of ordinary corporate bonds and financial indentures (excluding subordinated bonds) without equity components in a primary market; or purchase or redemption of securities investment trust funds or futures trust funds as a professor investor; or subscription of marketable securities by a securities firm who serves as an underwriter of an issuer on the Emerging Stock Market according to the requirement by Taipei Exchange.</p> <p>Omitted below</p>	<p>procedures</p> <p>In any of the following circumstances, the Company should disclose and report relevant information in the format required and appropriate to the nature of the acquisition or disposal of assets via the website designated by the competent authority within two days immediately after the occurrence of the fact: 14.1~14.6 omitted</p> <p>14.7 Other than the asset transactions referred to in the previous six items, the transaction value of disposal of claims as a creditor by financial institutions or investments in China reaches at least the Company's 20% paid-in capital or NT\$300 million. However, this shall not apply to the following circumstances:</p> <p>14.7.1 Purchase and sale of domestic government bonds or <u>foreign government bonds with credit ratings no inferior to our country's sovereign rating.</u></p> <p>14.7.2 Purchase and sale of marketable securities on a domestic/overseas securities exchange or at an OTC venue; subscription of <u>foreign government bonds</u> or ordinary corporate bonds and financial indentures (excluding subordinated bonds) without equity components in a primary market; or purchase or redemption of securities investment trust funds or futures trust funds; <u>or subscription or redemption of exchange traded notes (ETNs)</u> as a professor investor; or subscription of marketable securities by a securities firm who serves as an underwriter of an issuer on the Emerging Stock Market according to the requirement by Taipei Exchange.</p>	<p>Letter FSC-Securities-Issuers No. 1110380465 dated on January 28, 2022 issued by the FSC, the requirement for information disclosure of certain transactions is relaxed.</p>

Original article	Amended (added) articles	Main reason for the amendment
	Omitted below	
<p>19. These procedures were formulated on April 25, 2007. The first amendment was on June 27, 2012. The second amendment was on June 28, 2013. The third amendment was on December 7, 2016. The fourth amendment was on June 28, 2017. The fifth amendment was on June 26, 2019. The sixth amendment was on June 15, 2020. The seventh amendment was on August 19, 2021.</p>	<p>19. These procedures were formulated on April 25, 2007. The first amendment was on June 27, 2012. The second amendment was on June 28, 2013. The third amendment was on December 7, 2016. The fourth amendment was on June 28, 2017. The fifth amendment was on June 26, 2019. The sixth amendment was on June 15, 2020. The seventh amendment was on August 19, 2021. <u>The eighth amendment was on June 16, 2022.</u></p>	<p>The date of the eighth amendment is added (the date of approval from the shareholders' meeting).</p>

Logah Technology Corporation

Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings

- I. To establish a strong governance system and sound supervisory capabilities for the Company's shareholders' meetings, and to strengthen management capabilities, these Rules are adopted pursuant to Article 5 of the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.
- II. Unless otherwise required by laws or the Articles of Incorporation, the rules of procedure for the Company's shareholders' meetings, shall be as provided in these rules.
- III. Unless otherwise required by laws, the Company's shareholders' meetings shall be convened by the Board of Directors.

The Company should produce the electronic files of the shareholders' meeting notice, the proxy, the agenda explaining the items for ratification and discussion, election or discharge of directors and supervisors and submit these files to the Market Observation Post System thirty days before a general shareholders' meeting or fifteen days before an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. The electronic files of the handbook and supplementary materials for the shareholders' meeting should be produced and submitted to the Market Observation Post System twenty-one days before a general shareholders' meeting or fifteen days before an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. The handbook and supplementary materials for the current shareholders' meeting should be available in the Company and at the shareholder service agent authorized by the Company fifteen days before the shareholders' meeting, for shareholders to access at any time, should be distributed at the shareholders' meeting venue.

The notices and announcements should specify the reasons and matters for convening of the meeting. With the consent from the counterparties, the notices may be sent electronically.

Election or discharge of directors; change of articles and charters; capital reductions; application for the termination of the status as a public company; lifting of non-compete restrictions on directors; capitalization of retained earnings; capitalization of reserves; company dissolution, merger or demerger; the circumstances described in all paragraphs of the first item of Article 185 of the Company Act, Article 26-1 and Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, Article 56-1 and Article 60-2 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers should be listed and explained in the matters for convening and may not be proposed with an extempore motion.

If the reason for the convening of the shareholders' meeting has specified the full election of the new board and the date of assuming office for elected directors and the election of the new board was completed at the shareholders' meeting, the date of assuming office may not be changed with an extempore motion or any other method at the same meeting. The shareholders holding at least 1% of the issued shares may submit proposals to the general shareholders' meeting. Each submission is limited to one proposal. Any submission for more than one proposal will not be included in the agenda. Shareholders

may submit constructive proposals that urge the Company to enhance public interest or fulfill social responsibility. According to the procedural rules set out in Article 172-1 of the Company Act, the submission is limited to one proposal. Any submission for more than one proposal will not be included in the agenda. If a proposal from shareholders falls into any circumstances described in the fourth item of Article 172-1 of the Company Act, the Board of Directors may exclude it from the agenda.

Before the book closure date for the general shareholders' meeting, the Company should announce the acceptance of proposals from shareholders by correspondence or by electronic means, the premises for acceptance and the acceptance period. The acceptance period may not be shorter than ten days.

Each proposal by shareholders is limited to 300 characters, and the proposal with more than 300 characters will not be included in the agenda. The shareholder making the proposal shall attend the general shareholders' meeting in person or by proxy and take part in the discussion of the proposal.

Before the notice date for the convening of the shareholders' meeting, the Company should inform the proposing shareholders of the acceptance results and include the proposals in adherence to the rules in this article into the meeting notice. The Board of Directors should explain at the shareholders' meeting the reasons why certain proposals from shareholders were not included.

- IV. For each shareholders' meeting, shareholders may present the proxies printed and provided by the Company to authorize representatives to attend the shareholders' meeting by specifying the scope of authorization.

One shareholder may issue one proxy and can only authorize one representative. The proxy should arrive at the company no later than five days before the shareholders' meeting. In case of repeated proxies, the first that has arrived shall prevail. However, this does not apply to those who declare to withdraw the aforesaid authorization.

After a proxy has arrived at the Company, if the shareholder decides to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or exercise voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means, it is necessary to request in writing to the Company to withdraw the proxy two days before the shareholders' meeting. If the request for withdrawal occurs after the deadline, the voting right exercised by the authorized representative shall prevail.

- V. The venue for a shareholders' meeting shall be the premises of the Company, or a place easily accessible to shareholders and suitable for a shareholders' meeting. The meeting may not begin earlier than 9 am or later than 3pm. The convening time and venue should fully consider the opinions from independent directors.

- VI. The Company should specify in the meeting notice the time and the location for sign-ins and other matters of attention.

The aforesaid reception for the sign-ins by shareholders should start at least thirty minutes before the meeting commences. The sign-in location should be clearly marked and staffed by appropriate and competent personnel.

Shareholders or the representatives authorized by shareholders (collectively referred to as "shareholders") should sign in accordingly. Sign-in procedures can be replaced with the submission of the attendance notices. Shareholders shall attend shareholders' meetings by presenting attendance cards or other certificates of attendance. Solicitors soliciting proxy forms shall also bring identification documents for verification.

The Company shall furnish attending shareholders with the handbook for the shareholders' meeting, annual report, attendance card, speaker's slips, voting tickets and other meeting materials. Where there is an election of directors, pre-printed ballots shall also be provided.

If a government agency or a juristic person is a shareholder, it may be represented by more than one person at a shareholders meeting. When a juristic person is appointed to attend as proxy, it may designate only one person to attend in the meeting.

- VII. If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, the meeting shall be chaired by the Chairman. When the Chairman is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers, the Chairman shall designate a director to act in his/her place. If the Chairman does not make such a designation, the directors shall select from among themselves one person to serve as chair.

The aforesaid acting director should have been on the board seat for over six months and understand the financials and business of the Company. This also applies to the circumstance where the chair is a representative of a legal person director.

If a shareholders' meeting is convened by a party with power to convene but other than the Board of Directors, the convening party shall chair the meeting. When there are two or more such convening parties, they shall select a chair from among themselves.

The Company may appoint its authorized attorneys, certified public accountants, or related persons to attend a shareholder

- VIII. The Company should make an audio and video recording of the entire process of shareholders' meetings.

The aforesaid audio and video recorded materials should be retained for at least one year. However, in event of a lawsuit filed by a shareholder in accordance with Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

- IX. Attendance at shareholders' meetings shall be calculated with the numbers of shares. The number of shares in attendance shall be calculated as the number of shares indicated by the sign-in cards submitted, plus the number of shares whose voting rights are exercised by correspondence or by electronic means.

