

EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.

2021 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting Agenda

Time: May 28, 2021, 9:00 AM

Venue: No. 127, Sec. 7, Zhongshan N. Rd., Shilin Dist., Taipei City 111 (Vol. 202
Conference Room, MellowField Hotel)

Meeting Procedures

- I. Calling the Meeting to Order
- II. Chairman's Remarks
- III. Announcements
 - (I) The Company's 2020 Distribution of Bonus to Directors and Employees.
 - (II) The 2020 Business Report.
 - (III) The 2020 Audit Committee Review Report.
- IV. Proposals
 - (I) The 2020 Final Statements.
 - (II) The 2020 Earnings Distribution.
- V. Discussion
 - (I) Capital increase by retained earnings of 2020 and issuance of new shares
 - (II) Amendments to the Company's Articles of Incorporation
 - (III) Amendments to the Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets
 - (IV) The Company's intended handling of capital increase via private placement of common shares and/or private placement of domestic convertible corporate bonds.
- VI. Other Agenda
- VII. Extempore Motions
- VIII. Meeting Adjourned

[Announcements]

Report 1

Subject: The 2020 distribution of bonus to directors and employees for review.

Explanation: In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and the Board resolution on March 10, 2021, the Company's 2020 bonus distribution to directors and employees is NT\$24,129,255 and NT\$48,258,509 respectively. The bonus is paid in cash, and employees of parents or subsidiaries of the Company meeting certain specific requirements may be included.

Report 2

Subject: The 2020 Business Report.

Explanation: Please refer to page 11-13 of Attachment I for the 2020 Business Report.

Report 3

Subject: The 2020 Audit Committee Review Report.

Explanation: Please refer to page 26 for Attachment III.

[Proposals]

Item 1 (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Subject: The 2020 financial statements for recognition.

Explanation:

- I. The Company's 2020 Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statements have been audited by Deloitte & Touche and presented for recognition along with the Business Report.
- II. Please refer to Attachment I and II (pages 11 to 25) for reference.

Resolution:

Item 2: (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Subject: The 2020 earnings distribution for recognition.

Explanation:

- I. The Company's 2020 earnings distribution is proposed as follows.

EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.
2020 Earnings Distribution

Unit: NT\$

Item	Amount
Beginning retained earnings	256,890,912
Plus: Net profit after tax in 2020	697,249,916
Plus: Remeasurements of defined benefit plans recognized in retained earnings	3,227,200
Minus: Legal reserve	(70,047,712)
Less: Special reserve	(211,123,385)
Retained earnings available for distribution	676,196,931
Allocation:	
Stock dividends to shareholders	(222,572,540)
Cash dividends to shareholders	(422,887,826)
Unappropriated retained earnings	30,736,565

Chairman: Wayne Tseng

CEO: Hoffer Hou

CFO: Jackie Chien

- II. Based on the number of 222,572,540 shares outstanding on the day of resolution made by the Board of Directors of the Company, NT\$222,572,540 is proposed as the amount of stock dividends at NT\$1 per share, NT\$422,887,826 is proposed as the amount of cash dividends at NT\$1.9 per share, distributed to NT\$1 (rounded down to an integer). Fractional amount less than NT\$1 should be recorded as other income of the Company. The Board of Directors proposes the Chairman to be authorized to make any necessary adjustments to the distribution ratio, ex-dividend date and date of distribution in case of a change in the number of outstanding shares of the Company caused by repurchase of the treasury shares, transfer or holders convertible bonds exercising their option for conversion prior to the record date.
- III. In accordance with Article 66-9 of the Income Tax Act, the order of surplus earnings distribution prioritizes surplus earnings from 2020. In accordance with Article 66-6 of the Income Tax Act, surplus earnings after 1998 is prioritized for distribution.

Resolution:

[Discussion]

Item 1 (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Subject: Capital increase by retained earnings of 2020 and issuance of new shares are submitted for discussion.

Explanation:

- I. The Company intends to allocate NT\$222,572,540 in dividends to shareholders from the distributable earnings for the year 2020, and issue 22,257,254 new shares with a face value of NT\$10 per share.
- II. In this capital increase and issuance of new shares, 100 shares will be allotted free of charge for every thousand shares based on the shareholder's shareholding ratio recorded in the shareholder register on the ex-rights base date. The allotment of odd shares of less than one share shall be merged by the shareholders to make up one share within five days from the ex-rights base date, while the insufficient part shall be made up in cash, and the discounted value shall be calculated up to NTD. Odd shares less than one share shall be purchased at face value, by a specific person contacted by the Chairman.
- III. After the capital increase proposal is approved by the shareholders' meeting and submitted to the competent authority for approval, the chairman is authorized to set the base date for ex-rights, capital increase and issuance of new shares, to determine the actual issuance date and to handle other related matters.
- IV. If the Company's stocks are bought back or transferred, or the convertible corporate bonds creditors execute the right of conversion before the Company's allotment base date, leading to changes in number of outstanding shares and subsequently changes in the allotment rate, it is proposed to request the shareholders' meeting to authorize the chairman to make full adjustments.
- V. The rights and obligations of the new shares are identical to those of the original shares.

Resolution:

Item 2 (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Subject: Amendments to the Company's Articles of Incorporation are submitted for discussion.

Explanation: The Company intends to amend certain provisions of the Articles of incorporation in order to comply with the laws and regulations as well as meeting the needs of practical operations. Please refer to Attachment IV. on pages 27-31 for the provisions before and after the amendment.

Resolution:

Item 3 (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Subject: Amendments to the Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets are submitted for discussion.

Explanation: The Company intends to amend certain provisions of Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets in accordance with the amendments to the Act and the practical needs of the Company. Please refer to Attachment V. on pages 32 for the provisions before and after the amendment.

Resolution:

Item 4 (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Subject: The Company's intended handling of capital increase via private placement of common shares and/or private placement of domestic convertible corporate bonds is submitted for discussion.

Explanation:

- I. Fund-raising purpose and quota: In order to replenish working capital, improve financial structure or support other capital needs in response to the Company's long-term development, it is proposed to request the shareholders' meeting to authorize the board of directors to, with the number of common shares not exceeding 50 million, depending on the market environment and the Company's needs, choose appropriate time and financing tools, and make use of one or a combination of such tools, in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the following principles of financing methods. If domestic convertible corporate bonds (hereinafter referred to as "convertible corporate bonds") are handled by private placement, the number of common shares that can be converted from private placement convertible corporate bonds should be calculated based on the conversion price at the time of the private placement within the aforementioned range of 50 million shares.
- II. Fund raising and handling principles for the capital increase via private placement of common shares and/or private placement of convertible corporate bonds:
 1. Basis and rationality of private placement price setting:
 - (1) The reference price set for the subscription price of private placement common shares is calculated based on the simple arithmetic average of the price at one, three or five business days before the pricing date and the simple arithmetic average of the common shares closing prices on the 30 business days prior to the pricing date, minus the free allotment ex-rights and dividend, and adding back the capital reduction reverse ex-rights, and the higher of which is the reference price.
 - (2) It is proposed to request the shareholders' meeting to authorize the board of directors to, in accordance with the above regulations, determine the private placement common shares subscription price on a basis of not lower than 80% of the reference price, and the

issuance price of the private placement convertible corporate bonds on a basis of not lower than 80% of the theoretical price. It is proposed to request the shareholders' meeting to authorize the board of directors to determine the actual price, within the range of not less than what was approved by the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, and based on the circumstances of the specific person and market conditions in the future.

- (3) The aforementioned subscription prices for privately placed common shares and for privately placed convertible corporate bonds are determined with reference to the Company's stock price and theoretical price respectively, and are in accordance with the regulations on matters to be noted by public issuing companies when handling privately placed securities, so they should be reasonable.
2. Selection method, purpose, necessity, and expected benefits of specific person selection:
 - (1) The target of this private placement is limited to a specific person who meets the regulations of Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, and who is a strategic investor. Priority is given to those who can generate benefits for the Company's long-term development and competitiveness, and for existing shareholders' rights.
 - (2) The purpose, necessity, and expected benefits of selecting strategic investors are, based on the needs of the Company's operations and development, via the direct or indirect assistance from the strategic investors, to improve the Company's finance, business, production, technology, procurement, management, and strategy development, etc., in order to strengthen the Company's competitiveness and enhance operational efficiency and long-term development, which should be beneficial to shareholders' rights.
 - (3) The Company currently does not have a specific person under negotiation, and it intends to fully authorize the board of directors to deal with matters related to the specific person.
 3. Necessary reasons for private placement: Considering factors such as the relative timeliness and convenience of private placement methods, and that the provision that private placement securities cannot be freely

transferred within three years will ensure the long-term relationship between the Company and the applicant, and, in addition, that the authorization of the board of directors to deal with the matter based on the actual needs of the Company's operations will effectively increase the flexibility of fund raising, private placement is necessary.

4. Regarding the securities acquired in this private placement and the common shares subsequently converted, the board of directors shall be authorized to apply for supplementary public offering and listing transactions in accordance with relevant laws and regulations after three years from the delivery date of the private placement.
5. Please refer to Attachment VI, page 33-34 of this manual for details regarding the issuance and conversion methods for the private placement of domestic convertible corporate bonds (tentative).

- III. The use of capital, the progress of capital use and the expected benefits of this fund raising: The funds raised this time are expected to be used for one or more purposes such as replenishing working capital, improving financial structure, or supporting other capital needs in response to the Company's long-term development. It will be handled once or twice within one year from the date when the shareholders' meeting resolves the proposal, depending on market conditions and the circumstances of the specific person. Each private placement, after the completion of the use of funds, is expected to strengthen the Company's competitiveness and improve operating efficiency, and will be beneficial to shareholders' rights.
- IV. The common shares acquired via this private placement capital increase, convertible corporate bonds acquired via this private placement and the converted common shares are all issued or delivered in a non-physical manner. Except for the privately placed securities, which, under the provision in accordance with Article 43-8 of the Securities Exchange Act, cannot be freely transferred within three years from delivery, the rights and obligations of the issued or privately placed common shares (including common shares converted from convertible corporate bonds) are identical to those of the original common shares.
- V. In case the price per share of the privately placed common shares of this capital increase and the conversion price of the privately placed domestic convertible corporate bonds are lower than the face value when issued, the

reason for not adopting other financing methods and its rationality: Mainly based on consideration of the Company's operational stability and financial structure safety, the use of equity-related financing tools is more appropriate than other methods of pure debt nature. If funds are raised by means such as capital increase via private placement of common shares, in addition to not creating interest expense on liabilities, which reduces the Company's financial risks, the Company's financial structure will be improved immediately and the flexibility of the Company's financial scheduling will be increased; as for private placement of domestic convertible corporate bonds, if investors convert the bonds into equity, the Company's financial structure will be improved and the Company's long-term development will be benefited. Therefore, the equity-related financing tools should be reasonable. If the price per share and the conversion price are lower than the face value, it is expected that the Company's book capital reserve or retained earnings will decrease, which will be compensated in the future based on actual operating conditions. In addition, the issue price and conversion price will be determined in accordance with the regulations of the competent authority. After the benefits of the capital increase manifest, the Company's financial structure will be effectively improved, which is beneficial to the Company's long-term development, and there should be no adverse effects on shareholders' rights.

- VI. After the capital increase via private placement of common shares and the private placement of convertible corporate bonds are passed by the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, regarding the issuance methods or private placement conditions of this fund raising, issuance and conversion methods of the privately placed conversion corporate bonds, capital use plans, capital use, scheduled progress, estimated potential benefits and other related matters, etc., it is proposed to request the shareholders' meeting to authorize the board of directors to formulate, adjust, and handle them in accordance with the actual needs of the Company, market conditions and relevant laws and regulations. In the future, if changes or amendments are required due to changes in laws or regulations or instructions from the competent authority, or due to changes in objective environmental factors such as operational assessments or the market, it is proposed to authorize the board of directors to fully handle the matter.

- VII. In order to complete the fund raising plan, it is proposed to authorize the chairman or a person designated by him to handle all matters regarding the capital increase via private placement of common shares and the private placement of convertible corporate bonds, and sign relevant contracts and documents on behalf of the Company.

Resolution:

[Other Agenda]

[Extempore Motions]

[Meeting Adjourned]

I. 2020 Business Report

(I) Implementation Results of Business Plan

In 2020, China has been heavily influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic in its early stage. Since the mainland authorities announced the lock-down of Wuhan, the number of infections in Europe and the United States has yet to be effectively controlled. In hindsight, uncertainties about the global economy brought by the closure of China due to the pandemic and the Sino-US trade war have made it a difficult time for the traditional offline retail industry and the hotel and tourism industry, but for the electronic channel industry, it has been a fruitful year! Benefiting from the entry restrictions practiced in countries around the world, network software and hardware products required for remote communication became popular; since the second quarter, in addition to the huge decrease in the base interest rate of the US dollar and the increase in sales of Netcom terminal products, with the increase in breakthrough sales of handheld devices and wearable devices, the ultimate goal of greatly optimizing return on equity was achieved.

The consolidated revenue of the Group in 2020 reached the record high of NT\$108.52297 billion, showing a 21% increase from the NT\$96.87684 billion in 2019. The consolidated net profit before tax in 2020 was NT\$984.73 million, with base earnings per share of NT\$3.13. Profit drastically increased by 90% from 2019, demonstrating the Company's core values of product expertise and professionalism.

