



## Sino-American Silicon Products Inc.

### Acquisition or Disposal of Assets Procedure

#### Article 1

These Procedures for acquisition or disposal of assets ("Procedures") is made pursuant to Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act ("the Act") and the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as "FSC") per the Regulations Governing the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets by Public Companies

#### Article 2

The term "assets" as used in these Regulations includes the following:

1. Investments in stocks, government bonds, corporate bonds, financial bonds, securities representing interest in a fund, depositary receipts, call (put) warrants, beneficial interest securities, and asset-backed securities.
2. Real property (including land, houses and buildings, investment property) and equipment.
3. Memberships.
4. Patents, copyrights, trademarks, franchise rights, and other intangible assets.
5. Right-of-use assets.
6. Derivatives.
7. Assets acquired or disposed of in connection with mergers, demergers, acquisitions, or transfer of shares in accordance with law.
8. Other major assets.

#### Article 3

##### Operating procedures

1. Before any asset acquisition or disposal, responsible unit shall take into account the reasons, affecting objects, transaction parties, transfer price, terms of transaction, and references of price.
2. The Company's acquisition or disposal of assets shall be made in accordance with the Procedure.
3. Amount limits for investment in non-operational purpose fixed assets or right-of-use assets, and securities are as below:
  - (1) The total amount of any real property or right-of-use assets purchased by the Company not for use in business operations may not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the Company's net worth; the total amount of any real property or right-of-use assets purchased by a subsidiary of the Company not for use in business operations may not exceed five percent (5%) of the Company's net worth.



- (2) The total amount of investment by the Company in all securities may not exceed six times of its net worth; the total amount of investment in all securities by a subsidiary of the Company may not exceed six times of the Company's net worth.
- (3) The amount of the Company 's investment in any single security may not exceed six times of its net worth; the amount of investment by a subsidiary of the Company in any single security may not exceed six times of the Company's net worth.
- (4) The reinvestment of the Company, in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, is not limited by the rule of article 13 of the Company Act that the reinvestment shall not exceed forty percent (40%) of the paid-in capital.

Any transaction involving major assets or derivatives outside the scope of Article 4 in the procedures shall be approved by more than half of all Audit Committee members and submitted to the Board of Directors for a resolution.

If the aforesaid transaction of major assets or derivatives has not been approved by such Audit Committee with the consent of one-half or more than one-half of all members of the audit committee, it may be undertaken upon the consent of at least two-thirds of all members of the Board of Directors, but the resolution adopted by the audit committee shall be recorded in the meeting minutes of the Board of Directors meeting.

The board of directors shall take into full consideration of each independent director's opinions. If an independent director objects to or expresses reservations about any matter, it shall be recorded in the minutes of the board of directors meeting.

The Audit Committee members and the Board of Directors members in this article will only calculate the members in present position.

## **Article 4**

### **Authorization scope**

Acquisition or Disposal of the following Assets shall be determined by the authority within the scope of authorization:

1. Acquisition or disposal of long-term securities and fixed assets or right-of-use assets whose value under NT\$100 million shall be approved by Chairperson first.
2. Acquisition or disposal of short-term (within one year) securities and fixed assets whose value under NT\$100 million shall be approved by President first.
3. The acquisition or disposal of equipment or right-of-use assets of which amount is under NT\$300 million shall be approved by Chairperson first.
4. With respect to the types of transactions listed below, when to be conducted between the company and its parent or subsidiaries, or between its subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds 100% of the issued shares or authorized capital, the board chairperson may decide such matters when the transaction is under NT\$300 million and have the decisions subsequently submitted to and ratified by the next board of directors meeting, not subject to the second section of Article 12 of this Procedure:
  - (1) Acquisition or disposal of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof held for business use.



- (2) Acquisition or disposal of real property right-of-use assets held for business use.