The chair shall immediately call the meeting to order at the appointed meeting time and announce relevant information such as the number of non-voting shares and the number of shares in attendance.

If the shareholders representing more than half of the total number of issued shares are not present, the chair may announce the postponement of the meeting. The number of postponements shall be limited to two times, and the total delay time shall not exceed one hour. If the attending shareholders still represent less than one third of the issued shares after two postponements, the chair shall declare that the meeting fails to convene due to a lack of quorum.

In case of no quorum of shareholders representing at least one third of the issued shares in attendance after two postponements, tentative resolutions may be reached according to the first paragraph of Article 175 of the Company Act. Shareholders are then informed of the results of the tentative resolutions and the shareholders' meeting is reconvened within one month.

If the number of shares in attendance reaches more than half of the Company's issued shares before the conclusion of the current meeting, the chair may ask the shareholders'

meeting to re-vote on the tentative resolutions in accordance with Article 174 of the Company Act.

- X. If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, the meeting agenda shall be set by the Board of Directors. Relevant proposals (including extemporary motions and amendments to original proposals) shall be voted on separately. The meeting shall proceed in the order set by the agenda, not to be changed unless with a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply *mutatis mutandis* to a shareholders' meeting convened by a party with the power to convene that is not the Board of Directors. The chair may not declare the meeting adjourned prior to the completion of deliberation on the agenda (including extemporary motions) mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs, except by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting. If the chair declares the adjournment in violation of the rules of procedure, other members of the Board of Directors shall promptly assist the attending shareholders in electing a new chair in accordance with statutory procedures, by agreement of a majority of the votes represented by the attending shareholders and then continue the meeting.

The chair shall allow an ample opportunity for explanation and full discussion of proposals and of amendments or extemporary motions put forward by the shareholders. When the chair is of the opinion that a proposal has been discussed sufficiently to put it to a vote, he/she may announce the discussion closed and call for a vote and schedule sufficient time for voting.

- XI. Before speaking, an attending shareholder must specify on a speaker's slip the subject of the speech, his/her shareholder account number (or attendance card number), and account name. The order in which shareholders speak shall be set by the chair.

A shareholder in attendance who has submitted a speaker's slip but does not actually speak shall be deemed to have not spoken. When the content of the speech does not correspond to the notes on the speaker's slip, the spoken content shall prevail.

Except with the consent of the chair, a shareholder may not speak more than twice on the same proposal, and a single speech may not exceed five minutes. If the shareholder's speech violates the rules or exceeds the scope of the agenda, the chair may terminate the speech.

When an attending shareholder is speaking, other shareholders may not speak or interrupt unless they have sought and obtained the consent of the chair and the shareholder that has the floor. The chair shall stop any violations.

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

After an attending shareholder has spoken, the chair may respond in person or assign relevant personnel to respond.

- XII. Voting at a shareholders' meeting shall be calculated with the number of shares.

With respect to resolutions by shareholders' meetings, the number of shares held by a shareholder with no voting rights shall not be calculated as part of the total number of issued shares.

When a shareholder is an interested party in relation to an agenda item, and there is the likelihood that such a relationship would prejudice the interests of the Company, that

shareholder may not vote on that item and may not exercise voting rights as proxy for any other shareholder.

The number of shares for which voting rights may not be exercised under the preceding paragraph shall not be calculated as part of the voting shares represented by attending shareholders.

With the exception of a trust enterprise or a shareholder services agent approved by the competent securities authority, when one person is concurrently appointed as the proxy by two or more shareholders, the voting rights represented by that proxy may not exceed 3 percent of the voting rights represented by the total number of issued shares. If that percentage is exceeded, the voting rights in excess of that percentage shall not be included in the calculation.

- XIII. Each share is entitled to one vote, except the restricted shares or non-voting shares listed in the second item of Article 179 in the Company Act.

Voting rights should be exercised electronically and may be by correspondence for the shareholders' meetings convened by the Company. The methods in the exercise of voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means should be in adherence to relevant laws and regulations and clearly stated in the notice for shareholders' meetings. The shareholders who exercise voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means are deemed to have attended in person. However, this is deemed to abstain from voting for extempore motions or amended original proposals at the same shareholders' meeting. Hence, the Company should avoid extempore motions or the amendment of original proposals.

The aforesaid indication to exercise voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means should arrive at the Company two days before the shareholders' meeting. In case of repeated indications, the first to arrival shall prevail. However, this does not apply to those who declare to withdraw the aforesaid authorization.

If shareholders would like to attend the shareholders' meeting in person after the exercise of voting rights by correspondence or by electronic means, it is necessary to indicate the withdrawal of the aforesaid exercise of voting rights two days before the shareholders' meeting in the same method with which the voting rights were exercised. If the request for withdrawal occurs after the deadline, the voting right exercised by correspondence or by electronic shall prevail. When a shareholder who have exercised voting rights by correspondence or electronic means appoints a representative with a proxy to attend the shareholders' meeting, the voting rights exercised by the representative at the meeting shall prevail.

Unless otherwise required by the Company Act and specified in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the passage of a proposal shall require an affirmative vote from a majority of the voting rights represented by attending shareholders. At the time of a vote, the chair or a person designated by the chair shall announce the total number of voting rights represented by the attending shareholders for each proposal before shareholders cast votes on individual proposals.

The results of "yes", "no" and abstain votes are entered into the Market Observation Post System immediately on the same day of the shareholders' meeting.

When there is an amendment or an alternative to a proposal, the chair shall present the amended or alternative proposal together with the original proposal and decide the order

in which they will be put to a vote. When any of these proposals is passed, other proposals will then be deemed rejected, and no further voting shall be required. Scrutineers and ballot counters for the votes on proposals are appointed by the chair. However, scrutineers shall be shareholders.

The counting of ballots for elections or proposals should be should be carried out openly at the shareholders' meeting venue. After the counting has been completed, the results (including the vote tallies) should be reported onsite and recorded.

- XIV. If an election of directors is held at the shareholders' meeting, the Company's election related rules shall apply. The election results should be announced onsite, including the list of and the number of votes for elected directors and independent directors and the list of and the number of votes for candidates for directors and supervisors who lost in the election.

The ballots for the election referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be sealed and affixed with the signatures of the scrutineers and kept in proper custody for at least one year. However, in event of a lawsuit filed by a shareholder in accordance with Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

- XV. Matters resolved by the shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in meeting minutes. The chair shall affix his/her signature or seal to the meeting minutes and a copy thereof shall be distributed to each shareholder within twenty days after meetings. Meeting minutes may be produced and distributed in the electronic form.

The Company may distribute the meeting minutes via publication on the Market Observation Post System.

Meeting minutes shall accurately record the date, month, year of the meeting, the venue of the meeting, the name of the chair, the methods of resolution adoptions, the summary of the deliberations and the voting results (including tallied votes). Where directors are elected, the meeting minutes shall disclose the number of votes for each candidate. The materials should be retained in perpetuity for the period of the existence of the Company.

- XVI. The Company should produce the tables detailing the number of shares solicited by solicitors and the number of shares authorized to representatives with proxies and clearly display these tables in the required format on the day and at the venue of the shareholder' meeting day.

If matters resolved at a shareholders' meeting constitute material information under applicable laws or regulations or according to Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation, the Company should submit the contents of matters to the Market Observation Post System within the prescribed time limit.

- XVII. In the availability of speakers at the venue, if a shareholder attempts to speak through any device other than the equipment set up by this Company, the chair may prevent the shareholder from so doing.

When a shareholder violates the rules of procedure and defies the chair's instructions, obstructing the proceedings and refusing to heed calls to stop, the chair may direct the meeting personnel to escort the shareholder from the venue.

- XVIII. During the meeting, the chair may, at his/her discretion, set a time for recess. In case of a *force majeure* event, the chair may decide to temporarily suspend the meeting and depending on the situation, announce when the meeting will resume.

If the meeting venue is no longer available for continued use before the conclusion of the shareholders' meeting agenda (including extraordinary motions), the shareholders' meeting may adopt a resolution to resume the meeting at another venue.

A resolution may be adopted by a shareholders' meeting to defer or resume the meeting within 5 days in accordance with Article 182 of the Company Act.

XIX. These rules and all amendments hereto shall be effective upon the approval by the shareholders' meeting.

XX. These regulations were formulated on December 10, 2003.

The first amendment was on June 26, 2007.

The second amendment was on June 27, 2012.

The third amendment was on June 28, 2013.

The fourth amendment was on June 28, 2017.

The fifth amendment was on June 15, 2020.

The sixth amendment was on August 19, 2021.