In 2021, it is expected that in the fields of data center, cloud, big data processing and artificial intelligence, 5G and related network equipment upgrades, there will be opportunities for further breakthroughs in operating income. The operation team of the Company will adhere to the principle of stable and conservative operation in the hopes of continuing to expand overseas bases and ensure the healthy development of product structure, integrate and analyze customer needs with data, connect upstream and downstream, anticipate innovative business models, and provide customers with high-value-added services to get prepared for harsher challenges in the future.

Here, the Company sincerely welcome all experienced members and shareholders, ladies and gentlemen, for your care and advice.

(II) Budget Execution

The Company did not publicly disclose the financial forecast for 2020. Therefore, no information regarding budget execution and achievement is available.

(III) Analysis of Financial Revenue, Cost and Profitability

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Analysis	Item	2020	2019
Financial revenue and cost	Net operating revenue	108,522,967	96,876,837
	Gross profit	2,926,455	2,833,812
	Operating profit	1,303,069	1,176,992
	Profit before income tax	908,473	493,460
	Net income	697,196	368,219
	Interest expenses	374,637	690,671
Profitability	Return on total assets	3.30%	5.19%
	Return on equity	18.74%	10.88%
	Ratio of operating profit to paid-in capital	58.55%	52.88%

Analysis	Item	2020	2019
	Ratio of income before tax to paid-in capital	40.82%	22.17%
	Net profit ratio	0.64%	0.38%
	Earnings per share (NT\$)	3.13	1.65

(IV) Research and Development

New Suppliers in 2020	Application Area
Prophesee SA	Automotive, IoT, industrial automation, augmentation and virtual reality
XILINX SALES INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD	Consumer electronics, automotive, internet, data center
XMEMS LABS, INC.	True wireless Bluetooth headset, smart phone, home and car audio device
Asahi Kasei Microdevices	Consumer electronics, industrial and car products
CHANGXIN MEMORY TECHNOLOGY	Personal computer, notebook computer, TV set-top box, solid state drive storage
Framos Technologies Inc.	IoT, industrial automation, medical, surveillance
Litrinium, Inc.	IoT, augmentation and virtual reality, 5G construction, artificial intelligence, data center, fiber to home
Gain Semiconductor Limited	Home appliances, machine tools, computers, data centers
Fidelix	Smart meter, smart building, remote monitoring
CyberLink	AI license plate, face recognition
CCP	Consumer electronics, true wireless Bluetooth headsets, notebook computer, IoT, industrial products
Astera Labs, Inc.	Network, storage, server, data center
Shenzhen Enchip Semiconductor Co., Ltd	Home appliances, smart phones, car devices, consumer electronics, industrial products
Fast SiC Semiconductor Inc.	Semiconductor Inc: Server power supply, UPS system, data center, solar energy converter, electric vehicle charging station
ITE	Personal computers, laptops, digital TVs, smart phones, consumer electronics, surveillance
HiLight	Optical fiber communication, 5G/LTE base station, data center
Datang NXP	Automotive

II. 2021 Operational Plan

(I) Business Strategy and Important Production and Marketing Policies

Last year, the Covid-19 had a major impact on the world. So far, the number of infections in Europe and the United States has not been effectively controlled, and even though countries around the world have begun to vaccinate their nationals, little effect has been observed. However, the pandemic seems to have a catalytic effect on the development in the semiconductor industry, shown by the shortages of various product lines frequently reported this year. The following are the business directions of this year:

1. Focus on the development of corresponding product lines and portfolios in accordance with market needs, with particular emphasis on cloud big data, 5G transmission, data centers and artificial intelligence.
2. Operate the Chinese market prudently, simultaneously developing opportunities in Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia and India.
3. Optimize inventory status through organization and division of labor.
4. Rigorous credit risk control and accounts receivable insurance.
5. Strengthen existing partnership with original factories and continue to expand high-quality product lines.

Enhance value-adding capabilities of professional technologies and integrate application platform demand and business opportunities.

(II) Estimated sales volume and basis

The Company focuses on selling various electronic components, with significant differences in the markets and selling prices for different product lines. Therefore, it is not advisable to take the sales volume as the sole basis for evaluation. However, the Company is expected to maintain a stable growth trend of overall sales volume in the year to follow based on the global economy and market trend forecast, as well as the development of major product lines and demand from customers.

(III) Future development strategies

1. Cloud big data, 5G transmission, data center and artificial intelligence will be the Company's focus in the future.
2. Introduce strategic product lines.
3. Improve customer penetration rate and improve value-added services.
4. Improve gross profit margin.
5. Control inventory level.

(IV) Impact from external competitive environment, regulatory environment and overall business environment

The merger of original European and American factories, the opting for direct distribution rather than channel distributors, competition between channel companies, downstream customers' request to reduce purchase costs, and the severe setback in end demand due to Covid-19 did have an adverse impact on the Company's profit. As it is difficult to effectively control the external environmental impact, the only way forward is to adjust the Company's own management model, reduce errors, and strengthen the efficiency of logistics support to enhance competitiveness. As far as the legal environment is concerned, the Company will closely cooperate with external experts to grasp the changes in domestic and foreign laws and develop various supporting measures and methods, in hope to comply with laws and regulations and achieve corporate governance goals.

Chairman: Wayne Tseng

CEO: Hoffei Hou

CFO: Jackie Chien

[Attachment II]

**Consolidated Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

**DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
AFFILIATES**

The companies that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises" for the year ended December 31, 2020 are all the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements". Relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020. Hence, we did not prepared a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

By:

YU-I TSENG

March 10, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and the Shareholders
EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of EDOM Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 Group as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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, 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 Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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 for the year ended December 31, 2020. 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.

The description of the key audit matter for the Group's consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Impairment of Inventories

Refer to Notes 5 and 11 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further disclosures related to inventories and the impairment of inventories.

As of December 31, 2020, inventories were a significant component of the Group's assets, with a gross inventory balance of NT\$7,877,888 thousand on the consolidated balance sheets, which accounted for 34% of the consolidated total assets. Inventories of the Group are comprised mainly of semiconductor components. Rapidly changing demand of technology could result in the accumulation of slow moving or obsolete inventories since they may not be able to be sold or their sales prices may be discounted below the respective carrying values. Management assessed the net realizable value of inventories in accordance with IAS 2 "Inventories" which involved significant judgments and estimates. As a result, the balance of inventories was significant to the consolidated financial statements, therefore we identified the impairment of inventories as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures performed in respect of this area included the following:

1. We tested the carrying value of inventory by comparing the carrying value to the latest sales invoices of a sample of inventory items to assess whether those items were stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value.
2. We selected a sample of inventory items at the year-end and confirmed that they had been valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value by reference to the post year-end sales. In addition, we assessed the appropriateness of the Group's inventory provisioning policy by reviewing inventory aging reports and comparing the historical levels of write-offs against the amounts provided.
3. We attended year-end inventory counts along with performing other relevant procedures and assessed the physical condition of inventory to evaluate the adequacy of inventory provisions for obsolete and slow-moving inventories.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management 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, 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, and for such 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, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group 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 Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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. 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 Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and 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 these 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:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our 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.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Jr-Shian Ke and Chin-Tsung Cheng.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 10, 2021

Notice to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with 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 consolidated financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

ASSETS	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 1,589,402	7	\$ 1,091,445	6
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 9 and 34)	17,752	-	31,692	-
Notes receivable (Notes 4 and 10)	114,719	-	113,293	1
Accounts receivable (Notes 4 and 10)	7,855,097	34	3,098,014	16
Accounts receivable from related parties (Notes 4 and 33)	-	-	15,100	-
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 10)	4,247,000	18	5,341,364	28
Current tax assets (Notes 4 and 26)	177	-	-	-
Inventories (Notes 4, 5 and 11)	7,877,888	34	7,851,500	41
Other current assets (Note 19)	283,186	1	265,910	2
Total current assets	<u>21,985,221</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>17,808,318</u>	<u>94</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 7)	306,930	2	248,833	1
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 7)	8,720	-	12,956	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 13)	22,264	-	35,472	-
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 14 and 34)	655,462	3	636,271	4
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 15)	61,480	-	34,297	-
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 16)	30,263	-	31,253	-
Goodwill (Notes 4 and 17)	41,495	-	36,336	-
Other intangible assets (Notes 4 and 18)	17,672	-	8,080	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 26)	149,777	1	102,573	1
Other non-current assets (Note 19)	53,497	-	27,383	-
Total non-current assets	<u>1,347,560</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1,173,454</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 23,332,781</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 18,981,772</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Notes 4, 20 and 34)	\$ 3,753,036	16	\$ 2,842,415	15
Short-term bills payable (Notes 4 and 20)	649,395	3	709,473	4
Notes and accounts payable (Notes 4 and 21)	12,981,462	56	10,234,178	54
Other payables (Notes 4 and 22)	584,846	2	562,012	3
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 26)	151,351	1	68,940	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 15)	35,653	-	22,732	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Notes 4, 20 and 34)	6,814	-	6,621	-
Other current liabilities (Notes 4 and 22)	217,854	1	161,315	1
Total current liabilities	<u>18,380,411</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>14,607,686</u>	<u>77</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term borrowings, net of current portion (Notes 4, 20 and 34)	878,467	4	885,323	5
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 26)	2,547	-	3,172	-
Lease liabilities - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 15)	26,573	-	12,233	-
Net defined benefit liabilities - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 23)	4,776	-	9,756	-
Guarantee deposits received (Note 33)	319,334	1	18,464	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>1,231,697</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>928,948</u>	<u>5</u>
Total liabilities	<u>19,612,108</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>15,536,634</u>	<u>82</u>
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY				
Share capital	2,225,726	9	2,225,726	12
Capital surplus	127,400	1	127,414	-
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	611,905	3	574,946	3
Special reserve	49,878	-	-	-
Unappropriated earnings	957,367	4	566,301	3
Total retained earnings	1,619,150	7	1,141,247	6
Other equity	(261,001)	(1)	(49,878)	-
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	3,711,275	16	3,444,509	18
NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	9,398	-	629	-
Total equity	<u>3,720,673</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3,445,138</u>	<u>18</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 23,332,781</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 18,981,772</u>	<u>100</u>

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

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4 and 33)				
Sales	\$108,522,158	100	\$ 96,876,327	100
Service income	<u>809</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating revenue	108,522,967	100	96,876,837	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 4, 11 and 25)	<u>105,596,512</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>94,043,025</u>	<u>97</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>2,926,455</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2,833,812</u>	<u>3</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 4, 25 and 33)				
Selling and marketing expenses	1,059,373	1	1,156,571	1
General and administrative expenses	534,940	1	486,815	1
Expected credit loss	<u>29,073</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,434</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>1,623,386</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1,656,820</u>	<u>2</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>1,303,069</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,176,992</u>	<u>1</u>
NONOPERATING INCOME AND				
Interest income	6,274	-	8,450	-
Other income	25,165	-	41,301	-
Other gains and losses	(38,702)	-	(41,533)	-
Finance costs	(374,637)	-	(690,671)	(1)
Share of loss of associates	<u>(12,696)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,079)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total nonoperating income and	<u>(394,596)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(683,532)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	908,473	1	493,460	-
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 26)	<u>211,277</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>125,241</u>	<u>-</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>697,196</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>368,219</u>	<u>-</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified				

(Continued)

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 23)	4,034	-	2,253	-
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 24)	(4,235)	-	6,194	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 26)	(807)	-	(451)	-
	(1,008)	-	7,996	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations (Notes 4 and 24)	(282,297)	-	(136,741)	-
Unrealized gain on investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 24)	18,910	-	21,814	-
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 24)	50	-	(1,489)	-
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 26)	56,449	-	27,495	-
	(206,888)	-	(88,921)	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	(207,896)	-	(80,925)	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	\$ 489,300	-	\$ 287,294	-
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	\$ 697,249	1	\$ 367,792	-
Noncontrolling interests	(53)	-	427	-
	\$ 697,196	1	\$ 368,219	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	\$ 489,353	-	\$ 286,868	-
Noncontrolling interests	(53)	-	426	-

(Continued)

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
	<u>\$ 489,300</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 287,294</u>	<u>-</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS; Note 27)				
Basic	<u>\$ 3.13</u>		<u>\$ 1.65</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ 3.10</u>		<u>\$ 1.64</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.(Concluded)

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company										Other Equity (Notes 4 and 24)		Noncontrolling Interests (Notes 4 and 24)	Total Equity
	Share Capital (Note 24)		Capital Surplus (Notes 4 and 24)				Retained Earnings (Note 24)			Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value	Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statement of Foreign Operations	Total		
			Additional	Additional	Treasury Stock Transactions	Others	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Retained Earnings					
	Shares (Thousands)	Amount	Paid-in Capital - Bond Conversion	Paid-in Capital - Options Expired										
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019	222,573	\$ 2,225,726	\$ 106,980	\$ 4,172	\$ 10,010	\$ 1,154	\$ 550,603	\$ 61,686	\$ 315,165	\$ 28,500	\$ 4,348	\$ 3,308,344	\$ 12,422	\$ 3,320,766
Appropriation of the 2018 earnings														
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,343	-	(24,343)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - NT\$0.7 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(155,801)	-	-	(155,801)	-	(155,801)
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(61,686)	61,686	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367,792	-	-	367,792	427	368,219
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,802	28,008	(110,734)	(80,924)	(1)	(80,925)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369,594	28,008	(110,734)	286,868	426	287,294
Actual acquisitions of partial interests in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	5,098	-	-	-	-	-	5,098	(12,219)	(7,121)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	222,573	2,225,726	106,980	4,172	10,010	6,252	574,946	-	566,301	56,508	(106,386)	3,444,509	629	3,445,138
Appropriation of the 2019 earnings														
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,959	-	(36,959)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,878	(49,878)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends- NT\$1.0 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(222,573)	-	-	(222,573)	-	(222,573)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	697,249	-	-	697,249	(53)	697,196
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,227	14,675	(225,798)	(207,896)	-	(207,896)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,476	14,675	(225,798)	489,353	(53)	489,300
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries (Note 28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,427	9,427
Actual acquisitions of interests in subsidiaries (Note 29)	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	(605)	(619)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	222,573	\$ 2,225,726	\$ 106,980	\$ 4,172	\$ 10,010	\$ 6,238	\$ 611,905	\$ 49,878	\$ 957,367	\$ 71,183	\$ (332,184)	\$ 3,711,275	\$ 9,398	\$ 3,720,673