## Article 5

### Public Disclosure

1. Under any of the following circumstances, the Company acquiring or disposing of assets shall publicly announce and report the relevant information on the FSC's designated website in the appropriate format as prescribed by regulations within 2 days commencing immediately from the date of occurrence of the event:
  - (1) Acquisition or disposal of real property or right-of-use assets from or to a related party, or acquisition or disposal of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets from or to a related party where 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; provided, this shall not apply to trading of government bonds, bonds under repurchase, resale agreements, subscription or redemption of the fund of the money market issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises
  - (2) Merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares.
  - (3) Losses from derivatives trading reaching the limits on aggregate losses or losses on individual contracts set out in the procedures adopted by the company.
  - (4) Where the type of asset acquired or disposed is equipment/machinery or right-of-use assets for business use, the trading counterparty is not a related party, and the transaction amount is more than NT\$500 million.
  - (5) Where land is acquired under an arrangement on engaging others to build on the company's own land, engaging others to build on rented land, joint construction and allocation of housing units, joint construction and allocation of ownership percentages, or joint construction and separate sale, furthermore the transaction counterparty is not a related party, and the amount the company expects to invest in the transaction is more than NT\$500 million.
  - (6) Where an asset transaction other than any of those referred to in the preceding five subparagraphs, or an investment in the mainland China area reaches twenty percent (20%) or more of paid-in capital or NT\$300 million; provided, this shall not apply to the following circumstances:
    - i. Trading of domestic government bonds.
    - ii. Trading of bonds under repurchase/resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises.
2. The amount of transactions above shall be calculated as follows:
  - (1) The amount of any individual transaction.
  - (2) The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals of the same type of underlying asset with the same trading counterparty within the preceding year.
  - (3) The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of real property or right-of-use assets thereof



within the same development project within the preceding year.

- (4) The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of the same security within the preceding year.
3. "Within the preceding year" as used in the preceding paragraph refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items duly announced in accordance with these Regulations need not be counted toward the transaction amount.
4. The Company shall compile monthly reports on the status of derivatives trading engaged in up to the end of the preceding month by itself and any subsidiaries that are not domestic public companies and enter the information in the prescribed format into the information reporting website designated by the FSC by the 10th day of each month.
5. When the Company at the time of public announcement makes an error or omission in an item required by regulations to be publicly announced and so is required to correct it, all the items shall be again publicly announced and reported in their entirety within 2 days commencing immediately from the date of knowing.
6. The Company acquiring or disposing of assets shall keep all relevant contracts, meeting minutes, log books, appraisal reports and CPA, attorney, and securities underwriter opinions at the company headquarters, where they shall be retained for 5 years except where another act provides otherwise.

## Article 6

### Changes in Announcement and Reporting

Where any of the following circumstances occurs with respect to a transaction that the Company has already publicly announced and reported in accordance with the preceding article, a public report of relevant information shall be made on the information reporting website designated by the FSC within two (2) days commencing immediately from the date of occurrence of the event:

1. Change, termination, or rescission of a contract signed in regard to the original transaction.
2. The merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares is not completed by the scheduled date set forth in the contract.
3. Change to the originally publicly announced and reported information.

## Article 7

In acquiring or disposing of real property or equipment or right-of-use assets thereof where the transaction amount reaches twenty percent (20%) of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the Company, unless transacting with a domestic government agency, engaging others to build on its own land, engaging others to build on rented land, or acquiring or disposing of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof held for business use, shall obtain an appraisal report prior to the date of occurrence of the event from a professional appraiser and shall further comply with the following provisions:

1. Where due to special circumstances it is necessary to give a limited price, specified price, or



special price as a reference basis for the transaction price, the transaction shall be submitted for approval in advance by the board of directors; the same procedure shall also be followed whenever there is any subsequent change to the terms and conditions of the transaction.

2. Where the transaction amount is NT\$1 billion or more, appraisals from two or more professional appraisers shall be obtained.
3. Where any one of the following circumstances applies with respect to the professional appraiser's appraisal results, unless all the appraisal results for the assets to be acquired are higher than the transaction amount, or all the appraisal results for the assets to be disposed of are lower than the transaction amount, a certified public accountant shall be engaged to perform the appraisal in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Auditing Standards No. 20 published by the ROC Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF) and render a specific opinion regarding the reason for the discrepancy and the appropriateness of the transaction price:
  - (1) The discrepancy between the appraisal result and the transaction amount is twenty percent (20%) or more of the transaction amount.
  - (2) The discrepancy between the appraisal results of two or more professional appraisers is ten percent (10%) or more of the transaction amount.
4. No more than 3 months may elapse between the date of the appraisal report issued by a professional appraiser and the contract execution date; provided, where the publicly announced current value for the same period is used and not more than 6 months have elapsed, an opinion may still be issued by the original professional appraiser.