Logah Technology Corporation

Articles of Incorporation

Chapter 1 General Provisions

- Article 1 The Company is incorporated according to the regulations in the Company Act relevant to limited companies, under the Chinese name “力銘科技股份有限公司” and the English name “Logah Technology Corp”.
- Article 2 The Company operates the following businesses:
1. CC01080 Electronics components manufacturing
 2. I501010 Product designing
 3. F119010 Wholesale of electronic materials
 4. CC01010 Power generation, transmission and distribution machinery manufacturing
 5. CC01030 Electrical appliances and audiovisual electronic products manufacturing
 6. F401010 International trade
 7. F401021 Restricted telecom radio frequency equipment and materials import
 8. ZZ99999 All business activities that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval
- Article 3 The total amount of the Company’s external investments is not subject to the limitations on reinvestments specified in Article 13 of the Company Act.
- Article 4 The Company may provide external endorsements/guarantees for business and investment needs.
- Article 5 The Company is headquartered in Kaohsiung City. Branches may be established in appropriate locations domestic or overseas depending on actual requirements, when necessary and with resolution from the Board of Directors.
- Article 6 The Company makes announcements in accordance with Article 28 of the Company Act.

Chapter 2 Shares

- Article 7 The Company’s total capitalization is set at NT\$2 billion, divided into 200 million shares at NT\$10 per share and to be issued in tranches through authorization to the Board of Directors. The total capitalization may be raised via the issue of preference shares. The total number of shares mentioned in the preceding paragraph includes 20 million shares for the exercise of warrants, preference shares with warrants or corporate bonds with warrants.
- Article 8 The Company issues registered shares with each share certificate affixed with the signature or seal by at least three directors and the certification from the competent authority or from the approved institution for issuance and registration. The Company may be exempt from preparing physical share certificates but should contact Taiwan Depository and Clearing Corporation for share registrations.

- Article 9 The Company issues registered shares.
Shareholders should inform the Company of their names, home addresses or correspondence addresses, numbers of shares held and the numberings of the shares for the recording of these details in the register of shareholders and provide seal cards for the Company's record keeping. Legal person shareholders may also request the registration of the seal cards of their representatives for the for the Company's record keeping.
- Article 10 If the recorded seals of shareholders are destroyed or lost, it is necessary to request the Company for replacement of seals by providing guarantees.
- Article 11 The transfer of shares requires the application forms submitted to the Company with seals and signatures by both the transferor and the transferee. Going against the Company with share transfers is not allowed for those not in the register of the Company's shareholders.
- Article 12 The change of ownerships and account names of the Company's shares is suspended within sixty days before general shareholders' meeting, within thirty days before extraordinary shareholders' meetings, or within five days before the base dates for the distribution of stock dividends, cash dividends or other interest resolved by the Company.
- Article 13 Unless otherwise required by laws and regulations governing securities, the Company follows the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies in conducting shareholder services such as share transfers, pledges of rights, reporting of losses, inheritance, gifting, reporting of lost or change of seals or change of addresses.

Chapter 3 Shareholders' Meetings

- Article 14 The Company's shareholders' meetings come in two categories:
1. General shareholders' meetings: convened at least once per year by the Board of Directors according to laws and within six months after the end of each fiscal year
 2. Extraordinary shareholders' meetings: convened when necessary in accordance with the Company Act
- Article 15 The date, time, venue and reasons for convening should be published or notified to shareholders thirty days before a general shareholders' meeting and fifteen days before an extraordinary shareholders' meeting.
- Article 16 When the Company intends to withdraw public offerings of shares, the resolution from the shareholders' meeting is required. Meanwhile, this article is not to be changed when the company is listed on the Emerging Stock Market, Taiwan Stock Exchange or Taipei Exchange.
- Article 17 Unless otherwise stipulated by the Company Act, shareholders are entitled to one vote per share.
- Article 18 Unless otherwise stipulated by laws, a resolution by the shareholders' meeting requires the attendance in person or by proxy of more than half of the shareholders of the issued shares and the approval of the majority of the voting rights of shares in attendance.

- Article 19 If unable to attend the shareholders' meeting, shareholders may present the proxies printed and provided by the Company to authorize representatives to attend the shareholders' meeting by specifying the scope of authorization. The use of proxies is subject to the laws and the rules set out by the competent authority.
- Article 20 When a shareholders' meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, the Chairman shall serve as the chair. If the Chairman is on leave or unable to exercise the powers, the acting capacity is subject to the rules set out in the third item of Article 208 of the Company Act.
- If a shareholders' meeting is convened by a party with power to convene but other than the Board of Directors, the convening party shall chair the meeting. When there are two or more such convening parties, they shall select a chair from among themselves.
- The shareholders' meetings shall adopt resolutions in accordance with the Company's Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings.
- Article 21 Matters pertaining to the resolutions of a shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in meeting minutes. The chair shall affix his/her signature or seal to the meeting minutes and a copy thereof shall be distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after the meeting. The distribution of meeting minutes is subject to the requirements set out by the Company Act.
- Meeting minutes shall record the date, month, year of the meeting, the venue of the meeting, the name of the chair, the methods of resolution adoptions, the summary of the deliberations and the voting results. The meeting minutes, along with the signature book of the attending shareholders and the proxies of the representatives in attendance, shall be retained by the Company according to laws.

Chapter 4 Directors and Audit Committee

- Article 22 The Company establishes five to nine directors. Directors are elected by the shareholders' meeting from the candidates with legal capacity. The tenure is three years. Reelection and reappointment is permitted. The election and appointment of the directors is subject to the Company's regulations governing the election of directors.
- Among the aforesaid number of the Company's directors, the number of independent directors may not fall below three or less than one fifth of the board seats. (At least one independent director should be equipped with expertise in accounting or finance.) The Company's directors (including independent directors) are elected and appointed in accordance with the nomination system prescribed by Article 192-1 of the Company Act and by the shareholders' meeting from the list of candidates. The professional qualifications, shareholdings, restrictions on other roles, definition of independence, nomination and election and other matters of compliance regarding independent directors shall be subject to the relevant rules set out by the securities regulator.
- The Company establishes the Audit Committee in accordance with the rules set out in Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act. The Audit Committee consists of all independent directors.

The total number of the Company's shares held by all directors may not fall below the percentage required by the competent authority.

Article 23 The Board of Directors consists of directors. The Chairman is elected among directors, with the attendance of at least two thirds of directors and the approval from the majority of attending directors. The Chairman represents the Company to external parties.

The Board of Directors shall convene meetings at least once per quarter. Ad-hoc meetings may be convened when the Chairman thinks it necessary. Board meetings are convened and chaired by the Chairman. If the Chairman is on leave or unable to exercise the powers, the acting capacity is subject to the rules set out in the third item of Article 208 of the Company Act.

Article 24 When one third of the board seats are not occupied, the Board of Directors should convene a shareholders' meeting for a by-election. The directors elected in a by-election shall serve until the end of the tenure of the seats filled.

Article 25 Unless otherwise required by laws, board meetings shall be convened and chaired by the Chairman. Unless otherwise stipulated by the Company Act, a resolution by the Board of Directors requires the attendance of more than half of the directors and the approval from the majority of the directors in attendance.

Article 26 The notices for board meetings should be specified with the reason for convening and sent to individual directors seven days in advance. Notification may be via fax or with emails. Board meetings may be convened anytime in event of emergency.

Article 27 Directors should attend board meetings in person. If unable to attend in person for any reasons, directors may issue letters of authorization by listing the scope of authorization to authorize other directors to attend on behalf according to laws. The authorized person can only represent one director.

The directors domiciled in other countries may authorize in writing to other shareholders who live within the country to attend board meetings on a regular basis. The aforesaid acting capacity and only takes effect after application to the competent authority for registration. This also applies to any change to the acting capacity.

The deliberations at the board meetings shall be recorded in meeting minutes. The chair shall affix his/her signature or seal to the meeting minutes and a copy thereof shall be distributed to each director within 20 days after meetings. Meeting minutes shall the summary of the deliberations and the results. The meeting minutes, along with the signature book of the attending directors and the letters of authorization to the attending representatives, shall be retained by the Company according to laws.

Article 28 The traffic allowance of directors shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors is authorized to determine the remuneration to all the directors according to their involvement in and contributions to the Company's operation and in reference to the industry standards. If the Company reports profits for the year, the remunerations are distributed in accordance with Article 33 of these Articles of Incorporation. The fixed compensation to each of the Company's independent directors is no more than NT\$30,000 per month, regardless of the Company's profit or loss.

Article 29 The composition, responsibilities and authorities, rules of meeting procedures and other matters of compliance of the Company's Audit Committee shall be subject to the relevant rules set out by the securities regulator.

Article 30 The Company may purchase liability insurances for its directors within the scope of duties and during the tenures.