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

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 908,473	\$ 493,460
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	71,820	64,956
Amortization expenses	6,319	6,652
Expected credit loss	29,073	13,434
Net loss on fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,171	4,736
Finance costs	374,637	690,671
Interest income	(6,274)	(8,450)
Dividend income	(684)	(682)
Share of loss of associates	12,696	1,079
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(157)	237
Loss on disposal of associates	450	-
Impairment loss on financial assets accounted for using equity method	-	18,591
Write-downs of inventories, loss on disposal of scrap inventories and inventory physical count	92,894	93,442
Net loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange	16,220	(22,578)
Other items	(1,739)	(1,688)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in notes receivable	(4,655)	61,330
Increase in accounts receivable	(5,254,818)	(2,179,187)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	1,094,435	(1,815,562)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(495,026)	1,711,431
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(4,247)	(10,653)
Increase in notes and accounts payable	3,346,069	3,136,397
Increase (decrease) in other payables	109,792	(14,090)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	7,710	(75,459)
Cash generated from operations	308,159	2,168,067
Interest paid	(398,197)	(690,910)
Income tax paid	(176,977)	(95,077)
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities	<u>(267,015)</u>	<u>1,382,080</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	-	(15,947)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	13,940	-
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(84,001)	(165,474)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,733	-
Decrease (increase) in prepayments for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,000	(2,600)
Net cash inflow (outflow) on acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 28)	2,618	(73,487)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(43,460)	(26,331)

(Continued)

EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	624	1,251
Increase in other assets	(16,564)	(88)
Increase in refundable deposits	(9,571)	(5,019)
Payments for intangible assets	(14,918)	(2,868)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	-	6,264
Interest received	6,274	8,450
Dividends received	<u>684</u>	<u>682</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(120,641)</u>	<u>(275,167)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	911,579	-
Repayments of short-term borrowings	-	(1,243,505)
Proceeds from short-term bills payable	-	64,710
Repayments of short-term bills payable	(60,078)	-
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(6,663)	(26,596)
Proceeds from guarantee deposits received	312,996	8,866
Repayments of the principal portion of leases liabilities	(39,176)	(31,849)
Dividends paid	(222,573)	(155,801)
Acquisition of additional interests in subsidiaries (Note 29)	<u>(619)</u>	<u>(7,121)</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>895,466</u>	<u>(1,391,296)</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES		
	<u>(9,853)</u>	<u>(16,019)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	497,957	(300,402)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		
	<u>1,091,445</u>	<u>1,391,847</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		
	<u>\$ 1,589,402</u>	<u>\$ 1,091,445</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.(Concluded)

[Attachment III]

EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.

Audit Committee's Review Report

Reference

The Board of Directors has presented the Company's 2020 Financial Statements (including the Consolidated Financial Statements) that have been audited by CPA Chi-Hsien Ko and CPA Ching-tsung Cheng of Deloitte & Touche. In conjunction with the proposal for earnings distribution and business report, they have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and are considered to be consistent. The report is prepared in accordance with Article 219 of the Company Act

for your reference.

Best wishes

EDOM Technology Co., Ltd. 2021 Shareholders' Meeting

Audit Committee Convener: Cheng Tun-Chien

March 10, 2021

[Attachment IV]

EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.

Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation

Provisions	After amendment	Before amendment	Explanation
Article 6	The Company's share capital is rated at <u>NT\$40 billion</u> , divided into <u>400 million shares</u> at NT\$10 each. The Board of Directors has been authorized to issue the shares in multiple closings with a certain portion as preferred shares. Of the total capital in the preceding paragraph, <u>NT\$70 million</u> is reserved for the issuance of employee stock options, <u>new stocks that restrict employee rights, special stocks with options, or corporate bonds</u> , at NT\$10 per share in multiple closings.	The Company's share capital is rated at NT\$35 billion, divided into 350 million shares at NT\$10 each. The Board of Directors has been authorized to issue the shares in multiple closings with a certain portion as preferred shares. Among the capital described in the preceding paragraph, NT\$26 million is reserved as employee stock options at NT\$10 per share in multiple closings.	The Company's share capital increased to meet operational needs may be issued as preferred shares.
Article 6-1	The Company <u>may issue</u> preferred shares, the rights, obligations and other important issuance conditions <u>of which</u> are as follows: I. The dividend for preferred shares is limited to an annual rate of 8%, calculated by the issuance price per share, and the dividend may be distributed one-time in cash every year. After the financial report is approved by the shareholders' meeting, the Board will determine the base date to pay the distributable dividends of the previous year. The amount of dividends for distribution in the year of issuance and recovery is calculated by the actual issuance days of the current year. II. The Company has discretion over the dividend distribution of preferred shares. The Company may decide not to distribute dividends of preferred shares if there are no earnings in the annual accounts or the earnings are insufficient to distribute dividends of preferred shares or other necessary consideration. The shareholders of preferred shares	The rights, obligations, and important issuance terms of the Company's preferred shares are as follows: I. The dividend for preferred shares is limited to an annual rate of 8%, calculated by the issuance price per share, and the dividend may be distributed one-time in cash every year. After the financial report is approved by the shareholders' meeting, the Board will determine the base date to pay the distributable dividends of the previous year. The amount of dividends for distribution in the year of issuance and recovery is calculated by the actual issuance days of the current year. II. The Company has discretion over the dividend distribution of preferred shares. The Company may decide not to distribute dividends of preferred shares if there are no earnings in the annual accounts or the earnings are insufficient to distribute dividends of preferred shares or other necessary consideration. The shareholders of preferred shares may not object to the decision. If	This Article has been formulated to specify the rights, obligations and conditions of preferred shares based on operational needs.

Provisions	After amendment	Before amendment	Explanation
	<p>may not object to the decision. If the preferred shares issued are of the non-accumulative type, the undistributed dividends or the deficit of dividends will not be accumulated for deferred payment in the years with earnings in the future.</p> <p>III. The dividends prescribed in Subparagraph 1 of this Paragraph, shareholders of preferred shares may not be a part of the cash and equity capital of earnings and additional paid-in capital of ordinary shares.</p> <p>IV. The distribution priority for shareholders of preferred shares on the residual property of the Company is ahead of shareholders of ordinary shares and equal to the preferential order of shareholders of all preferred shares issued by the Company, and the preferential order is only lower than general creditors. Yet the distribution shall not exceed the issuance amount.</p> <p>V. Shareholders of preferred shares do not have the right to vote or suffrage. However, they will have to right to vote in shareholders' meetings of preferred shares or shareholders' meetings that involve the rights and obligations of shareholders of preferred shares.</p> <p>VI. If the preferred shares issued by the Company are convertible preferred shares, they shall not be converted within one year from the date of issuance. <u>The board of directors is authorized to set the period of their conversion in the actual issuance conditions. Shareholders of the convertible preferred shares may apply for the conversion of part or all of the preferred shares they hold, according to the ratio of one preferred share to one common share (the conversion</u></p>	<p>the preferred shares issued are of the non-accumulative type, the undistributed dividends or the deficit of dividends will not be accumulated for deferred payment in the years with earnings in the future.</p> <p>III. The dividends prescribed in Subparagraph 1 of this Paragraph, shareholders of preferred shares may not be a part of the cash and equity capital of earnings and additional paid-in capital of ordinary shares.</p> <p>IV. The distribution priority for shareholders of preferred shares on the residual property of the Company is ahead of shareholders of ordinary shares and equal to the preferential order of shareholders of all preferred shares issued by the Company, and the preferential order is only lower than general creditors. Yet the distribution shall not exceed the issuance amount.</p> <p>V. Shareholders of preferred shares do not have the right to vote or suffrage. However, they will have to right to vote in shareholders' meetings of preferred shares or shareholders' meetings that involve the rights and obligations of shareholders of preferred shares.</p> <p>VI. Preferred shares may not be converted to ordinary shares.</p> <p>VII. Preferred shares have no maturity, but the Company may redeem all or partial preferred shares anytime on the next day after five years of issuance with the original issuance price. Unredeemed preferred shares shall continue to enjoy rights and obligations of issuance terms prescribed in this Article. In the year of redeeming preferred shares, the dividends that shall be distributed until the redeem date shall be distributed in</p>	

Provisions	After amendment	Before amendment	Explanation
	<p><u>ratio is 1:1). After the convertible preferred shares are converted into common shares, their rights and obligations are identical to that of common shares. The preferred shares that have been converted into common shares before the ex-rights (dividend) base date of the conversion year shall participate in the common share profit and capital reserve distribution of the current year, and shall not participate in the preferred share dividend distribution of the current year. The preferred shares converted into common shares after the ex-rights (dividend) base date of the conversion year shall participate in the preferred share dividend distribution of the current year, and shall not participate in the common share profit and capital reserve distribution of the current year. Preferred share dividends and common share dividends in the same year shall be distributed based on the principle of non-repetitive distribution.</u></p> <p>VII. Preferred shares have no maturity, but the Company may redeem all or partial preferred shares anytime on the next day after five years of issuance with the original issuance price. Unredeemed preferred shares shall continue to enjoy rights and obligations of issuance terms prescribed in this Article. In the year of redeeming preferred shares, the dividends that shall be distributed until the redeem date shall be distributed in accordance with the actual issuance days of that year if the shareholders' meeting of the Company decide to distribute dividends.</p>	<p>accordance with the actual issuance days of that year if the shareholders' meeting of the Company decide to distribute dividends.</p> <p>VIII. Any premium received on the issue of preferred shares shall be treated as capital surplus and should not be capitalized into paid-in capital during the circulation period of the preferred shares.</p> <p>The Board is authorized to determine the name, issuance date and specific issuance terms upon actual issuance after considering the situation of capital market and the willingness of investors to subscribe in accordance with Articles of Incorporation and related laws and regulations.</p>	

Provisions	After amendment	Before amendment	Explanation
	<p>VIII. Any premium received on the issue of preferred shares shall be treated as capital surplus and should not be capitalized into paid-in capital during the circulation period of the preferred shares.</p> <p>The Board is authorized to determine the name, issuance date and specific issuance terms upon actual issuance after considering the situation of capital market and the willingness of investors to subscribe in accordance with Articles of Incorporation and related laws and regulations.</p>		
Article 13	<p>The Company has <u>seven to nine</u> directors for a term of three years, and the number of directors is authorized by the board. The election of directors is conducted in accordance with the candidate nomination system by shareholders who have the ability to act and re-election is allowed. The nomination, selection and other obligations of directors shall be conducted in accordance with the relevant regulations of the competent authority.</p>	<p>The Company has nine to eleven directors for a term of three years, and the number of directors is authorized by the board. The election of directors is conducted in accordance with the candidate nomination system by shareholders who have the ability to act and re-election is allowed. The nomination, selection and other obligations of directors shall be conducted in accordance with the relevant regulations of the competent authority.</p>	<p>Amended in accordance with Article 162-1 of the Company Act.</p>
Article 19-1	<p>Any surplus in the annual final accounts of the Company shall be distributed in the following order:</p> <p>(I) Tax;</p> <p>(II) Offset previous losses;</p> <p>(III) Legal capital reserve at 10% of the earnings left over, until the accumulated legal capital reserve has equaled the total capital of the Company;</p> <p>(IV) After appropriation or reversal of special reserve in accordance with relevant laws or regulations or the Company's needs; <u>the balance is added to the beginning retained earnings, and the preferred shares are given priority to distribute dividends.</u></p> <p>(V) After the dividends are</p>	<p>Any surplus in the annual final accounts of the Company shall be distributed in the following order:</p> <p>(I) Tax;</p> <p>(II) Offset previous losses;</p> <p>(III) Legal capital reserve at 10% of the earnings left over, until the accumulated legal capital reserve has equaled the total capital of the Company;</p> <p>(IV) Appropriation or reversal special reserve in accordance with relevant laws or regulations or the Company's needs;</p> <p>(V) If there is still surplus, the Board of Directors shall, together with the cumulative undistributed earnings of the previous year, submit proposal of bonus distribution to the</p>	<p>Amended according to the Company's needs.</p>

Provisions	After amendment	Before amendment	Explanation
	<p>distributed, the Company shall allocate a certain portion of retained earnings as reserves. The remaining profit together with the unappropriated retained earnings at beginning shall be distributed as shareholders' dividends upon subject to the approval of the shareholders meeting.</p> <p>Shareholders' dividends shall be allocated at least 30% of the available distribution, and the proportion of cash dividends shall not be less than 20% of the total dividends. The Company adopts a balanced dividend policy, and the Board of Directors can make adjustments according to the Company's actual profit, capital budgeting, capital status, and future investment environment, capital needs, domestic and international competitions and capital budgeting to take into account shareholders' interests, balance of dividends and long-term financial plans of the Company.</p>	<p>Shareholders' Meeting for resolution.</p> <p>Shareholders' dividends shall be allocated at least 30% of the available distribution, and the proportion of cash dividends shall not be less than 20% of the total dividends. The Company adopts a balanced dividend policy, and the Board of Directors can make adjustments according to the Company's actual profit, capital budgeting, capital status, and future investment environment, capital needs, domestic and international competitions and capital budgeting to take into account shareholders' interests, balance of dividends and long-term financial plans of the Company.</p>	
Article 21	<p>Omitted</p> <p>The 26th amendment was made on June 9, 2020.</p> <p><u>The 27th amendment was made on May 28, 2021.</u></p>	<p>Omitted</p> <p>The 26th amendment was made on June 9, 2020.</p>	The date of the current amendment is added.