#### **Article 8**

The Company acquiring or disposing of securities shall, prior to the date of occurrence of the event, obtain financial statements of the issuing company for the most recent period, certified or reviewed by a certified public accountant, for reference in appraising the transaction price, and if the dollar amount of the transaction is twenty percent (20%) of the company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the company shall additionally engage a certified public accountant prior to the date of occurrence of the event to provide an opinion regarding the reasonableness of the transaction price. If the CPA needs to use the report of an expert as evidence, the CPA shall do so in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Auditing Standards No. 20 published by the ARDF. This requirement does not apply, however, to publicly quoted prices of securities that have an active market, or where otherwise provided by regulations of the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

#### **Article 9**

Where the Company acquires or disposes of intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or memberships and the transaction amount reaches twenty percent (20%) or more of paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, except in transactions with a domestic government agency, the company shall engage a certified public accountant prior to the date of occurrence of the event to



render an opinion on the reasonableness of the transaction price; the CPA shall comply with the provisions of Statement of Auditing Standards No. 20 published by the ARDF.

The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in the preceding two articles and this paragraph shall be done in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2 herein, and "within the preceding year" as used herein refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items for which an appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion has been obtained need not be counted toward the transaction amount.

#### **Article 10**

Where a public company acquires or disposes of assets through court auction procedures, the evidentiary documentation issued by the court may be substituted for the appraisal report or CPA opinion

#### **Article 11**

Professional appraisers and their officers, certified public accounts, attorneys, and securities underwriters that provide public companies with appraisal reports, certified public accountant's opinions, attorney's opinions, or underwriter's opinions shall meet the following requirements:

1. May not have previously received a final and unappealable sentence to imprisonment for 1 year or longer for a violation of the Act, the Company Act, the Banking Act of The Republic of China, the Insurance Act, the Financial Holding Company Act, or the Business Entity Accounting Act, or for fraud, breach of trust, embezzlement, forgery of documents, or occupational crime. However, this provision does not apply if 3 years have already passed since completion of service of the sentence, since expiration of the period of a suspended sentence, or since a pardon was received.
2. May not be a related party or de facto related party of any party to the transaction.
3. If the company is required to obtain appraisal reports from two or more professional appraisers, the different professional appraisers or appraisal officers may not be related parties or de facto related parties of each other.

When issuing an appraisal report or opinion, the personnel referred to in the preceding paragraph shall comply with the following:

1. Prior to accepting a case, they shall prudently assess their own professional capabilities, practical experience, and independence.
2. When examining a case, they shall appropriately plan and execute adequate working procedures, in order to produce a conclusion and use the conclusion as the basis for issuing the report or opinion. The related working procedures, data collected, and conclusion shall be fully and accurately specified in the case working papers.
3. They shall undertake an item-by-item evaluation of the comprehensiveness, accuracy, and reasonableness of the sources of data used, the parameters, and the information, as the basis for issuance of the appraisal report or the opinion.
4. They shall issue a statement attesting to the professional competence and independence of the personnel who prepared the report or opinion, and that they have evaluated and found that the information used is reasonable and accurate, and that they have complied with applicable laws and regulations.



## Article 12

### Related Party Transactions

1. When the Company engages in any acquisition or disposal of assets from or to a related party, in addition to ensuring that the necessary resolutions are adopted and the reasonableness of the transaction terms is appraised, if the transaction amount reaches ten percent (10%) or more of the Company's total assets, the Company shall also obtain an appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion in compliance with the procedure.

The calculation of the transaction amount referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with Article 9, Paragraph 2 herein.

When judging whether a trading counterparty is a related party, in addition to legal formalities, the substance of the relationship shall also be considered

2. When the Company intends to acquire or dispose of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or when it intends to acquire or dispose of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets from or to a related party and the transaction amount reaches twenty percent (20%) or more of paid-in capital, ten percent (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 redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises, the Company may not proceed to enter into a transaction contract or make a payment until the following matters have been approved by the Board of Directors and recognized by the Audit Committee:

- (1) The purpose, necessity and anticipated benefit of the acquisition or disposal of assets.
- (2) The reason for choosing the related party as a trading counterparty.
- (3) With respect to the acquisition of real property or right-of-use assets from a related party, information regarding appraisal of the reasonableness of the preliminary transaction terms in accordance with related regulations.
- (4) The date and price at which the related party originally acquired the real property, the original trading counterparty, and that trading counterparty's relationship to the company and the related party.
- (5) Monthly cash flow forecasts for the year commencing from the anticipated month of signing of the contract, and evaluation of the necessity of the transaction, and reasonableness of the funds utilization.
- (6) An appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion obtained in compliance with the preceding article.
- (7) Restrictive covenants and other important stipulations associated with the transaction.