Chapter 5 Managers and Employees

Article 31 The Company may establish a number of managers according to the Board of Directors' resolution. The appointment, discharge and remuneration shall be subject to the rules set out by Article 29 of the Company Act.

Chapter 6 Accounting

Article 32 The Company's fiscal year starts from January 1 and ends on December 31. Accounts should be finalized at the end of each fiscal year. The Board of Directors prepares the following reports and statements in accordance with the Company Act for the ratification by the general shareholders' meeting. However, this does not apply to the circumstances where there are other requirements stipulated in the Securities and Exchange Act or other laws.

1. Business reports
2. Financial statements
3. Proposals for earnings distributions or loss offsetting

Article 33

An allocation of 1%-3% of the Company's annual profits, if any, should be made first as the remuneration to employees and distributed in stocks or cash according to the resolution by the Board of Directors. No more than 1.5% of the aforesaid profit may be distributed as the remuneration to directors according to the resolution by the Board of Directors. The distribution of remunerations to employees and directors should be reported to the shareholders' meeting. However, the profit should be reserved first for offsetting of accumulated losses if any, before the distribution of remunerations to employees and directors in the aforesaid percentages. The Company's annual earnings, if any, should be used first for tax payments, accumulated loss offsetting and then appropriation at 10% for legal reserves until the amount of legal reserves is equivalent to the Company's paid-in capital. This is followed with the recognition or reversal of special reserves according to laws and regulations. Any remaining earnings, along with the accumulated undistributed earnings, are distributed as dividends to shareholders according to the proposal by the Board of Directors and after the resolution from the shareholders' meeting. Considering the Company's business environment and financial planning, the dividend policy is formulated as follows in order to achieve the Company's sustainable operation and stable development and the maximization of the shareholders' interest:

(I) Conditions and timings of dividend distributions

The Company is currently in the stage of market development. To support the growth of the Company, the distribution of dividends is intended to satisfy the operational development going forward. After the consideration for the robustness of the financial structure, the stability of dividend payouts and the protection of reasonable returns to shareholders, the Board of Directors

proposes the distribution of earnings according to the Articles of Incorporation. Dividends are issued after the approval from the general shareholders' meeting and the competent authority.

(II) Combination of cash dividends and stock dividends

The Company distributes dividends to shareholders in stocks and in cash by formulating an appropriate mix. However, cash dividends may not fall below 10% of the distribution for the year. Up to 100%

Chapter 7 Supplementary Provisions

Article 34 The Company's organizational regulations and detailed work rules are formulated separately.

Article 35 Any matters not covered by the Articles of Incorporation shall refer to the regulations set out in the Company Act.

Article 36 The Articles of Incorporation was formulated by all founding shareholders on December 10, 2003 and effective upon registration with the competent authority for approval.

The first amendment was on January 7, 2004.

The second amendment was on May 16, 2006.

The third amendment was on June 26, 2007.

The fourth amendment was on May 6, 2008.

The fifth amendment was on May 6, 2008.

The sixth amendment was on June 26, 2009.

The seventh amendment was on June 9, 2010.

The eighth amendment was on June 28, 2011.

The ninth amendment was on June 27, 2012.

The tenth amendment was on June 28, 2013.

The eleventh amendment was on March 28, 2014.

The twelfth amendment was on May 15, 2015.

The thirteen amendment was on June 27, 2016.

The fourteen amendment was on June 29, 2018.

Logah Technology Corporation

Procedures for Asset Acquisitions or Disposals

1 Legal Basis

These procedures are formulated according to Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

2 Applicable scope and implementation areas

2.1 Scope of applicability

2.1.1 Stocks, government bonds, corporate bonds, financial debentures, securities representing interest in a fund, depository receipts, call (put) warrants, beneficial interest securities, and asset-backed securities.

2.1.2 Real property (including land, houses and buildings, investment property, and inventory of the construction industry) and equipment.

2.1.3 Memberships.

2.1.4 Patents, copyrights, trademarks, concessions, and other intangible assets.

2.1.5 Right-of-use assets.

2.1.6 Claims of financial institutions (including receivables, bills discounted and remittance bought, loans and overdue accounts).

2.1.7 Derivatives

2.1.8 Assets acquired or disposed via mergers, demergers, acquisitions, or transfer of shares in accordance with the law.

2.1.9 Other important assets.

2.2 Implementation areas: the Company and domestic and overseas subsidiaries. However, subsidiaries that are public or TWSE/TPEX listed companies should adhere to the respective procedures of asset acquisitions or disposals they put in place.

3 Terminology

3.1 Derivatives: forwards, options, futures, margins or swaps, combination of the above, or hybrid contracts or structured products containing embedded derivatives whose value is derived from a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variables. The term "forwards" does not include insurance contracts, performance contracts, after-sales service contracts, long-term leasing contracts, or long-term purchase (sales) contracts.

3.2 Assets acquired or disposed through mergers, demergers, acquisitions, or share transfers in accordance with law: the assets acquired or disposed through mergers, demergers, or acquisitions conducted under the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act, Financial Holding Company Act, Financial Institution Merger Act and other acts, or through issuances and transfers of new shares to another company ("share transfers") under Article 156-3 of the Company Act.

3.3 Related parties and subsidiaries: based on the definition in the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

3.4 Professional appraisers: real property appraisers or other persons duly authorized by law to engage in the value appraisal of real properties or equipment.

- 3.5 Date of occurrence: the date of contract signing, date of payments, date of consignment trades, date of ownership transfers, dates of resolution from the boards of directors, or other dates that can confirm the counterpart and the transaction value (whichever date is earlier). If the approval of the competent authority is required for an investment, the earlier of the above date or the date of receipt of approval by the competent authority shall apply.
- 3.6 Investment in China: investment in China approved by the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs or in accordance with the Regulations Governing Permission for Investment or Technical Cooperation.
- 3.7 Securities exchanges: the domestic securities exchange, (i.e., Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation) and foreign securities exchanges, i.e., any organized securities exchange market that is regulated by the competent securities authorities of the country where it is located.
- 3.8 Over-the counter venues: a domestic OTC trading venue operated by a securities firm in accordance with the Regulations Governing Securities Trading on the Taipei Exchange; and a foreign OTC venue operated by a financial institution that is regulated by the foreign securities authority and permitted to conduct securities business.

4 Limits on investment in real properties and corresponding right-of-use assets not for operational purposes and marketable securities

- 4.1 The limits on the Company and individual subsidiaries' acquisitions of the above assets are as follows:

	The Company	Overseas holding companies	Other subsidiaries
Real properties and corresponding right-of-use assets not for operational purposes	15% of net worth	5% of the parent's net worth	
Total investment in marketable securities	150% of net worth	100% of the subsidiary's net worth	10% of the parent's net worth
Investment in a single marketable security	50% of net worth	100% of the subsidiary's net worth	5% of the parent's net worth

- 4.2 The investment and the establishment of subsidiaries whose 100% shares are directly or indirectly owned by the Company is not subject to the aforesaid limitation on the investment in marketable securities.

5 Acquisitions or disposals of marketable securities

- 5.1 Evaluation and operating procedures
The acquisition or disposal of marketable securities shall be in adherence to the Company's or its domestic or overseas subsidiary's internal control system on investment cycles.
- 5.2 Procedures to determine transaction terms and authorization limits
5.2.1 It is necessary to obtain the most recent financial statements of the underlying company audited or reviewed by certified public accountants before the date of occurrence of the fact as the reference to the evaluation of the transaction price

for acquisition or disposal of marketable securities. If the transaction value reaches at least 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million, it is necessary to request certified public accountants to express opinions on the reasonableness of the transaction price before the date of occurrence of the fact. If the certified public accountants need to adopt an expert's report, it is necessary to observe the rules specified in Auditing Standards Bulletin No. 20 published by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation. However, this does not apply to the circumstances where there are open prices of the marketable securities in an active market or there are other requirements by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC").

5.2.2 Any acquisition or disposal of marketable securities should be approved by the Chairman for a value below NT\$20 million and by the Board of Directors for a value at least NT\$20 million in advance.

6 Acquisitions or disposals of real properties, equipment or right-of-use assets

6.1 Evaluation and operating procedures

The acquisition or disposal of real properties, equipment or corresponding right-of-use assets shall be in adherence to the Company's or its domestic or overseas subsidiary's internal control system on investment cycles of real properties, equipment or corresponding right-of-use assets.

6.2 Procedures to determine transaction terms and authorization limits

6.2.1 The transaction term and the transaction price of any acquisition or disposal of real properties or corresponding right-of-use assets should be determined in reference to published current values, assessed values (including appraisal reports), transaction prices of nearby properties or right-of-use assets. An analytic report should be produced and submitted to the Chairman. The authorized limits depend on the levels of authorization available to the Company or domestic/overseas subsidiaries.