[Attachment V]

EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.
Amendments to the Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets

Provisions	After amendment	Before amendment	Explanation
Article 5	<p>The amount of investment in non-business real estate and marketable securities is determined by the Company and each subsidiary as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The total amount of immovable property not for business use shall not exceed 25% of the net value. II. The total amount of long-term investment and short-term securities shall not exceed <u>300%</u> of the net value. III. The amount of investment in individual securities may not exceed <u>300%</u> of the net value. 	<p>The amount of investment in non-business real estate and marketable securities is determined by the Company and each subsidiary as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The total amount of immovable property not for business use shall not exceed 25% of the net value. II. The total amount of long-term investment and short-term securities shall not exceed 100% of the net value. III. The amount of investment in individual securities may not exceed 50% of the net value. 	Amended according to the Company's needs.

[Attachment VI]

Issuance and Conversion Measures for Private Placement of Domestic Convertible Corporate Bond (Tentative)

- I. Issuing company:
Edom Technology Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company" or "Edom").
- II. Total issuance:
The board of directors is authorized to select one or a combination of methods to handle capital increase via private placement of common shares and/or private placement of domestic convertible corporate bonds, within the quota of common shares not exceeding 50 million shares. When the domestic convertible corporate bonds (hereinafter referred to as "the Company's bonds") is handled by private placement, the number of common shares that can be converted shall be calculated based on the conversion price at the time of the private placement within the aforementioned range of 50 million shares.
- III. Issuance date:
Issued once or twice within one year after the approval of the 2021 regular shareholders' meeting.
- IV. Issuing method:
The Company's bonds will be issued in accordance with Article 43-6 of the Securities Exchange Act. The target of this private placement is limited to a specific person who meets the regulations of Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, and who is a strategic investor. Priority is given to those who can generate benefits for the Company's long-term development and competitiveness, and for existing shareholders' rights. It is proposed to fully authorize the board of directors to handle negotiate matters related to the specific person. The purpose, necessity, and expected benefits of selecting strategic investors are, based on the needs of the Company's operations and development, via the direct or indirect assistance from the strategic investors, to improve the Company's finance, business, production, technology, procurement, management, and strategy development, etc., in order to strengthen the Company's competitiveness and enhance operational efficiency and long-term development.
- V. Types, denominations and issue prices of corporate bonds:
The Company's bonds are privately placed registered-type convertible corporate bonds, with a face value of NT\$100,000 or an integral multiple thereof, and the issue price should not be less than 80% of the theoretical price.
- VI. The coupon rate of corporate bonds and the method of interest payment:
The board of directors is authorized to make decisions according to the dynamics of the financial market.
- VII. Issuing period:
Not more than seven years from the issuance date.
- VIII. Repayment method:
Except for those that have been converted, sold, redeemed or repurchased and canceled, the Company's bonds will be repaid in cash at the maturity date by the face value of the bonds or with additional interest compensation.
- IX. Conversion subject:
Newly issued common shares of Edom.
- X. Conversion:
 1. The Company's bond conversion period:
Except for bonds that underwent early redemption, repurchase, cancellation, exercise of the right of conversion, or the non-conversion period specified in the

issuance contract, the creditor of the Company's bond may, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and the issuance contract, request conversion of the bonds into the Company's common shares at any time starting from a certain period after the issuance to a certain period before the maturity of the Company's bond.

2. The company's bond conversion procedure:

When requesting conversion, the creditor shall prepare a "Conversion Notice", check the bond and the documents or certificates required by the laws of the Republic of China, and submit a conversion application to the Company.

3. The determination and adjustment of the conversion price of the Company's bonds:

The conversion price shall not be lower than 80% of the simple arithmetic average of the closing price of common shares calculated at one, three or five business days before the pricing day, minus the free allotment ex-rights and dividend and adding back the capital reduction reverse ex-rights, or the simple arithmetic average of the common shares closing prices on the 30 business days prior to the pricing date, minus the free allotment ex-rights and dividend and adding back the capital reduction reverse ex-rights. The actual price is proposed to be set by the board of directors authorized by the shareholders' meeting in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. The board of directors shall be authorized to make adjustments to the conversion price.

4. Attribution of dividends in the conversion year:

The bondholders of the company shall not enjoy dividends before conversion; the common shares of the issuing company after conversion shall have identical rights in dividends distribution to that of other common shareholders of the company in accordance with the law.

5. Rights and obligations after conversion:

The rights and obligations of the common shares converted from the Company's bonds are identical to that of the original common shares, except that the Company's bonds are subject to the restrictions of transfer within three years after delivery in accordance with Article 43-8 of the Securities Exchange Act.

XI. Early redemption conditions for the issuing company:

The board of directors shall be authorized to determine the conditions.

XII. Sell back conditions for bondholders:

The company may choose not to have a sell back option, or the bondholder may require the issuing company to redeem the bond in whole or in part, at a price calculated at a certain rate of return, each year after a certain period following issuance.

XIII. Other important agreements:

The board of directors is authorized to make necessary decisions and adjustments regarding the issuance conditions of the Company's bonds and other outstanding issues.

EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.

Articles of Incorporation (Full Text before the Amendment)

Chapter I General Provisions

- Article 1 The Company is organized in accordance with the provisions of the Company Law and is named as EDOM TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD in English.
- Article 2 The scope of business of the Company shall be as follows:
- I. F118010 Wholesale of Computer Software
 - II. F119010 Wholesale of Electronic Materials
 - III. CC01120 Data Storage Media Manufacturing and Duplicating
 - IV. CC01080 Electronic Parts and Components Manufacturing
 - V. I301010 Software Design Services
 - VI. I501010 Product Design
 - VII. E605010 Computing Equipment Installation Construction
 - VIII. F401010 International Trade
 - IX. F219010 Retail Sale of Electronic Materials
 - X. F401021 Restrained Telecom Radio Frequency Equipment and Materials Import
 - XI. CC01101 Restrained Telecom Radio Frequency Equipment and Materials Manufacturing
 - XII. ZZ99999 All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval.
- Article 3 The Company is based in Taipei City, and domestic and overseas branches can be established upon the decisions of the Board of Directors if necessary.
- Article 4 The Company makes announcements in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the Company Act.
- Article 5 The Company's reinvestment and the total amount of reinvestment is not

limited by 40% of the paid-in capital as specified by Article 13 of the Company Act. The reinvestment shall be handled in accordance with Board resolutions.

Article 5-1 The Company may provide endorsement and guarantee and act as a guarantor due to business needs.

Chapter II Shareholding

Article 6 The Company's share capital is rated at NT\$35 billion, divided into 350 million shares at NT\$10 each. The Board of Directors has been authorized to issue the shares in multiple closings with a certain portion as preferred shares. Among the capital described in the preceding paragraph, NT\$26 million is reserved as employee stock options at NT\$10 per share in multiple closings.

Article 6-1 The rights, obligations, and important issuance terms of the Company's preferred shares are as follows:

- I. The dividend for preferred shares is limited to an annual rate of 8%, calculated by the issuance price per share, and the dividend may be distributed one-time in cash every year. After the financial report is approved by the shareholders' meeting, the Board will determine the base date to pay the distributable dividends of the previous year. The amount of dividends for distribution in the year of issuance and recovery is calculated by the actual issuance days of the current year.
- II. The Company has discretion over the dividend distribution of preferred shares. The Company may decide not to distribute dividends of preferred shares if there are no earnings in the annual accounts or the earnings are insufficient to distribute dividends of preferred shares or other necessary consideration. The shareholders of preferred shares may not object to the decision. If the preferred shares issued are of the non-accumulative type, the undistributed dividends or the deficit of dividends will not be accumulated for deferred payment in the years with earnings in the future.
- III. The dividends prescribed in Subparagraph 1 of this Paragraph,

shareholders of preferred shares may not be a part of the cash and equity capital of earnings and additional paid-in capital of ordinary shares.

- IV. The distribution priority for shareholders of preferred shares on the residual property of the Company is ahead of shareholders of ordinary shares and equal to the preferential order of shareholders of all preferred shares issued by the Company, and the preferential order is only lower than general creditors. Yet the distribution shall not exceed the issuance amount.
- V. Shareholders of preferred shares do not have the right to vote or suffrage. However, they will have to right to vote in shareholders' meetings of preferred shares or shareholders' meetings that involve the rights and obligations of shareholders of preferred shares.
- VI. Preferred shares may not be converted to ordinary shares.
- VII. Preferred shares have no maturity, but the Company may redeem all or partial preferred shares anytime on the next day after five years of issuance with the original issuance price. Unredeemed preferred shares shall continue to enjoy rights and obligations of issuance terms prescribed in this Article. In the year of redeeming preferred shares, the dividends that shall be distributed until the redeem date shall be distributed in accordance with the actual issuance days of that year if the shareholders' meeting of the Company decide to distribute dividends.
- VIII. Any premium received on the issue of preferred shares shall be treated as capital surplus and should not be capitalized into paid-in capital during the circulation period of the preferred shares.

The Board is authorized to determine the name, issuance date and specific issuance terms upon actual issuance after considering the situation of capital market and the willingness of investors to subscribe in accordance with Articles of Incorporation and related laws and regulations.

Article 7

The Company's stock shall generally be registered, the directors representing the Company shall sign or affix their seals to shares. Stock shall be issued after attestation by the competent authority or an issuance attestation organization approved by the competent authority, but they can

be exempted from being printed.

Article 7-1 The Company's stock affairs are handled in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, such as the Company Act and the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies.

Article 8 The registration of share transfers shall be made within 60 days prior to the convening date of a regular shareholders' meeting, within 30 days prior to the convening date of a special shareholders' meeting, or within 5 days prior to the record date of the Company's decision to distribute dividends, bonuses, or other benefits. The above-mentioned period of suspension of the transfer shall be counted from the date of the meeting or the base date.

Chapter III Shareholders' Meeting

Article 9 Shareholders' meetings shall be divided into regular shareholders' meetings and special shareholders' meetings. The regular shareholders' meeting shall be convened within 6 months after the close of each fiscal year, whereas a special shareholders' meeting is held in accordance with the law whenever necessary.

The preferred stockholders' meeting shall be convened in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations whenever necessary.

Article 9-1 The convening of the shareholders' meeting shall be notified to the shareholders in writing by the provisional meeting 30 days before the temporary meeting. The matter of convening the shareholders' meeting shall be stated in the written notice.

Article 9-2 If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, the Chairman is elected in accordance with Article 208 of the Company Act. If it is convened by a party other than the Board of Directors, the convening party shall chair the meeting. When there are two or more such convening parties, they shall mutually select a chair from among themselves.

Article 10 For each shareholders' meeting, a shareholder may appoint a proxy to attend the meeting in accordance with Article 177 of the Company Act to exercise his/her right.

- Article 11 A shareholder of the Company shall be entitled to one vote for each share held, except when the shares are restricted shares or are deemed non-voting shares under Article 179-2 of the Company Act.
- Article 12 The resolution of the shareholders' meeting shall, in addition to the provisions of the Company Act, be represented by more than half of the total number of shareholders who have issued shares, and agree to attend more than half of the shareholders' voting rights. According to the regulations of the competent authority, the shareholders of the Company may exercise their voting rights electronically. Shareholders who exercise their voting rights electronically are deemed to be present in person, and their related matters are handled in accordance with the law.
- Article 12-1 The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be included in the meeting minutes and treated in accordance with Article 183 of the Company Act.
- Article 12-2 The Company may transfer the treasury shares to the employees at an average price lower than the actual purchase price, or lower than the issue, by a majority of the shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting and more than 2/3 of the shareholders' voting rights. The employee stock option certificate is issued at the subscription price of the daily closing price.

Chapter IV Directors

- Article 13 The Company has nine to eleven directors for a term of three years, and the number of directors is authorized by the board. The election of directors is conducted in accordance with the candidate nomination system by shareholders who have the ability to act and re-election is allowed. The nomination, selection and other obligations of directors shall be conducted in accordance with the relevant regulations of the competent authority.

- Article 13-1 The number of independent directors shall not be less than three and one-fifth of the number of directors; the professional qualifications, shareholdings, part-time job restrictions, nomination, selection system and other obligations of independent directors shall be conducted in accordance with the relevant regulations of the securities authority.
- Article 13-2 If the director's vacancy exceeds one-third of the total amount for any reason, the board of directors shall convene a shareholder's meeting by-election within 60 days. Except for the full re-election of the directors, the term of the new directors will expire until the expiration of the original term.
- Article 13-3 The Company shall set up an Audit Committee in accordance with the provisions of Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act. The Audit Committee shall be composed of all independent directors. The members of the Audit Committee or the Audit Committee shall be responsible for the implementation of the Company Act, the Securities and Exchange Act, and other laws and regulations.
- Article 14 The Directors shall constitute the Board of Directors and shall elect one Chairman (and one vice Chairman) of the Board from among themselves by a majority at a meeting attended by at least two-thirds of the Directors. The Chairman shall externally represent the Company.
- Article 14-1 The authorities of the Board of Directors are as follows:
- I. Define business approach;
 - II. Review important regulations;
 - III. Set up or close branch organizations;
 - IV. Prepare budget and annual final accounts;
 - V. Propose to the shareholders' meeting to amend the Articles of Incorporation, change the capital, and the company's merger, acquisition, dissolution or liquidation;
 - VI. Propose shareholders for surplus distribution and capital increase;
 - VII. File a lawsuit or settlement;
 - VIII. Reinvest in other businesses;
 - IX. Appoint and dismiss the President.
 - X. Other powers conferred by regulations or Shareholders' Meetings.
- Article 14-2 Except for the first meeting of each newly-elected Board of Directors

which is to be convened by the Director with the most votes, board meetings shall be convened by the chairman of the board. A written notice, email or fax shall be sent by the convener at least seven days in advance with the date and place of the meeting and the agenda. In the event of an emergency, the Board of Directors may call a meeting anytime without the time limit specified above.