The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2 herein, and "within the preceding year" as used herein refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items that have been approved by the Board of



Directors and recognized by the Audit Committee need not be counted toward the transaction amount.

3. The Company that acquires real property or right-of-use assets from a related party shall evaluate the reasonableness of the transaction costs by the following means (where land and structures thereupon are combined as a single property purchased in one transaction, the transaction costs for the land and the structures may be separately appraised in accordance with either of the means listed in below paragraph, and the Company shall also engage a CPA to check the appraisal and render a specific opinion):
  - (1) Based upon the related party's transaction price plus necessary interest on funding and the costs to be duly borne by the buyer.
  - (2) "Necessary interest on funding" is imputed as the weighted average interest rate on borrowing in the year the company purchases the property; provided, it may not be higher than the maximum non-financial industry lending rate announced by the Ministry of Finance.
  - (3) 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 percent 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.

Where land and structures thereupon are combined as a single property purchased or leased in one transaction, the transaction costs for the land and the structures may be separately appraised in accordance with either of the means listed in the preceding paragraph.

The Company that acquires real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party and appraises the cost of the real property or right-of-use assets thereof in accordance with the preceding two paragraphs shall also engage a CPA to check the appraisal and render a specific opinion.

4. Where the Company acquires real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party and one of the following circumstances exists, the acquisition shall be conducted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article and paragraph 3 here do not apply:
  - (1) The related party acquired the real property or right-of-use assets through inheritance or as a 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 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 rented land.
  - (4) The real property right-of-use assets for business use are acquired by the Company with its parent or subsidiaries, or by its subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds one hundred percent (100 %) of the issued shares or authorized



capital.

5. When the results of the Company's appraisal conducted in accordance with sub paragraph 1 and 2 under paragraph 3 of this Article are uniformly lower than the transaction price, the matter shall be handled in compliance with paragraph 6 of the Article. However, where the following circumstances exist, objective evidence has been submitted and specific opinions on reasonableness have been obtained from a professional real property appraiser and a CPA have been obtained, this restriction shall not apply:
  - (1) Where the related party acquired undeveloped land or leased land for development, it may submit proof of compliance with one of the following conditions:
    - i、 Where undeveloped land is appraised in accordance with the means in the preceding Article, and structures according to the related party's construction cost plus reasonable construction profit are valued in excess of the actual transaction price. The "Reasonable construction profit" shall be deemed the average gross operating profit margin of the related party's construction division over the most recent 3 years or the gross profit margin for the construction industry for the most recent period as announced by the Ministry of Finance, whichever is lower.
    - ii、 Completed transactions by unrelated parties within the preceding year involving other floors of the same property or neighboring or closely valued parcels of land, where the land area and transaction terms are similar after calculation of reasonable price discrepancies in floor or area land prices in accordance with standard property market sale or leasing practices.
  - (2) Where the Company acquiring real property, or obtaining real property right-of-use assets through leasing, 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.
  - (3) Completed transactions for neighboring or closely valued parcels of land in the preceding two paragraphs 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; transaction for similarly sized parcels in principle refers to transactions completed by unrelated parties for parcels with a land area of no less than fifty percent (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.
6. Where the Company acquires real property or the right-of-use assets thereof from a related party and the results of appraisals conducted in accordance with the Paragraph 3~5 of the Article are uniformly lower than the transaction price, the following steps shall be taken:
  - (1) A special reserve shall be set aside in accordance with related regulations against the difference between the real property or right-of-use assets thereof transaction price and the appraised cost, and may not be distributed or used for capital increase or issuance of bonus shares. Where the Company uses the equity method



to account for its investment in another company, then the special reserve called for under related regulations shall be set aside pro rata in a proportion consistent with the share of the Company's equity stake in the other company.

- (2) Audit Committee shall comply with Article 218 of the Company Act.
- (3) Actions taken pursuant to preceding 2 subparagraphs shall be reported to a shareholders meeting, and the details of the transaction shall be disclosed in the annual report and any investment prospectus.