6.2.2 The acquisition or disposal of equipment or corresponding right-of-use assets should be based on price inquiries, price comparisons, price negotiations or tenders. The authorized limits depend on the levels of authorization available to the Company or domestic/overseas subsidiaries.

6.2.3 Any acquisition or disposal of real properties, equipment or corresponding right-of-use assets should be approved by the Chairman for a value below NT\$20 million and by the Board of Directors for a value at least NT\$20 million in advance.

6.3 Except for the transactions with domestic government agencies, contracting third parties to construct on land owned or leased, or acquisition or disposal of equipment or corresponding right-of-use assets for operational purposes, any acquisition or disposal of real properties, equipment or corresponding right-of-use assets at a value equivalent to at least 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million requires appraisal reports issued by professional appraisers before the date of occurrence of the fact and adherence to the following rules:

- 6.3.1 When a transaction must be based on a limited price, a specific price or a special price as the reference due to particular reasons, the transaction should be approved and resolved by the board of directors in advance. This also applies to any subsequent change of transaction terms.
- 6.3.2 When a transaction reaches NT\$1 billion or higher, at least two professional appraisers should be asked for appraisals.
- 6.3.3 Unless the appraised values are higher than the transaction price for the asset acquired or lower than the transaction price for the asset disposed, certified public accountants should be asked to proceed according to Auditing Standards Bulletin No. 20 published by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China and express an opinion on the reason for the difference and the appropriateness of the transaction price in any of the following circumstances regarding the professional appraiser's appraisal results:
 - 6.3.3.1 The gap between the appraisal result and the transaction price reaches at least 20% of the transaction value.
 - 6.3.3.2 The gap between the appraisal results of two or more professional appraisers reaches at least 10% of the transaction value.
- 6.3.4 The report date issued by the professional appraiser may not be over three months apart from the date when the contract is established. However, the previous professional appraiser may issue an opinion if the publicly announced current value applicable for the same period is less than six months old.

7 Acquisitions or disposals of intangible assets or corresponding right-of-use assets or memberships

- 7.1 Evaluation and operating procedures

The application for any acquisition or disposal of intangible assets, corresponding right-of-use assets or memberships should be accompanied with assessment reports and processed according to the authorized limits of the Company or domestic/overseas subsidiaries and the following procedures:
- 7.2 Procedures to determine transaction terms and authorization limits
 - 7.2.1 The transaction term and the transaction price of any acquisition or disposal of intangible assets or corresponding right-of-use assets should be based on experts' evaluation reports or fair market prices. An analytic report should be produced and submitted to the Chairman. It is necessary to obtain approval from the Chairman for a value below NT\$20 million and from the Board of Directors for a value at least NT\$20 million in advance.
 - 7.2.2 The transaction term and the transaction price of any acquisition or disposal of memberships should be based on fair market prices. An analytic report should be produced and submitted to the Chairman. It is necessary to obtain approval from the Chairman for a value below NT\$3 million and from the Board of Directors for a value at least NT\$3 million in advance.
- 7.3 Except for the transactions with domestic government agencies, if the transaction value of the Company's acquisition or disposal of intangible assets, or corresponding right-of-use assets or memberships reaches at least 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million, it is necessary to request certified public accountants to issue opinions on the reasonableness of the transaction price before the date of

occurrence of the fact. The certified public accountants should also proceed according to Auditing Standards Bulletin No. 20 published by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation.

8 The documents issued by a court may be used in lieu of an appraisal report or a certified public accountant's opinion for the Company's or its domestic or overseas subsidiary's acquisition or disposal of assets through auction procedures handled by the court.

9 Related party transactions

9.1 The Company's or domestic or overseas subsidiary's acquisition of assets from or disposal of assets to a related party shall proceed according to these operating procedures for resolutions and assessment of the reasonableness of transaction terms. A transaction value reaching at least 10% of the Company's total asset also requires the obtaining of appraisal reports from professional appraisers or opinions from certified public accountants according to these operating procedures. The determination of whether a counterparty is a related party should take into account both the legal form and the de facto relationships.

9.2 Evaluation and operating procedures

Except for the purchase and sale of domestic government bonds or bonds with buyback/sellback terms, the subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust companies, if the Company's or its domestic or overseas subsidiary acquires from or disposes to a related party a real property or corresponding right-of-use assets (at any transaction value) or acquires from or disposes to a related party assets other than a real property or corresponding right-of-use assets at a transaction value reaching at least 20% of the Company's or its domestic or overseas subsidiary's paid-in capital, 10% of the total assets or NT\$300 million, the following data should be submitted to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors for approval before the transaction contract can be signed and the payment can be made:

9.2.1 Purpose, necessity and expected benefits of the asset acquisition or disposal.

9.2.2 Reason for choosing related parties for the transaction.

9.2.3 Relevant data on the reasonableness assessment of the terms of the expected transaction according to the 9.3 requirements for acquisition of a real property or corresponding right-of-use assets from a related party.

9.2.4 Date and price of the former acquisition by related parties; relation of the transaction counterparty with the Company and related parties.

9.2.5 Forecasts of monthly cash incomes and expenses for the year after the month when the contract signing is expected and assessment of the transaction necessity and capital utilization reasonableness.

9.2.6 Appraisal report by a professional appraiser or opinion from a certified public accountant obtained according to the 9.1 requirements.

9.2.7 Restrictions and other important agreed matters of this transaction.

The term "within one year" refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of this transaction. The amounts duly submitted to the Audit Committee and

approved by the Board of Directors according to these operating procedures need not be counted for.

Any transaction below between the Company, its parent or subsidiary or between subsidiaries with issued shares or capitalization 100% directly or indirectly owned may be determined first by Chairman within a certain threshold under authorization by the Board of Directors and subsequently reported to the next board meeting for ratification.

- A. Acquisition or disposal of equipment or corresponding right-of-use assets for operational purposes
- B. Acquisition or disposal of real estate or corresponding right-of-use assets for operational purposes

9.3 Assessment of transaction costs

9.3.1 When acquiring a real property or corresponding right-of-use assets from related parties, the Company or its domestic/overseas subsidiary should assess the reasonableness of transaction costs in the following methods:

9.3.1.1 The transaction price with a related party should be added with necessary interest on funding and costs to be borne by the buyer. The necessary interest on funding is calculated with the weighted average interest rate on borrowing in the year the Company purchases the asset. However, this interest rate may not exceed the maximum borrowing rate for non-financial industries published by the Ministry of Finance.

9.3.1.2 If related parties had previously collateralized the asset concerned for borrowing from a financial institution, the loan-to-value should exceed 70% based on actual cumulative lending from the financial institution and the valuation of the underlying asset reached by the financial institution. Meanwhile, the loan period should have been at least one year. However, this does not apply to the circumstance where the financial institution is a related party to a transaction party.

Where land and buildings are combined as a single property purchased or leased in one transaction, the transaction costs for the land and the buildings may be separately appraised in accordance with any of the methods listed in 9.3.1.1 and 9.3.1.2.

For the Company's acquisition of a real property or corresponding right-of-use assets from a related party, the cost of the real property or the corresponding right-of-use assets should be evaluated according to the rules set out in 9.3.1.1 and 9.3.1.2. It is also necessary to require a certified public accountant for reviews and opinions.

The rules in 9.2 shall apply to any of the following circumstances with the Company's acquisition of real properties or corresponding right-of-use assets from related parties. The rules in the first three items of 9.3.1 are not applicable.

- A. Related parties acquired the real property or corresponding right-of-use assets through inheritance or gifting.
- B. It is over five years apart from the time when related parties signed the contract to obtain the real property or the corresponding right-of-use assets to the contract signing date for the current transaction.