Article 14-3 The directors adopt resolutions at the board meeting to exercise their functions and powers. Except for the higher number stipulated by the Company Act, the board meeting shall be attended by more than half of the directors. The resolution shall be made with the consent of more than half of the directors present. Article 14-1 and 14-5 of the Articles of Incorporation stipulates that the election of the chairman and vice chairman of the Board of Directors are regarded as major events. More than 2/3 of the directors are required to attend and more than half of the directors have to agree for the resolution to pass.

Resolutions of shareholders meeting shall be recorded in the minutes of meeting. The meeting minutes shall be signed or sealed by the chair of the meeting, and the minutes shall be distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after the meeting. Meeting minutes, along with the directors' sign-in record and proxy authorization shall be kept by the Company in accordance with regulations.

Article 14-4 The directors can entrust other directors to attend the Board of Directors in writing, and may elect to vote on the power of attorney to list the terms of the convening, but each director is only limited to one other director. When a board meeting is held, if a videoconference is held, the directors who participate in the meeting by video are deemed to be present in person.

Article 14-5 When the directors of the Company perform their duties, regardless of the Company's operating profit and loss, the Company has to pay compensation, and its remuneration authorizes the board of directors to agree on the value of the company's operational participation and contribution, according to the industry's usual level.

Article 14-6 The Company may purchase liability insurance for directors to reduce the risk of directors being sued by shareholders or other related parties for

performing their duties according to law.

Article 15 When the chairman of the Board of Directors asks for leave or fails to exercise his powers for any reason, his agent shall handle the matter in accordance with the provisions of Article 208 of the Company Act.

Article 16 The Board of Directors of the Company has to set up various functional special committees for the sound supervision function and strengthening management functions.

Chapter V Managerial officer

Article 17 The Company may, according to the resolution of the Board of Directors, set up a chief executive officer to coordinate the operations and decision-making of the Company and all affiliated companies of the Company. The Company has a President and its appointment, dismissal and remuneration are handled in accordance with Article 29 of the Company Act.

Chapter VI Accounting

Article 18 The Board of Directors shall prepare the following documents at the end of each fiscal year:

(I) Business report.

(II) Financial Statements

(III) The proposals such as the surplus distribution or the compensation for losses shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the law and requested to be recognized.

Article 19 In the case of a profitable fiscal year, the Board of Directors shall set aside no less than 3% to employee compensation and no more than 6% as compensation to directors and supervisors and report to the shareholders' meeting.

Employee compensation shall be distributed in stocks or in cash by the resolution of the Board of Directors. The payment shall apply to employees in the controlling company, subordinate companies as well as whoever meets criteria developed by the Board of Directors.

However, if the Company has accumulated losses, the amount of

remuneration shall be appropriated to offset it and then remuneration for employees and directors shall be allocated according to the aforementioned percentage.

Article 19-1 Any surplus in the annual final accounts of the Company shall be distributed in the following order:

- (I) Tax;
- (II) Offset previous losses;
- (III) Legal capital reserve at 10% of the earnings left over, until the accumulated legal capital reserve has equaled the total capital of the Company;
- (IV) Appropriation or reversal special reserve in accordance with relevant laws or regulations or the Company's needs;
- (V) If there is still surplus, the Board of Directors shall, together with the cumulative undistributed earnings of the previous year, submit proposal of bonus distribution to the Shareholders' Meeting for resolution.

Shareholders' dividends shall be allocated at least 30% of the available distribution, and the proportion of cash dividends shall not be less than 20% of the total dividends. The Company adopts a balanced dividend policy, and the Board of Directors can make adjustments according to the Company's actual profit, capital budgeting, capital status, and future investment environment, capital needs, domestic and international competitions and capital budgeting to take into account shareholders' interests, balance of dividends and long-term financial plans of the Company.

Chapter VII Supplementary Provisions

Article 20 The matters not covered in the Articles of Incorporation are handled in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act.

Article 21 The Articles of Incorporation were formulated on July 3, 1996.
The first amendment was made on June 15, 1998.
The second amendment was made on October 1, 1998.
The third amendment was made on May 25, 1999.
The fourth amendment was made on December 20, 1999.

The fifth amendment was made on June 6, 2000.
The sixth amendment was made on July 3, 2000.
The seventh amendment was made on January 12, 2001.
The eighth amendment was made on May 16, 2001.
The ninth amendment was made on March 15, 2002.
The tenth amendment was made on July 1, 2002.
The eleventh amendment was made on May 23, 2003.
The twelfth amendment was made on May 23, 2003.
The thirteenth amendment was made on May 19, 2005.
The fourteenth amendment was made on May 29, 2006.
The fifteenth amendment was made on January 4, 2007.
The sixteenth amendment was made on June 13, 2008.
The seventeenth amendment was made on June 13, 2008.
The eighteenth amendment was made on June 16, 2009.
The nineteenth amendment was made on June 15, 2011.
The twentieth amendment was made on June 22, 2012.
The twenty-first amendment was made on June 11, 2013.
The twenty-second amendment was on June 2, 2015.
The twenty-third amendment was on June 24, 2016.
The twenty-fourth amendment was on June 15, 2018.
The 25th amendment was made on June 5, 2019.
The 26th amendment was made on June 9, 2019.

[Appendix II]

EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.

Procedures for Obtaining or Disposing of Assets (Full Context before revision)

Article 1: Purpose

In order to protect assets and implement information disclosure, this processing procedure is specially formulated.

Article 2: The basis of the decree

This processing procedure is based on Article 36-1 of the Securities Exchange Act (hereinafter referred to as this Law) and the “public offering company”.

Or the disposal of asset management guidelines”.

Article 3: Scope of Assets

The scope of “assets” applied in this process is as follows:

- I. Securities: including stocks, bonds, corporate bonds, financial bonds, securities of commendable funds, depositary receipts, subscription (sales) warrants, beneficiary securities and asset-based securities.
- II. Real estate (including land, houses and buildings, investment property) and equipment.
- III. Memberships.
- IV. Intangible assets: including patents, copyrights, trademarks and concessions.
- V. Right-of-use asset
- VI. Claims of financial institutions (including receivables, discounted bills, loans, and collections).
- VII. Derivative goods.
- VIII. Assets acquired or disposed of in accordance with legal mergers, divisions, acquisitions or transfer of shares.
- IX. Other important assets.

Article 4: Definitions

- I. Derivative goods: forward contracts, option contracts, futures contracts, leverage contracts and swap contracts whose value is derived from specific interest rates, financial instrument prices, commodity prices, exchange rates, prices or rate indices, credit ratings, or credit indices or other variables; the combination of above contracts, or a combined contract or structured commodity in which derivative goods are embedded. The so-called forward contract does not include insurance contracts, performance contracts, after-sales service contracts, long-term lease contracts, and long-term import (sale) contracts.
- II. Assets acquired or disposed of by legal merger, division, acquisition or transfer of shares: assets acquired or disposed of by merger, division or acquisition in accordance with the M&A Law or other laws, or new shares issued to transfer to other companies (hereinafter referred to as transferee) in accordance with Article 156-3 of the company law.

- III. Affiliate, subsidiaries: should be identified in accordance with the securities issuer's financial reporting standards.
- IV. Professional valuer: refers to the real estate valuer or other legal person who is engaged in real estate and equipment valuation.
- V. Date of occurrence: refers to the date of the transaction signing date, payment date, entrusted transaction date, transfer date, board resolution date or other date on which the transaction object and transaction amount are fully determined. However, investors who are subject to the approval of the competent authority shall prevail on the date of the above opening or the date of approval by the competent authority.
- VI. Investment in China: refers to the investment in China that the Investment Review Committee of the Ministry of Economic Affairs engages in the investment or technical cooperation licensing regulations in China.
- VII. 10% of total assets: calculated based on the total assets in the most recent individual or individual financial reports as required by the securities issuer's financial reporting standards.
- VIII. 20% of the paid-in capital: the company's stock has no denomination or the denomination is not NT\$10. The transaction amount of 20% of the paid-up capital is determined by the equity of the owner of the parent company. 10% is calculated.

Article 4-1 : The Company gets valuation reports or opinions from accountants, lawyers or securities underwriters. The professional valuer and its appraisers, accountants, lawyers or securities underwriters shall meet the following requirements:

- I. Never been convicted of violating this law, company law, banking law, insurance law, financial holding company law, commercial accounting law, or fraud, breach of trust, encroachment, falsification of documents or business crimes, and sentenced to more-than- one-year imprisonment. Excluding completed imprisonments, expired probation periods or pardon completed for three years.
- II. Shall not be related to or having common related parties with the parties involved in the transaction.
- III. If the company should obtain valuation reports from more than two professional valuers, the professional valuers or appraisers shall not be related or having common related parties.

When issuing valuation reports or opinions, the personnel of the preceding paragraph shall handle the following matters:

- I. Carefully assess their professional competence, practical experience and independence before undertaking the case.
- II. Properly plan and implement appropriate operational procedures to form a conclusion and issue a report or an opinion accordingly when checking the case; and the procedures, data collected and conclusions to be carried out shall be detailed in the working paper of the case.
- III. The source, parameters and information used shall be evaluated item by item for completeness, correctness and reasonableness as the basis for the issuance of valuation reports or opinions.
- IV. The statement shall include the professionalism and independence of the relevant personnel, the reasonableness and correctness of the

information used for evaluation, and the accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Article 5: The amount of investment in non-business real estate and marketable securities is determined by the Company and each subsidiary as follows:

- I. I.The total amount of real property that are not for business and its right-of-use assets shall not exceed 25 % of the net value.
- II. The total amount of long-term investment and short-term securities shall not exceed 100% of the net value.
- III. The amount of investment in individual securities may not exceed 50% of the net value.

Article 6: Obtaining or disposing of securities investment processing procedures

I. Procedures for Assessment and Operation

The purchase and sale of the Company's long-term and short-term securities are handled in accordance with the Company's internal control system investment cycle operations.

II. Procedures for Deciding Trading Conditions and Authorization Amount

(I) The trading of securities in the centralized trading market or the securities firm's business premises shall be decided by the responsible unit according to the market conditions. The amount of NT\$30 million or less shall be approved by the chairman of the board and the latest board of directors after the event. Reporting for the meeting; if the amount exceeds NT\$30 million, it must be approved by the board of directors.

(II) For the trading of securities of the centralized trading market or the securities firm's business premises, the net value per share, profitability and future development potential shall be considered. The amount of NT\$30 million (including) shall be approved by the chairman of the board. In the last time after the event, the board of directors raised the report; if the amount exceeds NT\$30 million, it must be approved by the board of directors.

(III) If the Company obtains or disposes of the assets according to the prescribed processing procedures or other legal provisions, it shall be approved by the board of directors. If any directors express objection and have a record or written statement, the Company shall send the directors' objection materials to the audit committee. In addition, the Company has set up independent directors. Accordingly, when the transactions of assets acquired or disposed are reported to the board of directors for discussion, the opinions of every independent director should be fully considered. Any objections or reservations raised by independent directors should be stated in the minutes of the board of directors.

III. Departments of Implementation

When the Company invests in long-term and short-term securities, it shall be executed by the Finance and Accounting Department after it has been submitted for verification according to the pre-existing authority.

IV. Get expert advice

- (I) The Company obtains or disposes of securities, except those that meet the following requirements, and shall take the most recent financial statements audited by the accountant or the financial statements reviewed by the company as the reference for evaluating the transaction price before the date of the fact, and the transaction amount shall be paid by the Company. If the capital is 20% or NT\$300 million or more, the accountant should be consulted before the factual date to express an opinion on the reasonableness of the transaction price. If the accountant needs to use the expert report, it should be audited according to the Accounting Research and Development Foundation. The provisions of the Code Bulletin No. 20 apply. However, if the securities have an open quotation in the active market or otherwise provided by the Financial Supervisory Commission, this is not the case.
1. Those who initiated or raised the establishment and obtained the securities by cash.
 2. Those who participate in the subscription of the subject company in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations to handle the cash increase and issue the securities in denomination.
 3. Those who participate in the subscription and transfer 100% of the invested company to handle the cash increase and issue the securities.
 4. Listed, listed and securities traded on the stock exchange or securities firm's business premises.
 5. A bond that is a public debt, with a buy back, and a back sale condition.
 6. Funds at home and abroad.
 7. Obtain or dispose of the shares of the listed company according to the listing method or auction method of the listing securities of the stock exchange or counter buying center.
 8. Participated in the public offering of the company's cash increase and subscription, and the obtained securities are not privately held securities.
 9. In accordance with the first item of Article 11 of the Securities Investment Trust and Consultant Law and the order of the securities authority's Financial Supervisory Commission Certificate on November 1, 2004, No. 0930 052 2499, the fund is purchased before the establishment of the fund.
 10. Domestic private equity funds purchased or bought back, such as the trust deed, have stated that the investment strategy is the same as that of the public fund, except for the

securities credit transaction and the relevant commodity parts of the unsold securities.