The Company that has set aside a special reserve under the preceding paragraph may not utilize the special reserve until it has recognized a loss on decline in market value of the assets it purchased or leased at a premium, or they have been disposed of, or the leasing contract has been terminated, or adequate compensation has been made, or the status quo ante has been restored, or there is other evidence confirming that there was nothing unreasonable about the transaction, and the FSC has given its consent.

When the Company obtains real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party, it shall also comply with the paragraphs of this Article if there is other evidence indicating that the acquisition was not an arms length transaction.

### **Article 13**

The Company that conducts a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares, prior to convening the board of directors to resolve on the matter, shall engage a CPA, attorney, or securities underwriter to give an opinion on the reasonableness of the share exchange ratio, acquisition price, or distribution of cash or other property to shareholders, and submit it to the board of directors for deliberation and passage. However, the requirement of obtaining an aforesaid opinion on reasonableness issued by an expert may be exempted in the case of a merger by the Company of a subsidiary in which it directly or indirectly holds one hundred percent (100%) of the issued shares or authorized capital, and in the case of a merger between subsidiaries in which the public company directly or indirectly holds one hundred percent (100%) of the respective subsidiaries' issued shares or authorized capital.

### **Article 14**

The Company shall prepare a public report to shareholders detailing important contractual content and matters relevant to the merger, demerger, or acquisition prior to the shareholders meeting and include it along with the expert opinion referred to in preceding Article when sending shareholders notification of the shareholders meeting for reference in deciding whether to approve the merger, demerger, or acquisition. Provided, where a provision of another act exempts a company from convening a shareholders meeting to approve the merger, demerger, or acquisition, this restriction shall not apply.

Where the shareholders meeting of any one of the companies participating in a merger, demerger, or acquisition fails to convene or pass a resolution due to lack of a quorum, insufficient votes, or



other legal restriction, or the proposal is rejected by the shareholders meeting, the Company shall immediately publicly explain the reason, the follow-up measures, and the preliminary date of the next shareholders meeting.

#### **Article 15**

A company participating in a merger, demerger, or acquisition shall convene a Board of Directors meeting and shareholders meeting on the day, same as other participating company, to resolve merger, demerger, or acquisition, unless another act provides otherwise or the FSC is notified in advance of extraordinary circumstances and grants consent.

The Company participating in a transfer of shares shall call a Board of Directors meeting on the day, same as other participating company, unless another act provides otherwise or the FSC is notified in advance of extraordinary circumstances and grants consent

The Company shall prepare the following information in written record and retain it for 5 years for check.

- (1) Basic identification data for personnel: Including the occupational titles, names, and national ID numbers (or passport numbers in the case of foreign nationals) of all persons involved in the planning or implementation of any merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of another company's shares prior to disclosure of the information.
- (2) Dates of material events: Including the signing of any letter of intent or memorandum of understanding, the hiring of a financial or legal advisor, the execution of a contract, and the convening of a board of directors meeting.
- (3) Important documents and minutes: Including merger, demerger, acquisition, and share transfer plans, any letter of intent or memorandum of understanding, material contracts, and minutes of board of directors meetings.

When participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of another company's shares, a company that is listed on an exchange or has its shares traded on an OTC market shall, within 2 days counting inclusively from the date of passage of a resolution by the board of directors, report (in the prescribed format and via the Internet-based information system) the information set out in preceding subparagraphs 1 and 2 of the preceding paragraph to the FSC for recordation.

Where any of the companies participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of another company's shares is neither listed on an exchange nor has its shares traded on an OTC market, the company(s) so listed or traded shall sign an agreement with such company whereby the latter is required to abide by the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

#### **Article 16**

Every person participating in or privy to the plan for merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares shall issue a written undertaking of confidentiality and may not disclose the content of the plan prior to public disclosure of the information and may not trade, in their own name or under the name of another person, in any stock or other equity security of any company related to the



plan for merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares.

#### **Article 17**

The Company participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares may not arbitrarily alter the share exchange ratio or acquisition price unless under the below-listed circumstances, and shall stipulate the circumstances permitting alteration in the contract for the merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares:

- (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) An action, such as a disposal of major assets, that affects the company's financial operations.
- (3) An event, such as a major disaster or major change in technology, that affects shareholder equity or share price.
- (4) An adjustment where any of the companies participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares from another company, buys back treasury stock.
- (5) An increase or decrease in the number of entities or companies participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares.
- (6) Other terms/conditions that the contract stipulates may be altered and that have been publicly disclosed.