- C. The real property is acquired through signing of a joint development contract with related parties or through contract development for which related parties is the developer on the land owned or leased by the Company.
 - D. The real property right-of-use asset for operational purposes is acquired with a transaction between a public company and its parent, subsidiary or between subsidiaries whose issued shares or capitalization is 100% directly or indirectly owned.
- 9.3.2 If the appraisal results conducted according to the rules in 9.3.1 are lower than the transaction prices, it is necessary to proceed according to the rules in 9.3.3. However, this does not apply to the following circumstances where objective evidence is presented and the opinions on reasonableness are obtained from professional real property appraisers and certified public accountants.
- 9.3.2.1 Where related parties acquired undeveloped land or leased land for development, the proof of compliance with one of the following conditions may be submitted:
- 9.3.2.1.1 The aggregate value of the undeveloped land appraised in accordance with the aforesaid methods and the buildings evaluated with related parties's construction cost marked up with a reasonable construction and development profit exceeds the actual transaction price. The reasonable construction and development profit refer to the lower of the average gross margin of related parties's construction department during the past three years or the gross margin of the most recent period in the construction industry published by the Ministry of Finance.
 - 9.3.2.1.2 Transactions by unrelated parties for a similar size measured by area within the preceding year involving other floors of the same property or in the neighborhood with transaction terms comparable to the conditions according to the reasonable price differences for story levels or locations customary to real property transactions or leases.
- 9.3.2.2 The Company provides evidence that the transaction terms of purchase of a real property or leasing of the real property right-of-use assets from a related party are comparable to the transaction terms by unrelated parties within the preceding year in a neighborhood region and for a similar size measured by area.
- 9.3.2.3 In principle, transactions in a neighborhood aforesaid refers to the transactions for properties in the same or an adjacent street block and less than 500 meters away from the target property or with comparable publicly announced current values. The term "similar size measured by area" means the area of the property transacted by unrelated parties is not below 50% of the size measured by area of the target property. The term "within one year" is the one year preceding the date of occurrence of the fact for this acquisition of a real property or the corresponding right-of-use assets.

9.3.3 If the appraisal results conducted according to the rules in 9.3.1 and 9.3.2 for the Company's acquisition of a real property or corresponding right-of-use assets from a related party are lower than the transaction prices, it is necessary to proceed as follows:

9.3.3.1 The difference between the transaction price and the assessed cost of the real property or the corresponding right-of-use assets should be recognized as a special earnings reserve according to the first paragraph of Article 41 of the Securities and Exchange Act and may not be distributed or used for recapitalization via stock dividends. If an investor invests in the company under the equity method is a public company, a special earnings reserve shall be recognized in accordance with the percentage of shares held, as required by the first paragraph of Article 41 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

9.3.3.2 Independent directors who are members of the Audit Committee should proceed according to Article 218 of the Company Act.

9.3.3.3 Actions taken pursuant to 9.3.3.1 and 9.3.3.2 should be reported to a shareholders' meeting and the transaction details shall be disclosed in annual reports and prospectuses.

The special earnings reserve recognized by the Company or a domestic/overseas subsidiary according to the aforesaid requirements can only be utilized after the assets purchased or leased with a high price have been impaired for price falls or disposed; or the lease contract has been terminated; or appropriate compensation or restoration to the original status has been made; or there is other evidence confirming a lack of non-reasonableness and after the consent from the competent authority. If there is other evidence suggesting the Company's or domestic/overseas subsidiary's acquisition of real property or corresponding right-of-use assets from a related party is not an arm's length transaction, the rules in the two preceding items shall apply.

10 Procedures for acquisitions or disposals of financial institutions' claims as a creditor

No acquisitions or disposals of financial institutions' claims as a creditor are conducted in principle. If any acquisition or disposal of financial institutions' claims as a creditor is intended going forward, assessments and operating procedures will be put in place after the approval from the Board of Directors.

11 Procedures for acquisitions or disposals of derivatives instruments

11.1 Transaction principles and guidelines

11.1.1 Transaction types

The derivatives in these operating procedures refer to the derivatives defined in Article 3.1.

11.1.2 Operational (hedging) strategies

Derivatives trading should aim to ensure the Company or domestic/overseas subsidiary's operating profit. It is necessary to factor into the net and existing positions assets and liabilities of the Company or domestic/overseas subsidiaries and the future requirements (e.g., external investments, capital expenditures and repatriation of subsidiary earnings). The hedging operation is

based on the required net position of assets and liabilities for the next quarter, not based on transactional purposes.

11.1.3 Responsibilities and authorities

11.1.3.1 Financial Department

- A. Formulation of derivatives trading strategies
- B. Access to market information to determine the trend and the risks
- C. Execution of trades and delivery of derivatives
- D. Assessment of the hedging effectiveness
- E. Fair value assessments of financial instruments
- F. Measurement of hedging instruments
- G. Measurement of hedged items

11.1.3.2 Accounting Department

- A. Affixing seals on confirmed trades and validation of transactions and book entries in adherence with the Financial Accounting Standards
- B. Compilation of tables of forex positions in detail
- C. Periodical checks with banks for trading positions
- D. Production of regular reports on risk exposures

11.1.3.3 Audit Department: periodical audits and monitoring of derivatives trading and issuance of audit reports for review by the Chairman, the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee.

11.1.4 Performance assessments

11.1.4.1 Hedging transactions

- A. Performance is assessed on the basis of the profit or loss from the difference between the Company's booked forex costs and derivatives transactions.
- B. Finance Department conducts assessments twice per month. The assessment reports should be submitted to senior executives authorized by the Board of Directors. Copies should be provided to the audit supervisor. The purpose is to discuss the future positions and hedging requirements and decide on operations going forward.

11.1.4.2 Non-hedging transactions

Neither the Company or domestic/overseas subsidiaries are engaged in non-hedging transactions.

11.1.5 Contract amounts and loss limits

11.1.5.1 Contract amounts

- A. Hedging transactions: No more than the net position of existing assets and liabilities plus expected future requirements (e.g., external investments and capital expenditures), plus the required net position of assets and liabilities for the next quarter.
- B. Non-hedging transactions: Neither the Company or domestic/overseas subsidiaries are engaged in non-hedging transactions.

11.1.5.2 Loss limits for all and individual contracts

- A. Hedging transactions: Derivatives trading is for hedging purposes, with profit or loss to offset the profit or loss of the hedged item. The loss limit for all and individual contracts is 20% of the contract value. However, General Manager should convene relevant supervisors for a response to material and adverse movements of exchange rates or interest rates (i.e., loss limits breached).
- B. Non-hedging transactions: Neither the Company or domestic/overseas subsidiaries are engaged in non-hedging transactions.

11.2 Operational procedures

11.2.1 Authorization limits and hierarchy

11.2.1.1 Hedging transactions

- A. The highest-level decision-maker is the Chairman.
- B. Authorization limits for daily trading and net accumulated trading are as follows:

Authorizer	Authorization limit on daily trading	Authorization limit on net accumulated positions
Chairman	>US\$3 million	>US\$10 million
General Manager	≤US\$3 million	≤US\$10 million

- 11.2.1.2 Non-hedging transactions: Neither the Company or domestic/overseas subsidiaries are engaged in non-hedging transactions.

11.2.2 Execution units

Derivatives products and transactions are developing by the day. Potential trading risks and calculation of profits or losses are evolving rapidly and growing in complexity. As the Company's payment and collection data is involved, it is necessary to obtain the sign-off from the Chairman for the professionals in Finance Department to perform the implementation. No other personnel may engage in trading.

11.2.3 Operation workflows

Please refer to "Operation Workflows for Derivatives Trading" (Attachment 1).

11.3 Announcement and reporting procedures

Relevant information is disclosed in accordance with 14 of these operating procedures.

11.4 Accounting treatments

The accounting treatments and disclosure of the derivatives trading conducted by the Company or domestic/overseas subsidiaries should comply with the Financial Accounting Standards.

11.5 Internal control system

11.5.1 Risk management measures

- 11.5.1.1 Credit risk management: Counterparties are limited to the banks that Company deals with or internationally renowned financial institutions who can provide professional information.

- 11.5.1.2 Market risk management: Neither the Company or domestic/overseas subsidiaries are engaged in non-hedging transactions. Only hedging transactions are carried out, so that the change in the fair value of hedging instruments and the profit or loss of the hedged items cancel out each other. The purpose is to reduce market risks.
 - 11.5.1.3 Liquidity risk management: To ensure trading liquidity, the derivatives products chosen should have higher liquidity (positions ready to be closed anytime in the market). The banks that conduct the trades should have sufficient information and the capability to trade in any market anytime. The trading personnel must adhere to the authorized limits and stay on top of the Company's cash flows to ensure smooth deliveries.
 - 11.5.1.4 Operational risk management: It is necessary to observe the procedures for derivatives trading in order to avoid operational risks.
 - 11.5.1.5 Legal risk management: Any major contracts with the banks for transactions must be reviewed by forex or legal consultants first before signing, in order to avoid legal risks.
 - 11.5.1.6 Product risk management: Internal trading personnel should be equipped with comprehensive and accurate professional knowledge about the derivatives products and trading, in order to avoid the loss due to misuse of derivative products
 - 11.5.1.7 Management of cash delivery risks: The authorized trading personnel must strictly adhere to the rules in relation to the table of authorized limits and stay on top of the Company's cash flows to ensure sufficient cash available for delivery.
- 11.5.2 Internal control
- 11.5.2.1 The derivatives trading personnel and the operational personnel responsible for confirmation and delivery may not be the same. Those who measure, monitor and control risks should be in different departments from the aforesaid personnel. It is necessary to report to the Board of Directors or the senior executives not responsible for decision-making over transactions or positions.
 - 11.5.2.2 The trading personnel should conduct transactions according to the authorized limit approved by supervisors. After the completion of transactions and the review from supervisors, transaction vouchers or contracts are handed over to Accounting Department for book entries.
 - 11.5.2.3 The trading personnel and the accounting personnel should regularly check the statements with banks regarding transaction details and total amounts.
 - 11.5.2.4 The trading personnel should constantly inspect whether the total transaction amount has exceeded the contract amount limited by these operating procedures.