- (II) If the Company obtains or disposes of assets through the court auction process, it can obtain expert opinions by replacing the valuation report or accountant's opinion with the certification documents issued by the court.

Article VII: Procedures for obtaining or disposing of real estate, equipment or its right-of-use assets

I. Procedures for Assessment and Operation

The Company obtains or disposes of real estate, equipment or its right-of-use assets in accordance with the internal control system of fixed assets recycling procedures.

II. Procedures for Deciding Trading Conditions and Authorization Amount

- (I) To obtain or dispose of immovable property, reference shall be made to the present value of the announcement, the assessed value, the actual transaction price of the adjacent real estate, etc., and the transaction conditions and transaction price shall be determined, and the analysis report shall be submitted to the chairman of the board, and the amount shall be less than NT\$50 million or obtained or disposed of in the current year. If the accumulated amount of real estate is not more than 10,000 yuan, it shall be submitted to the chairman of the board for approval and shall be submitted to the board of directors in the latest meeting; if it exceeds NT\$50 million or the accumulated amount of real estate acquired or disbursed in the current year exceeds NT\$50 million, it must be approved by the board of directors.
- (II) The method of obtaining or disposing of equipment or its right-of-use assets shall be one of the following: inquiry, price comparison, bargaining or bidding. If the amount is less than NT\$30 million (inclusive), the transaction shall be approved step by step according to the authorization rules; if the amount is over NT\$ 30 million, the transaction shall be submitted to the general manager for approval first, and shall not be conducted until approved by the board of directors.
- (III) If the Company obtains or disposes of the assets according to the prescribed processing procedures or other legal provisions, it shall be approved by the board of directors. If any directors express objection and have a record or written statement, the Company shall send the directors' objection materials to the audit committee. In addition, the Company has set up independent directors. Accordingly, when the transactions of assets acquired or disposed are reported to the board of directors for discussion, the opinions of every independent director should be fully considered. Any objections or reservations raised by independent directors should be stated in the minutes of the board of directors.

III. Departments of Implementation

When the Company obtains or disposes of real estate, equipment or its right-of-use assets, the case shall be executed by the user department and management department after approved by the authority mentioned in of the previous paragraph.

IV. Real estate or equipment valuation report

The Company obtains or disposes of real estate or equipment. Except for transactions with government agencies, construction of local governments, construction of land leases, or acquisition or disposal of machines for business use, the transaction amount reaches 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million. Those who are above the yuan shall obtain the valuation report issued by the professional valuer before the date of the fact, and meet the following requirements:

- (I) For special reasons, when the price, price or special price is used as the reference basis for the transaction price, the transaction shall be approved by the board of directors first, and the future transaction conditions shall be changed according to the opening procedure.
- (II) Those who have a transaction amount of NT\$1 billion or more should be evaluated by more than two professional valuers.
- (III) The valuation result of the professional valuer is one of the following cases. Except for the valuation result of the acquired assets, which is higher than the transaction amount, or the valuation result of the disposal of the assets is lower than the transaction amount, the accountant should be consulted to develop the accounting research of the Republic of China. The Foundation (hereinafter referred to as the Accounting Research and Development Foundation) issued the Auditing Standards Bulletin No. 20, and expressed specific opinions on the reasons for the differences and the transaction price:
 - 1. The difference between the valuation result and the transaction amount is more than 20% of the transaction amount.
 - 2. The difference in valuation results between two or more professional valuers is more than 10% of the transaction amount.
- (IV) The date of the report issued by the professional valuer and the date of the establishment of the contract shall not exceed 3 months. However, if the current value of the same period announcement is applied and it has not been more than 6 months, the original professional valuer shall issue a written opinion to correct it.
- (V) If the Company obtains or disposes of assets through the court auction process, it can replace the valuation report or accountant's opinion with the certification documents issued by the court.
- (VI) The appraisal agency and its appraisers who have been consulted shall have no formal or substantive relationship with the parties to the transaction as set out in Financial Accounting Standards

Bulletin No. 6.

Article 7-1: Procedures for Related Party Transaction

I. The Company and its related parties shall not only acquire or dispose of assets or their right-of-use assets in accordance with Article 7 to implement real estate processing procedures, but also process relevant procedures and assess the reasonableness of trading conditions in accordance with the following provisions. If the amount reaches more than 10% of the company's total assets, the valuation report or accountant's opinion issued by the professional valuer in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article shall be acquired as well. In addition, not only the legal form but also the substantive relationship shall be considered to judge if the parties involved in the transaction are related.

II. Procedures for Assessment and Operation

When the Company intends to obtain or dispose of real estate or its right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or when it intends to obtain or dispose of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party and the transaction amount reaches 20 % or more of paid-in capital, 10 % or more of the company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more, except in trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises, the following information and materials shall be submitted to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors for approval before the contract is signed or payments made:

- (I) The purpose, necessity and expected benefits of obtaining or disposing of assets.
- (II) Reasons for selecting related parties as transaction parties.
- (III) Acquire real estate or its right-of-use assets from related parties, and assess the reasonableness of the predetermined trading conditions in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (4) of this Article.
- (IV) The date and price of the previous acquisition of the related parties, and the relationship of the transaction parties between the company and related parties.
- (V) Forecast of cash receipts and payments for each month in the coming year starting from the contract month, and the assessment of the necessity of the transaction and the reasonableness of the use of funds.
- (VI) Valuation reports issued by professional valuers or opinions from accountants acquired in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article.
- (VII) Restrictions and other important stipulations associated with the transaction.

The calculation of the transaction amount of the preceding paragraph and the definition of the term within one year shall be handled in accordance with Article 8-1, and shall be submitted to the board of directors for approval and the approval of the Audit Committee for re-inclusion.

When the Company and its subsidiaries or their subsidiaries that directly or indirectly hold 100% of the issued shares or total capital are engaged in the following transactions with each other, the board of directors shall authorize the chairman to make decisions within a certain amount in accordance with Article 7, item 2. The report will be ratified in the most recent board meeting after the transaction.

I. Obtaining or disposing of equipment for business use or its right-of-use assets.

II. Obtaining or disposing of real estate's right-of-use assets for business use.

The Company has set up independent directors. Accordingly, when the transactions are reported to the board of directors for discussion, the opinions of every independent director should be fully considered. Any objections or reservations raised by independent directors should be stated in the minutes of the board of directors.

III. The assessment of the reasonableness of transaction costs

(I) The Company shall assess the reasonableness of transaction costs by the following means when acquiring real estate or its right-of-use assets from related parties:

1. Add the necessary interest on funding and the cost that the buyer should bear according to the transaction price with the related party. The "necessary interest on funding" is imputed as the weighted average interest rate on borrowing in the year the Company purchases the property. This shall not be higher than the maximum non-financial industry lending rate announced by the Ministry of Finance.

2. Total loan value appraisal from a financial institution where the related party has previously created a mortgage on the property as security for a loan; provided, the actual cumulative amount loaned by the financial institution shall have been 70 % or more of the financial institution's appraised loan value of the property and the period of the loan shall have been 1 year or more. However, this shall not apply where the financial institution is a related party of one of the trading counterparties.

(II) If the land and houses of the same target are purchased or leased together, their transaction costs shall be assessed separately in accordance with any of the means listed in the preceding paragraph.

(III) The Company shall assess the cost of the real property or its right-of-use assets in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, and shall contact the accountant for review and specific opinions when obtains the real estate or its right-of-use assets from the related parties.

(IV) If the company obtains the real property or its right to use assets from the related party in accordance with paragraph (1) and (2) of the third paragraph of this Article, the evaluation results are lower than the transaction price, and shall be handled in accordance with the

provisions of paragraph (5) of this Article. However, the following circumstances are excluded with objective evidences and specific reasonable opinions from real estate appraisers and accountants.

1. The related parties who acquired a plain land or a leased land for reconstructions and proved to meet one of the following conditions:

(1)The total amount of the plain land assessed by the mean stipulated in the preceding article and the houses calculated by the construction cost of the related party plus reasonable construction profit exceeds the actual transaction price. The "reasonable construction profit" shall be based on the lower of the following: the average operating gross profit margin of the related party construction department in the last three years, or the latest construction industry gross profit margin announced by the Ministry of Finance.

(2)Other non-related transaction cases within one year of other floors or adjacent areas of the same target premises, the areas of which are similar, and the trading conditions are evaluated after reasonable floor or regional spreads as determined by real estate trading or leasing practices.

2. Where the Company acquiring real property or obtaining real property right-of-use assets through leasing or from a related party provides evidence that the terms of the transaction are similar to the terms of completed transactions involving neighboring or closely valued parcels of land of a similar size by unrelated parties within the preceding year. Completed transactions involving neighboring or closely valued parcels of land in the preceding paragraph in principle refers to parcels on the same or an adjacent block and within a distance of no more than 500 meters or parcels close in publicly announced current value; transactions involving similarly sized parcels in principle refers to transactions completed by unrelated parties for parcels with a land area of no less than 50 % of the property in the planned transaction; within the preceding year refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the acquisition of the real property or obtainment of the right-of-use assets thereof.

(V) If the value of real estate or its right-of-use assets obtained by the Company from related parties, assessed in accordance with provision 3. 1 and 3.2 of this Article, is lower than the transaction price, following matters shall be handled. For the Company that has set aside a special surplus reserve under the equity method, the preceding paragraph may not utilize the special surplus reserve until the Company has recognized a loss on decline in market value of the assets it purchased at a premium, or they have been disposed of, or adequate compensation has been made, or the status quo ante has been restored, or there is other evidence confirming that no unreasonableness can be found in the transaction, and the FSC's consent has been obtained.

1. A special reserve shall be set aside in accordance with Article 41-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act against the difference between the real estate transaction price and the appraised cost,

and may not be distributed or used for capital increase. Investors who evaluate the Company's investment using the equity method, if it is a public offering company, should also provide a special surplus reserve for the proposed amount in accordance with the provisions of Article 41, Paragraph 1 of the Securities Exchange Act.

2. The Audit Committee shall handle the matter in accordance with Article 228 of the Company Act.
3. The handling of points 1 and 2 of paragraph (V) of this paragraph shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting and the details of the transaction shall be disclosed in the annual report and the prospectus.

(VI) The company obtains the real property or its right to use assets from the related party. In any of the following circumstances, it shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the first and second items of this Article, and the third item of this Article shall not apply. The assessment requirements for the reasonableness of transaction costs in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3):

1. A relationship person acquires real property or its right to use assets due to inheritance or gift.
2. More than 5 years will have elapsed from the time the related party signed the contract to obtain the real property or right-of-use assets thereof to the signing date for the current transaction.
3. The real property is acquired through signing of a joint development contract with the Related Party, or through engaging a Related Party to build real property, either on the Company's own land or on leased land.
4. Acquiring real estate use rights assets for business use with subsidiaries, or subsidiaries that directly or indirectly hold 100% of the issued shares or total capital.

(VII) The company obtains real estate or its right to use assets from related parties. If there is other evidence that the transaction has irregular business practices, it shall also be handled in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (5) of this Article.

Article 8: Procedures for obtaining or disposing of intangible assets or their right-of-use assets or memberships

I. Procedures for Assessment and Operation

The Company shall obtain or dispose of intangible assets or their right-of-use assets or memberships in accordance with the internal control system of fixed assets recycling procedures.

II. Procedures for Deciding Trading Conditions and Authorization Amount

- (I) In acquiring or disposing of memberships, market fair value shall be taken into consideration while deciding on transaction conditions and trading prices. An analysis report shall be submitted to the general manager. For transactions less than NT\$10 million, approval from the general manager is required and shall be reported to the most recent Board meeting on an after-event basis. For transactions exceeding NT\$ 10 million, approval from the Board shall be obtained prior to executions.

- (II) In acquiring or disposing of intangible assets or their right-of-use assets, market fair value shall be taken into consideration while deciding on transaction conditions and trading prices. An analysis report shall be submitted to the chairman. For transactions lower than 10% of the Company's paid-in capital or less than NT\$10 million, approval from the chairman is required and shall be reported to the most recent Board meeting on an after-event basis. For transactions exceeding NT\$ 10 million, approval from the Board shall be obtained prior to executions.
 - (III) If the Company obtains or disposes of the assets according to the prescribed processing procedures or other legal provisions, it shall be approved by the board of directors. If any directors express objection and have a record or written statement, the company shall send the directors' dissent materials to the audit committee. In addition, the Company has set up independent directors. Accordingly, when the transactions of assets acquired or disposed are reported to the board of directors for discussion, the opinions of every independent director should be fully considered. Any objections or reservations raised by independent directors should be stated in the minutes of the board of directors.
- III. Departments of Implementation

When the Company obtains or disposes of intangible assets or their right-of-use assets or memberships, it shall be executed by the use department, the finance department or the administrative department after it has been examined and approved according to the pre-existing authority.

- IV. Professional assessment reports on the memberships or intangible assets or their right-of-use assets
- (I) If the amount of memberships acquired or disposed of by the Company reaches 1% of the paid-in capital or NT\$1,000,000 or more, appraisal reports from experts shall be issued.
 - (II) If the transaction amount of the intangible assets or their right-of-use assets acquired or disposed of by the Company reaches 10% of the paid-up capital or NT\$10 million or more, appraisal reports from experts shall be issued.
 - (III) Except for transactions with government institutions, transaction amounts of intangible assets or their right-of-use assets or memberships obtained or disposed by the Company that reach 20% of the Company's paid-up capital or NT\$300 million or more shall require an accountant's opinion on the reasonableness of the transaction prices before the date of the actual event. The accountant shall comply with Rule No. 20 of the International Financial Reporting Standards announced by the ARDF.