#### **Article 18**

The contract for participation by the Company in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares shall record the rights and obligations of the companies and shall also record the following:

- (1) Handling of breach of contract.
- (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) The amount of treasury stock participating companies are permitted under law to buy back after the record date of calculation of the share exchange ratio, and the principles for handling thereof.
- (4) The manner of handling changes in the number of participating entities or companies.
- (5) Preliminary progress schedule for plan execution, and anticipated completion date.
- (6) Scheduled date for convening the legally mandated shareholders meeting if the plan exceeds the deadline without completion, and relevant procedures.



### **Article 19**

After public disclosure of the information, if the Company participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition, or share transfer intends further to carry out a merger, demerger, acquisition, or share transfer with another company, all of the participating companies shall carry out anew the procedures or legal actions that had originally been completed toward the merger, demerger, acquisition, or share transfer; except that where the number of participating companies is decreased and a participating company's shareholders meeting has adopted a resolution authorizing the board of directors to alter the limits of authority, such participating company may be exempted from calling another shareholders meeting to resolve on the matter anew

### **Article 20**

Where any of the companies participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares is not a public company, the Company shall sign an agreement with the non-public company whereby the latter is required to abide by the provisions of Article 15, Article 16, and Article 19.

### **Article 21**

Acquisition or disposal of assets by the Company's subsidiary shall obey as follows:

1. The Company's subsidiary shall adopt and implement the procedures for the acquisition or disposal of assets in compliance with these Procedures.
2. If the acquisition or disposal of assets by the Company's subsidiary, which is not a domestic public company, reaches the reporting criteria specified in Article 5 of the Procedures, the Company shall make the reporting and public announcements on behalf of its subsidiary.
3. "Reaching twenty percent (20%) of paid-in capital or 10% of total assets" specified in the regulatory of subsidiary reporting and public announcements criteria in the preceding paragraph shall be the paid-in capital or total assets of the parent Company.
4. The term "subsidiary" as used in these procedures, shall be recognized in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

### **Article 22**

The Company should comply with Derivative Instruments Transactions Procedure when engaging in derivatives trading.

### **Article 23**

#### **Financial report disclosure**

The Company shall disclose the information of transaction of assets in financial statement and announce in shareholder's meeting if the acquisition or disposal transaction meets the disclosure



requirements set forth in Article 5 and also the transaction is with related parties.

#### **Article 24**

Matters not provided herein shall be governed by the relevant laws and regulations and the relevant regulations of the Company.

#### **Article 25**

After the procedures have been approved by more than half of all Audit Committee members, this shall be submitted to the board of directors for a resolution and be implemented after approved by a shareholders' meeting. If any director expresses dissent and it is contained in the minutes or a written statement, the Company shall submit his/her dissenting opinion to shareholders' meeting for discussion; the same applies when the procedures are amended.

If approval of more than half of all Audit Committee members as required in the preceding paragraph is not obtained, the procedures may be implemented if approved by more than two-thirds of all directors, and the resolution of the Audit Committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting.

The terms "all Audit Committee members" and "all directors" shall be counted as the actual number of persons currently holding those positions.

#### **Article 26**

Any manager or employee who undertakes responsibilities for acquisition or disposal of assets in violation of "Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies" and the Procedure will be subject to penalty according to the Company's "Personnel Evaluation Committee Regulations."

#### **Article 27**

The Procedures were enacted on May 29, 1990

The 1<sup>st</sup> amendment was made on April 26, 1996

The 2<sup>nd</sup> amendment was made on November 24, 1998

The 3<sup>rd</sup> amendment was made on March 19, 1999

The 4<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on December 22, 1999

The 5<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on January 28, 2000

The 6<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on August 18, 2000

The 7<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on October 13, 2000

The 8<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on March 25, 2002

The 9<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on September 10, 2002

The 10<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on June 13, 2003

The 11<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on June 8, 2006

The 12<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on June 21, 2007



- The 13<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on June 17, 2011
- The 14<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on June 27, 2012
- The 15<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on June 26, 2014.
- The 16<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on June 25, 2015.
- The 17<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on June 27, 2017.
- The 18<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on June 27, 2019.
- The 19<sup>th</sup> amendment was made on August 26, 2021.