- 11.5.2.5 The Board of Directors shall designate senior executives not from the finance or accounting units to keep a close eye on the measurement, monitoring and control of relevant risks.
 - 11.5.2.6 At the end of each month, Accounting Department produce reports and tables based on profits or losses according to the closing exchange rates and interest rates on the day. These are submitted to the senior executives authorized by the Board of Directors and copied to audit supervisors.
 - 11.5.2.7 The Company or domestic/overseas subsidiaries authorize finance supervisors to execute derivatives trading according to these operating procedures. Ex-post reporting is made to the Board of Directors.
 - 11.5.2.8 The relevant operating units of the Company or domestic/overseas subsidiaries should establish memorandum books to record in detail the types and values of derivatives, dates of board approvals and relevant assessment matters required 11.5.3.1~3.
 - 11.5.2.9 In case of any change to the Company's or domestic/overseas subsidiaries' authorized personnel for signing with banks, it is necessary to immediately notify banks to make changes accordingly and obtain from the banks the photocopies of the seals or signatures of the updated authorized personnel. These along with the documentations for the change are filed for record keeping.
- 11.5.3 Regular assessments
- 11.5.3.1 The Board of Directors shall designate audit supervisors to conduct monthly audits according to these operating procedures and "Detailed Guidelines on Internal Audits", in order to ensure the appropriateness of the monitoring and control measures in derivatives trading risks and the adherence with these operating procedures. In case of any irregularity identified in the inspection, it is necessary to require financial supervisors to adopt necessary responses and immediately report to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.
 - 11.5.3.2 The Board of Directors should regularly assess whether derivatives trading performance is consistent with operational strategies in place and the risks assumed are within the Company's tolerance.
 - 11.5.3.3 The senior executives authorized by the Board of Directors should manage the trading of derivatives in the following principles:
 - A. Regular assessments should be performed to ensure the risk management measures in place are appropriate and transactions are carried out in accordance with to these regulations.
 - B. Transactions, profits and losses should be monitored. In case of any irregularity identified, necessary measures should be adopted and immediate reporting to the Board of Directors should be made. Independent directors should attend the board meetings and express opinions.

11.5.3.4 Finance Department should evaluate the position of derivatives at least twice per month. Evaluation reports should be submitted to senior executives authorized by Board of Directors and copied to audit supervisors.

11.6 Internal audit system

Internal auditors should establish a periodical understanding of the appropriateness of internal control on derivatives trading according to these operating procedures and “Detailed Guidelines on Internal Audits”. Monthly audits should be performed on the trading department and audit reports should be produced regarding the compliance with these operating procedures and the analysis on transaction cycles. If any material breaches are identified, written notifications should be issued to the Audit Committee.

12 Mergers, demergers, acquisitions or share transfers

12.1 Evaluation and operating procedure

12.1.1 In conducting a merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer and before the convening of the Board of Directors meeting for resolutions, the Company should engage a certified public accountant, attorney, or securities underwriter to provide an opinion on the reasonableness of the share exchange ratio, acquisition price, or distribution of cash or other properties to shareholders, and submit it to the Board of Directors for deliberation and approval. However, the aforesaid expert’s opinion on reasonableness may be waived for a merger between a public company and a subsidiary whose shares or capital is 100% directly or indirectly owned, or between subsidiaries whose shares or capital is 100% directly or indirectly owned.

12.1.2 Prior to the shareholders’ meeting, it is necessary for the Company to prepare a public report to shareholders detailing important contractual contents and matters relevant to the merger, demerger, or acquisition and include it along with the expert’s opinion required in 12.1.1 and the meeting notification to shareholders as a reference in deciding whether to approve the merger, demerger, or acquisition. However, this does not apply to the circumstances where no shareholders’ meeting is required to resolve on the merger, demerger or acquisition.

If the shareholders meeting of any of the companies participating in a merger, demerger or acquisition fails to convene or resolve due to an insufficient quorum, insufficient votes, or other legal restriction, or the proposal is rejected by the shareholders’ meeting, the company participating in the merger, demerger or acquisition should immediately and publicly explain the reason, follow-up measures, and the scheduled date of the next shareholders’ meeting.

12.2 Unless otherwise required by law or with permission from the FSC due to specific circumstances, the companies that participates in a merger, demerger or acquisition should convene the board meetings and shareholders’ meetings on the same day. Unless otherwise required by law or with permission from the FSC due to specific circumstances, the companies that participates in a share transfer should convene the board meetings on the same day.

The company whose shares are listed or traded at an OTC venue participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer should produce the following data into comprehensive written records and retain these records for five years for references.

- 12.2.1 Basic data of personnel: including the titles, names, ID numbers (passport numbers for foreigners) of the personnel involved in the planning or execution of the merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer before the news is released.
- 12.2.2 Dates of important matters: including the signing of letters of intent or memorandums, authorization of financial or legal advisors, contract signings and board meeting dates.
- 12.2.3 Important documents and meeting minutes: including the plan for the merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer; letters of intent or memorandums; key contracts and board meeting minutes.

The company whose shares are listed or traded on an OTC venue participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer should prepare the data described 12.2. 1 and 12.2.2 within two days immediately after the resolution by the Board of Directors and report to the competent authority via the Internet-based information system in the prescribed format.

If any of the companies participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer is not listed or does not have shares traded at an OTC venue, the listed company or the company whose shares are traded at an OTC venue should sign an agreement with the former company and proceed according to the requirements specified in the third and the fourth items.

- 12.3 Every person participating in or privy to the Company's plan for a merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer shall issue a written undertaking of confidentiality and may not disclose the content of the plan prior to public disclosure of the information and may not trade, in their own name or under other's names, in any stock or other marketable securities with the nature of equity of any company related to the plan for the merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer.
- 12.4 The Company participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer may not arbitrarily alter the share exchange ratio or the acquisition price unless under the following circumstances and shall stipulate the circumstances permitting such alteration in the contract for the merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer.
 - 12.4.1 Rights issues, issuance of convertible bonds, bonus shares, corporate bonds with warrants, preference shares with warrants, warrants or other marketable securities with the nature of equity
 - 12.4.2 An action such as a disposal of major assets that affects the company's financial position and operations
 - 12.4.3 An event such as a major disaster or major change in technology that affects the Company's shareholder equity or securities prices
 - 12.4.4 An adjustment to buybacks according to laws for any company participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer
 - 12.4.5 An increase or decrease in the number of entities or companies participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer

- 12.4.6 Other terms and conditions that the contract stipulates may be altered and that have been publicly disclosed
- 12.5 The contract for the Company's merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer should specify the rights and the obligations of the companies participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer and the following matters:
 - 12.5.1 Handling of breach of contract
 - 12.5.2 Principles for the handling of marketable securities with the nature of equity previously issued or treasury shares previously bought back by any company that is dissolved in a merger or that is demerged
 - 12.5.3 Quantity of shares allowed to be bought back according to laws after the basis date for calculation of the share exchange ratio, and the principles for handling thereof
 - 12.5.4 Handling of the increase or decrease in the number of participating entities or companies
 - 12.5.5 Timeline for plan execution and anticipated completion date
 - 12.5.6 Procedures such as scheduling of the legally mandated shareholders meeting if the plan is not completed after the deadline
- 12.6 If a company participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer, after its disclosure of the information, intends further to carry out another merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer with another company, this will lead to a reduction in the number of participating companies. If the shareholders' meeting has resolved and authorized the board of directors for change in authorization, the participating companies are exempt from convening another shareholders' meeting for resolution on the matter. All the participating companies in the original merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer shall restart the procedures or legal actions previously completed.
- 12.7 If a non-public company participates in the merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer, the Company shall sign an agreement with the non-public company and proceed according to 12.2, 12.3 and 12.6.

13 Execution units and penalties

The execution of investments in marketable securities by the Company or domestic/overseas subsidiaries is by the finance department. Real properties and other assets should be handled by the user unit or relevant authorized departments. Any breach of these operating regulations shall be handled according to human resource regulations and relevant rules.