Article 8-1: The calculation of the amount of the first three transactions shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Article 31, Paragraph 2 of the "Guidelines for the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets of Public Offering Companies", and the alleged one year shall be based on the date on which the fact of the

transaction occurs. The previous retrospective calculation is based on the assessment report issued by the professional valuer or the part of the accountant's opinion.

Article 9: Procedures for obtaining or disposing of claims of financial institutions

In principle, the Company does not engage in the transaction of obtaining or disposing of the creditor's rights of financial institutions, and if it wants to engage in transactions of obtaining or disposing bonds of financial institutions, such a proposal will be submitted to the board of directors for approval before the assessment and operating procedures are finalized.

Article 10: Procedures for obtaining or disposing of derivative goods

I. The transaction principles and guidelines

(I) Type of transaction

1. The derivative financial products engaged by the Company refer to transaction contracts whose value is derived from commodities such as assets, interest rates, exchange rates, indices or other interests (such as forward contracts, options, futures, interest rates or exchange rates, exchanges, and a combination contract of the above products, etc.).
2. Matters related to bond margin trading shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of this processing procedure. The trading of bonds subject to the terms of the buyback does not apply to the provisions of this Code.

(II) Management (hedging) strategy

The Company engages in derivative financial products trading, and should aim at hedging. The trading commodities should be selected to avoid the risks arising from the business operations of the company. The currency held must match the foreign currency demand of the company's actual import and export transactions. The company's overall internal position (only foreign currency income and expenses) is self-leveling, in order to reduce the company's overall foreign exchange risk and save foreign exchange operating costs. Other specific use transactions must be carefully evaluated and submitted to the Board for approval before proceeding.

(III) Division of powers and responsibilities

1. Accounting office

(1) Traders

Responsible for the strategy of the entire company's financial commodity transactions.

Traders should calculate the position regularly every two weeks, collect market information, conduct trend judgment and risk assessment, and formulate operational strategies. After approval by the approval authority, they should be used as the basis for trading.

The transaction is executed in accordance with the authorization authority and the established strategy.

When there is a major change in the financial market and the trader judges that the established strategy is not applicable, the assessment report is submitted at any time, and the strategy is re-planned. After approval by the general manager, it is used as the basis for trading.

(2) Accounting staff

- A. Perform transaction confirmation.
- B. Review whether the transaction is conducted in accordance with the delegation of authority and the established strategy.
- C. Monthly evaluation, the evaluation report is submitted to the general manager.
- D. Accounting treatment.
- E. Declaration and announcement in accordance with the regulations of the Securities and Futures Delivery.

(3) Delivery personnel: perform delivery tasks.

(4) Derivative goods verification authority:

A. Checking authority for safe-haven trading

Delegation of authorization holder daily trading authority net accumulation part trading authority

Accounting director US\$1M or less (inclusive)
US\$3M or less (inclusive)

General Manager US\$1M-3M (inclusive)
US\$5M or less (included)

Chairman of the board US\$3M and above
US\$5M

- B. Other special-purpose transactions can only be carried out after being reported to the chairman of the board for approval.
- C. The Company obtains or disposes of the assets according to the prescribed processing procedures or other legal requirements, and if the directors express objection and have a record or written statement, the Company shall send the directors' dissent materials to the audit committee. In addition, the Company has set up independent directors and, when required to report or dispose of the asset transactions to the board of directors for discussion, should fully consider the opinions of the independent directors and include their

opinions and reasons for their consent or objection in the minutes of the meeting.

2. Audit department

Responsible for understanding the admissibility of internal control of derivative commodity transactions and checking the compliance of the trading department with the operating procedures, and analyzing the trading cycle, making an audit report, and reporting to the board of directors when there is a major deficiency.

3. Renewal assessment

(1) Hedging transactions

- A. The profit and loss generated between the exchange rate cost of the company and the derivative financial transactions is the basis of performance evaluation.
- B. In order to fully grasp and express the evaluation risk of the transaction, the Company evaluates the profit and loss by means of the monthly evaluation method.
- C. The accounting office shall provide foreign exchange location evaluation and foreign exchange market trends and market analysis to the general manager as a management reference and instructions.

(2) Special purpose transactions

The actual profit and loss is used as the performance evaluation basis, and the accountants must regularly report the parts to provide management reference.

4. Determination of total contract amount and loss limit

(1) Total contract

A. Hedging trading quota

The accounting office should master the overall position of the company to avoid trading risks. The amount of risk-avoiding transactions should not exceed $\frac{2}{3}$ of the company's overall net position. If it exceeds $\frac{2}{3}$, it should be reported to the general manager and approved by the chairman of the board.

B. Specific use transactions

Based on the forecast of market changes, the accounting department may formulate a strategy according to needs, and report it to the general manager and the chairman of the board for approval. The Company's specific use transactions are subject

to a total contract amount of US\$10 million. The above amount is subject to the approval of the Board of Directors and may be subject to policy directives.

(2) Determination of the upper limit of loss

- A. There is no need to set a hedging transaction to avoid risk.
- B. For a special purpose transaction contract, after the location is established, a stop loss point should be set to prevent excess losses. The stop loss point shall be set at an upper limit of 10% of the transaction contract amount. If the loss amount exceeds 10% of the transaction amount, it shall be reported to the general manager immediately and reported to the board of directors to discuss the necessary measures.
- C. The amount of individual contract losses shall be the upper limit of the amount of money not exceeding US\$20,000 or 5% of the transaction contract amount.
- D. The maximum ceiling of annual loss for the Company's specific purpose of trading operations is US\$300,000.

II. Risk management

(I) Credit risk Management:

Due to changes in various factors in the market, it is easy to cause operational risks of derivative financial products. Therefore, in market risk management, the following principles are followed:

Transaction target: mainly domestic and foreign famous financial institutions.

Trading commodities: limited to the goods provided by famous financial institutions at home and abroad.

Transaction Amount: The amount of the unreversed transaction of the same transaction object is limited to 10% of the total authorized amount, but the general manager approves it.

(II) Market risk management:

It is mainly based on the open foreign exchange market provided by banks, which does not consider the futures market.

(III) Liquidity Risk management:

In order to ensure market liquidity, when selecting financial products, the liquidity is higher (that is, it can be flattened at any time in the market), and the financial institutions entrusted with transactions must have sufficient information and the ability to conduct transactions in any market at any time.

(IV) Cash flow Risk management

In order to ensure the stability of the Company's working capital turnover, the Company's source of funds for derivative commodity transactions is limited to its own funds, and its operating amount should consider the funding requirements for the cash revenue and expenditure forecast for the next three months.

(V) Operational Risk management

1. Should strictly follow the company's authorization quota, operating procedures and incorporate internal audit to avoid operational risks
2. Traders engaged in derivative commodities and operators such as confirmation and delivery shall not concurrently serve each other.
3. Risk measurement, monitoring, and control personnel shall be assigned to a different department than the personnel in the preceding subparagraph and shall report to the board of directors or senior management personnel with no responsibility for trading or position decision-making.
4. The position held by the derivative commodity exchange shall be assessed at least once a week, but if the risk-avoidance transaction required for the business is to be assessed at least twice a month, the evaluation report shall be submitted to the senior executive authorized by the board of directors.

(VI) Commodity Risk management

Internal traders should have complete and correct professional knowledge of financial products, and require banks to fully expose risks to avoid financial commodity risks.

(VII) Law Risk management:

To prevent legal risks, any document signed with a financial institution shall be inspected by a foreign exchange department and legal department or legal consulting experts prior to official signing.

III. The internal audit system

- (I) Internal auditors should regularly understand the admissibility of internal control of derivative commodity transactions, and check the compliance of the trading department on the transaction procedures for derivative commodity transactions and analyze the trading cycle on a monthly basis to make an audit report. If major violations are found, Notify the Audit Committee in writing.
- (II) The internal auditor shall report the audit report and the annual audit of the internal audit work to the certificate meeting before the end of February of the following year, and the notice period for the abnormal event improvement will be available for inspection at the latest by the end of May of the following year.

IV. Regular assessment methods

- (I) The board of directors shall authorize the senior executives to regularly supervise and evaluate whether the transactions in the derivative commodities are actually handled in accordance with the company's trading procedures, and whether the risks assumed are within the scope of the allowable undertaking and the market price assessment report has abnormal circumstances (such as the holding position). When the loss has been exceeded, report to the board of directors immediately and take the appropriate measures.
- (II) The part held by the derivative commodity exchange shall be assessed at least once a week, but if the risk-averse transaction required for the business is to be assessed at least twice a month, the evaluation report shall be submitted to the senior executive authorized by the board of directors.

V. The supervision and management principles of the board of directors when engaging in derivative commodity transactions

- (I) The board of directors shall appoint high-level supervisors to pay attention to the supervision and control of the risk of derivative commodity trading at any time. The management principles are as follows:
 - 1. Regularly assess whether the risk management measures currently in use are appropriate and do in accordance with the Code and the company's procedures for dealing with derivative goods transactions.
 - 2. Supervise the transaction and profit and loss situation. If abnormal circumstances are found, the necessary countermeasures shall be taken and report to the board of directors immediately. If the company has set up independent directors, the board of directors shall have independent directors to attend and express their opinions.
- (II) Regularly assess whether the performance of the derivative commodity transaction is in line with the established business strategy and whether the risk assumed is within the scope of the company.
- (III) When the Company engages in the transaction of derivative commodities, it shall authorize the relevant personnel to handle the procedures in accordance with the procedures for dealing with the derivatives transactions, and shall report to the most recent board of directors afterwards.
- (IV) When the Company engages in the transaction of derivative commodities, it shall establish a record book, the type and amount of the derivative commodity transaction, the date of adoption by the board of directors, and the fourth (2) and fifth (1) And the matters to be carefully assessed in (2) are detailed in the Prospectus for reference.

Article 11: Handling procedures for mergers, divisions, acquisitions or share transfers

I. Procedures for Assessment and Operation

- (I) When the Company handles mergers, divisions, acquisitions or share transfers, it is advisable to invite lawyers, accountants and underwriters to jointly study the estimated timetable for the statutory procedures and organize the ad hoc group to execute in accordance with legal procedures. Before convening a resolution of the board of directors, the accountant, lawyer or securities underwriter is invited to express opinions on the proportion of the conversion, the purchase price or the reasonableness of the cash or other property of the allotment to the board of directors for discussion and approval. However, if the Company merges its subsidiaries that directly or indirectly hold 100% of the issued shares or total capital, or the mergers between the subsidiaries that directly or indirectly hold 100% of the issued shares or total capital, it is exempted from obtaining reasonable offers from the former experts. Sexual opinion.
- (II) The Company shall merge, divide or acquire the important agreed contents and related matters, and make public documents to the shareholders before the meeting of the shareholders' meeting, and the expert opinions of the first paragraph (I) of this Article and the notice of the shareholders' meeting. The shareholders are also handed over as a reference for whether or not to agree to the merger, division or acquisition. However, except for those who are exempt from the merger, division or acquisition of the shareholders' meeting in accordance with other laws, this is not the case. In addition, the shareholders participating in the merger, division or acquisition, due to the number of attendees, insufficient voting rights or other legal restrictions, may not be convened, resolved, or the proposal will be rejected by the shareholders, the company involved in the merger, division or acquisition should immediately disclose the reasons for the occurrence, the subsequent processing operations and the date of the expected shareholders meeting.

II. other matters needing attention

- (I) Date of the Board of Directors: A company that participates in a merger, division or acquisition shall, except as otherwise provided by other laws or have special factors to submit to the approval of the securities regulatory authority, convene the board of directors and the shareholders' meeting on the same day to resolve the merger, division or acquisition, related matters. The company that participates in the transfer of shares shall convene the board of directors on the same day, unless otherwise stipulated by other laws or with special factors in advance to the approval of the securities regulatory authority.
- (II) Prior confidentiality commitment: all those who participate in or are aware of the company's merger, division, acquisition or share transfer plan, a written confidentiality pledge shall be issued. The contents of the plan shall not be disclosed to the public before the disclosure of the information, nor shall the shares of all companies

related to the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer case be purchased or used in the name of others or other shares of securities.

(III) The principle of change and change of the share conversion ratio or the purchase price: the company participating in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer shall, before the board of directors of both parties, appoint an accountant, lawyer or securities underwriter for the share conversion ratio, the purchase price or The reasonableness of the cash or other property of the allotment shareholder is expressed and reported to the shareholders' meeting. In principle, the conversion ratio or the purchase price shall not be arbitrarily changed, but the conditions for the change in the contract have been fixed and disclosed to the public. The conversion ratio or purchase price may be changed as follows:

1. Cash capital increase, issuance of convertible corporate bonds, or the issuance of bonus shares, issuance of corporate bonds with warrants, preferred shares with warrants, stock warrants, or other equity based securities.
2. Dispose of the company's major assets and other activities that affect the company's financial business.
3. Major disasters, major technological changes, etc. affecting the company's shareholders' equity or securities prices.
4. Adjustments to the purchase of treasury shares by either party involved in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer, other matters needing attention
5. The number of entities or households involved in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer has increased or decreased.
6. Other conditions that have been changed in the contract have been disclosed to the public.

(IV) The contents of the contract: the contract of the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer company shall be subject to the following matters, in addition to the provisions of Article 317 of the Company Law and Article 22 of the Enterprise Mergers and Acquisitions Law.

1. Dealing with default.
2. Principles for the handling of equity-type securities previously issued or treasury stock previously bought back by any company that is extinguished in a merger or that is demerged.
3. Participating companies can buy back the number of treasury shares and their handling principles after the base date of calculating the conversion ratio.
4. How to deal with the increase or decrease of the number of

participants or households.

5. Preliminary progress schedule for plan execution, and anticipated completion date.
 6. The relevant procedures of the expected convening dates of shareholders' meeting based on laws when a plan is overdue and still undone.
- (V) When the number of companies participating in the merger, division, acquisition or transfer of shares is changed: Any party that participates in the merger, division, acquisition or transfer of shares will be merged and divided with other companies after the information is disclosed. Acquisition, share or transfer of shares, except for the decrease in the number of participating parties, and the shareholders' meeting has resolved and authorized the board of directors to change the authority, the participation in the company is exempted from convening the shareholders' meeting to re-issue the resolution, the original merger, division, acquisition or share transfer case, The procedures or legal actions that have been completed should be followed by all participating companies.
- (VI) If the company participating in the merger, division, acquisition or transfer of shares is not a publicly-issued company, the Company shall sign an agreement with it and convene the date of the board of directors and paragraph (2) before the second paragraph (1) of this article. The confidentiality commitment, paragraph (5) shall be subject to the provisions of the merger, division, acquisition or transfer of shares of the company.
- (VII) Companies that participate in mergers, divisions, acquisitions or share transfers or stocks traded in the securities firm's business premises shall make the following written records in full and keep them for 5 years for verification.
1. Basic personnel information: including the person who participated in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer plan or plan execution before the news is published, its title, name, and identity card number (if it is a foreigner, the passport number).
 2. Date of important matters: including the date of signing the letter of intent or memorandum, entrusting financial or legal counsel, signing the contract and the board of directors.
 3. Important books and proceedings: including mergers, divisions, acquisitions or share transfer plans, letters of intent or memoranda, important contracts and minutes of board meetings. A company that participates in a merger, division, acquisition or transfer of shares or shares in a securities firm's business premises shall, within two days from the date of the resolution of the board of directors, use the first and second paragraphs of the preceding paragraph in accordance with the prescribed format. The Internet Information System Report will be available for future

reference.

A company that participates in a merger, division, acquisition or transfer of shares has a company that is not listed or whose shares are traded in the securities firm's business premises. Companies that are listed or traded in the securities firm's business premises should sign an agreement with them and follow the second paragraph of this Article of the seventh paragraph apply.

Article 12: The time limit and contents of the announcement shall be as follows:

The reporting standards, items, time limits and formats should be announced and handled in accordance with the “Guidelines for the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets by Public Offering Companies” and related laws and regulations.

Article 13: Subsidiaries of the Company shall handle the following provisions:

- I. Subsidiaries shall, in accordance with the requirements of the law and the actual needs, stipulate the “acquisition procedures for the acquisition or disposal of assets” in accordance with the relevant provisions of the “Measures for the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets of Public Offering Companies”. After the approval of the board of directors of the subsidiary, it shall be reported to the shareholders meeting to amend The same is true.
- II. If the subsidiary has no relevant processing procedures and the subsidiary obtains or disposes of the assets, it shall also be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Company.
- III. If the subsidiary is not a publicly-issued company, the company obtains or disposes of the assets to reach the announcement standard set out in Article 30 of the “Guidelines for the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets by the Public Issuance Company”, and the parent (the company) shall also make an announcement on behalf of the subsidiary. Declaration matters.
- IV. In the announcement standard of the subsidiary, the so-called “20% of the company’s paid-up capital or 10% of the total assets” is based on the paid-in capital or total assets of the parent (the company).

Article 14: Penalties

The employees of the Company who undertake the acquisition and disposal of assets in violation of the provisions of this procedure shall be regularly reported and evaluated according to the personnel management methods and employee handbooks of the company, and shall be punished according to their circumstances.

Article 15: Implementation and revision

The Company's “acquisition or disposal of asset handling procedures” was approved by the Audit Committee and passed to the board of directors for resolution and approval to the shareholders' meeting. The same applies to the amendment. If there is any objection raised with a record or a written statement, the Company shall submit the directors' objection materials to the Audit Committee. In addition, the Company has set up independent directors to obtain or dispose of the asset handling procedures. When submitting to the

board of directors for discussion, the opinions of the independent directors should be fully considered. If the independent directors have objections or reservations, they should be stated in the minutes of the board of directors.

Article 16: Supplementary Provisions

If there are any outstanding issues in this processing procedure, it shall be handled in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. The deletion of the relevant regulations of the supervisor shall take effect from the date of the establishment of the audit committee.

EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.

Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings

- I. The rules of procedures for the Company's Shareholders Meetings, except as otherwise provided by the law and regulation, shall be as provided in these Rules.
- II. The Company shall set up a signature book for the attending shareholders to sign in, or the attending shareholders shall submit the sign-in card to sign on behalf of the shareholders.

The number of attendances is calculated based on the signature book or the signed card.

- III. The attendance and voting of the shareholders' meeting shall be based on the shares.
- IV. The venue for the shareholders meeting of a listed company shall be held at the place where the Company is located or where the convenience shareholders are present and suitable for the meeting of the shareholders meeting. The meeting shall start no earlier than 9:00 am or later than 3:00 pm.
- V. If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, the meeting shall be chaired by the chairman of the board. When the chairman of the board is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the chairperson, the vice chairperson shall act in place of the chairperson; if there is no vice chairman or the vice chairman also is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the vice chairman, the chairman shall appoint one of the managing directors to act as chair, or, if there are no managing directors, one of the directors shall be appointed to act as chair. Where the chairman does not make such a designation, the managing directors or the directors shall select from among themselves one person to serve as chair.

If the shareholders' meeting is convened by a convener other than the Board of Directors, the chairman of the meeting shall be the convener.

- VI. VI. The company may assign lawyers, accountants or relevant

personnel to attend the shareholders' meeting.

The attending staff of the shareholders' meeting should wear a identification card or armband.

- VII. The company shall record or record the entire meeting of the shareholders' meeting and keep it for at least one year.
- VIII. At the time of the meeting, the chairman shall announce the meeting. However, if the shareholders who have not represented more than half of the total number of shares in issue are present, the chairman may announce the postponement of the meeting. The number of delays shall be limited to two times, no more than an hour. If the second time is still insufficient and the shareholders representing more than one third of the issued shares are present, they may be deemed to have a false resolution in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 175 of the Company Act. Before the end of the meeting, if the number of shares represented by the shareholders reaches more than half of the total number of issued shares, the chairman shall make a false resolution and re-invited the meeting to vote in accordance with the provisions of Article 174 of the Company Act.
- IX. If the shareholders' meeting is convened by the board of directors, its agenda shall be determined by the board of directors. The meeting shall be conducted according to the scheduled agenda and may not be changed without the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

If the shareholders' meeting is convened by other convener holders other than the board of directors, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply.

Before the agenda of the first two items is scheduled (including the extempore motion), the chairman may not announce the meeting without a resolution. The chairman violated the rules of procedure and announced that the participants could attend the meeting by voting for more than half of the shareholders' voting rights.

After the meeting is adjourned, the shareholders may not appoint another chairman and continue the meeting either at the same or a different venue.

- X. Before attendant shareholders make a speech, they have to fill in a statement slip specifying the gist of speech, the shareholder's account number (or attendance card number) and the name of the

account. The chairman shall set the order of speech. Those who attend the shareholders' speech only and do not speak are deemed to have not spoken. If the contents of speech are inconsistent with the contents of speaker's slip, the contents of speech shall prevail. When attending a shareholder's speech, other shareholders shall not interfere with the speech except with the consent of the chairman and the speaking shareholder. The violators shall stop it.

- XI. Each shareholder of the same proposal shall not speak more than twice without the consent of the chairman, and may not exceed five minutes at a time. If the shareholder speaks in violation of the provisions of the preceding paragraph or exceeds the scope of the issue, the chairman may stop his speech.
- XII. When a corporate shareholder has been delegated to attend the shareholders' meeting, only one person should be delegated as proxy by the corporate shareholder.
- XIII. When a judicial person shareholder appoints two or more representatives to attend the shareholders meeting, the same motion may only be pushed by one person.
- XIV. After attending the speech of the shareholders, the chairman may personally or appoint a relevant person to reply.
- XV. The Chairman's discussion of the motion, if it is considered to have reached the level of voting, may be announced to stop the discussion and to vote.
- XVI. The person(s) to check and the person(s) to record the ballots during a vote by casting ballots shall be appointed by the Chairman. The person(s) checking the ballots shall be a shareholder(s). The result of voting shall be announced at the Meeting and placed on record.
- XVII. During the meeting, the Chairman may decide to rest at a discretion.
- XVIII. The voting on the resolution, except as otherwise provided for in the company law and the company's articles of association, is approved by a majority of the voting rights of the attending shareholders. At the time of voting, if the chairman has consulted the no-objection, it shall be deemed to have passed, and its validity

shall be the same as the voting.

- XIX. When there is an amendment or an alternative to the same motion, the Chairman shall decide the order of voting with the original motion. If one of the cases has been passed, the other motions are deemed to be vetoed and no further votes are required.
- XX. The Chairman may command the picket (or security personnel) to help maintain the order. The pickets (or security personnel) shall wear armbands with the word "picket" when trying to maintain order.
- XXI. The matters not specified in these Rules shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act and the Articles of Incorporation of the Company.
- XXII. These rules shall be implemented after the approval of the shareholders' meeting, and the same shall apply to the amendments.

[Appendix IV]

Impact of the free share allotment on the company's operating performance, earnings per share and return on shareholders' returns

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item		Year	2021 (Estimated)
Beginning paid-in capital			2,225,726
Dividends distribution	Cash dividends per share (NT\$)		1.9
	Surplus to capital per share		0.1
	Capital reserve to capital increase		-
Changes in business performance	Operating profit		Note 2
	Increase or decrease in operating profit over the same period last year		
	Net income		
	Net profit increased (decrease) ratio compared with the same period last year		
	Earnings per share	Basic earnings per share	
		Diluted earnings per share	
	Earnings per share compared to the same period last year		
Annual average return on investment (annual average P/E ratio)			
Proposed earnings per share and P/E ratio	If the surplus is transferred to the capital increase, the cash dividend will be fully adjusted.	Proposed earnings per share	
		Pro-forma average annual return on investment	
	If the capital reserve is not transferred to the capital increase	Proposed earnings per share	
		Pro-forma average annual return on investment	
	If capital reserve has not been set aside and profit to capital increase is distributed as cash dividends	Proposed earnings per share	
		Pro-forma average annual return on investment	

Note 1: The dividend is calculated based on the number of 222,573 thousand shares outstanding on the day of resolution made by the Board of Directors of the Company.

However, due to changes in the Company's share capital before the dividend base date, the shareholder dividend rate has changed (including but not limited to capital increase, corporate bond conversion of ordinary shares or treasury stock capital reduction, etc.). Dividends will be evenly distributed based on the shareholding recorded in the shareholder roster based on the ex-dividend date.

Note 2: Not applicable as the Company did not publicly disclose the financial forecast for 2021.

[Appendix IV]

Information on the proposed distribution of employee compensation and directors' compensation by the Board of Directors

- I. The Company's 2020 distribution of bonuses to directors and employees is NT\$24,129,255 and NT\$48,258,509 respectively. The bonus is paid in cash, and the amount of the aforementioned bonus, and the payment shall apply to employees in the controlling company, subordinate companies as well as whoever meets criteria.
- II. The difference between the amount of the employee's remuneration and the amount of remuneration of the directors and the annual estimated amount of the recognized expenses of the board of directors, reasons and treatment: no difference.

[Appendix V]

EDOM Technology Co., Ltd.

Number of shares held by all directors

- (I) The Company's paid-in capital is NT\$2,225,725,400, and the number of issued shares is 222,572,540 shares.
- (II) The rules are implemented pursuant to Article 26 of the Securities and Exchange Act and the number of shares of the directors and supervisors of the Company.
1. The total number of shares held by all non-independent directors of the Company shall not be less than 12,000,000 shares of the Company's issued shares.
 2. The Company has set up an Audit Committee, so there is no application for the number of shares that the supervisor should hold.
- (III) The number of shares held by the directors of the Company as of the current general meeting of shareholders at the closing date of the transfer of shareholders is as follows:

Job Title	Name	Date of Appointment	Shareholding on stop transfer date	
			Number of Shares	Shareholding
Chairman of the Board	Wayne Tseng	2019.06.05	25,241,872	11.34%
Director	Fei-Hung Lin	2019.06.05	5,039,058	2.26%
Director	Hsieh Yueh Co., Ltd. Representative: Po-I Li	2019.06.05	11,836,255	5.32%
Director	Hsieh Yueh Co., Ltd. Representative: Jing-Chi Hou	2019.06.05	11,836,255	5.32%
Director	Pai Yueh Co., Ltd. Representative: Mei-Tzu Lu	2019.06.05	5,171,000	2.32%
Director	Pai Yueh Co., Ltd. Representative: Le-Chun Wang	2019.06.05	5,171,000	2.32%
Independent Director	Tun-Chien Cheng	2019.06.05	—	—
Independent Director	Shih-Liang Liu	2019.06.05	—	—
Independent Director	Yuan-Ming Fan	2019.06.05	—	—
Total shareholding of all non-independent directors			47,288,185	21.25%

Note: The transfer period of this shareholders' meeting is from March 30, 2021 to May 28, 2021.