14 Announcement and reporting procedures

In any of the following circumstances, the Company should disclose and report relevant information in the format required and appropriate to the nature of the acquisition or disposal of assets via the website designated by the competent authority within two days immediately after the occurrence of the fact:

- 14.1 The Company's or subsidiaries' acquisition from or disposal to a related party real properties or corresponding right-of-use assets must be reported and announced accordingly and regardless of the transaction value. Announcement and reporting are required for the If the transaction value of acquisition from or disposal to a related party the assets other than real properties or corresponding right-of-use assets reaches

at least 20% of the Company's paid-in capital, 10% of the total assets or NT\$300 million. However, this does not apply to the purchase and sale of domestic government bonds or bonds with buyback/sellback terms, or the subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust companies.

- 14.2 Conducting a merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer
- 14.3 Loss from the transaction of derivatives reaches the limit for all or individual contracts specified in procedures and rules.
- 14.4 The transaction value of the equipment or corresponding right-of-use assets for operational purchases acquired from or disposed to non-related parties reaches any of the following thresholds:
 - 14.4.1 NT\$500 million or higher if the public company's paid-in capital is below NT\$10 billion
 - 14.4.2 NT\$1 billion or higher if the public company's paid-in capital is above NT\$10 billion
- 14.5 The public company in the construction and development business acquires from or disposes to unrelated parties the real property or the corresponding right-of-use assets for construction and development purposes at a transaction value of at least NT\$500 million. The transaction value reaches at least NT\$1 billion for the disposal of a real property internally developed, constructed and completed to a non-related party by a company with a paid-in capital of at least NT\$10 billion.
- 14.6 The company expects to spend at least NT\$500 million on a transaction with non-related parties under an arrangement on engaging others to build on owned or leased land, joint construction and allocation of housing units, joint construction and allocation of ownership percentages, or joint construction and separate sale.
- 14.7 Other than the asset transactions referred to in the previous six items, the transaction value of disposal of claims as a creditor by financial institutions or investments in China reaches at least the Company's 20% paid-in capital or NT\$300 million. However, this shall not apply to the following circumstances:
 - 14.7.1 Purchase and sale of domestic government bonds
 - 14.7.2 Purchase and sale of marketable securities on a domestic/overseas securities exchange or at an OTC venue; subscription of ordinary corporate bonds and financial indentures (excluding subordinated bonds) without equity components in a primary market; or purchase or redemption of securities investment trust funds or futures trust funds as a professional investor; or subscription of marketable securities by a securities firm who serves as an underwriter of an issuer on the Emerging Stock Market according to the requirement by Taipei Exchange.
 - 14.7.3 Purchase and sale of bonds with buyback/sellback terms, the subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust companies.
- 14.8 The aforesaid transaction value is calculated as follows:
 - 14.8.1 Each transaction value
 - 14.8.2 Cumulative transaction value of acquisitions and disposals of the same type of underlying assets with the same counterparty within one year

- 14.8.3 Cumulative transaction value of acquisitions or disposals of real properties or corresponding right-of-use assets (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) for the same development project within one year
 - 14.8.4 Cumulative transaction value of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of the same marketable security within one year
 - 14.9 The term "within one year" refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. The amount announced in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies needs not to be accounted for.
 - 14.10 The Company shall compile monthly reports on derivatives trading up to the end of the previous month by itself and any subsidiaries that are not domestic public companies and enter the information in the prescribed format into the information reporting website designated by the competent authority by the 10th day of each month.
 - 14.11 The Company should publish and report all required items as stipulated again for rectification of any error or omission within two days immediately after the time when such error or omission published is known.
 - 14.12 Unless otherwise specified by laws, relevant contracts, meeting minutes, memorandum books, appraisal reports, and opinions of certified public accountants, lawyers or securities underwriters in connection with the Company's acquisition or disposal of assets shall be kept in the Company for at least five years.
- 15 In any of the following circumstances and after the Company's transaction that should be announced and reported according to Article 14, it is necessary to announce and report the relevant information via the website designated by the FSC within two days immediately after the occurrence of the fact:**
- 15.1 Change, termination or cancellation of original and relevant contracts for a transaction
 - 15.2 Merger, demerger, acquisition or share transfer not completed as scheduled in the contract
 - 15.3 Change in the originally announced and reported contents
- 16 If the Company's subsidiary is not a domestic public company, any acquisition or disposal of assets that should be announced and reported according to regulations shall be handled by the Company.**
- 17 The thresholds for the announcement and reporting by subsidiaries in the preceding paragraph according to 14 regarding paid-in capital or total assets shall be based on the Company's paid-in capital or total assets. The requirements in these operating procedures regarding 10% of the total assets are calculated by referring to the total assets of the stand-alone or Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the most recent period prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers. When the Company's subsidiaries are subject to 5, 6, 7 and 9.1 regarding the obtaining of experts' opinions and 9.2 regarding the threshold for required procedures for related party transactions in these operating procedures, the paid-in capital or total assets of the subsidiary concerned shall serve as the basis.**

18 Operating procedures

- 18.1 The formulation of these operating procedures requires the approval from the Board of Directors and comes into effect upon the approval from the shareholders' meeting. The amendment to these operating procedures requires the approval from at least half of all the Audit Committee members and the resolution from the Board of Directors. If the approval from at least half of all the Audit Committee members is not obtained, it may be proceeded with the approval from at least two thirds of all directors. The resolution by the Audit Committee shall be recorded in the board meeting minutes. The amendment of these operating procedures requires the approval from the Board of Directors and comes into effect upon the approval from the shareholders' meeting. The terms "all audit committee members" and "all directors" in the preceding paragraph shall be counted as the actual number of persons holding those positions. The opinions from each director about the amendment to these operating procedures should be taken into full consideration. Any specific opinions and reasons for approval or disapproval should be noted in the board meeting minutes.
- 18.2 Where the acquisition or disposal of assets by the Company or domestic/overseas subsidiaries requires the approval from the Board of Directors according to these operating procedures or other laws and regulations, it requires the approval from at least half of all the Audit Committee members and the resolution from the Board of Directors. If the approval from at least half of all the Audit Committee members is not obtained, it may be proceeded with the approval from at least two thirds of all directors. The resolution by the Audit Committee shall be recorded in the board meeting minutes. The terms "all audit committee members" and "all directors" in the preceding paragraph shall be counted as the actual number of persons holding those positions. Where the acquisition or disposal of assets by the Company requires the approval from the Board of Directors according to these operating procedures or other laws and regulations, the opinions from each director should be taken into full consideration. Any specific opinions and reasons for approval or disapproval should be noted in the board meeting minutes.

19 These procedures were formulated on April 25, 2007.

The first amendment was on June 27, 2012.

The second amendment was on June 28, 2013.

The third amendment was on December 7, 2016.

The fourth amendment was on June 28, 2017.

The fifth amendment was on June 26, 2019.

The sixth amendment was on June 15, 2020.

The seventh amendment was on August 19, 2021.

Logah Technology Corporation

Shareholdings by Directors

- I. According to Article 26 of the Securities and Exchange Act, the statutory shareholdings by the Company's directors in total should be 7,443,393 shares. As of April 18, 2022, the total number of shares held by all directors was 34,664,512 shares. (According to the regulations, the shareholdings of all directors other than independent directors may be reduced to 80% if there are two or more independent directors.)
- II. The shareholdings of independent directors are not include in the shareholdings of all directors.
- III. The Company has established the Audit Committee. Hence, the required statutory shareholdings for supervisors are not applicable.
- IV. Shareholdings of individual and all directors

(Date of the book closure as the basis date: April 18, 2022)

Title	Name	Elected and appointed date	Tenure	Shareholdings at the time of election and appointment	Shareholdings on the book closure date
Chairman	Optical Co., Ltd. Representative: Yu Hui-Fa	2020.6.15	Three years	2,981,488	2,981,488
Director	Optical Co., Ltd. Representative: Lin Shu-Feng				
Director	Progression Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Hu Fu-Ren	2020.6.15	Three years	468,024	468,024
Director	Ever Prosperity Investment Representative: Li Hsiung-Ching	2020.6.15	Three years	61,508	61,508
Director	LIYU Technology Co., Ltd. Representative: Chang Chin-Chen	2020.6.15	Three years	21,028,492	31,153,492
Director	LIYU Technology Co., Ltd. Representative: Chiu Chi-Chun				
Independent directors	Jian Liang-Cong	2020.6.15	Three years	0	0
Independent directors	Tsai Hsien-Tang	2020.6.15	Three years	0	0
Independent directors	Fu Yu-Hsuan	2020.6.15	Three years	0	0
Total for all directors (explanation 2)				25,539,512	34,664,512

Total number of issued shares: 83,042,416 shares as of June 15, 2020

Total number of issued shares: 93,042,416 shares as of April 18, 2022