

TWSE 5007

 **SAN SHING FASTECH CORP.**

Handbook for 2024 Annual Shareholders' Meeting



Meeting Time : 10:00 a.m., June 13 , 2024

Place : No.355, Sec. 3, Zhongshan Rd., Guiren Dist., Tainan City
711, Taiwan (At the Company)

Meeting Type : Physical Shareholders' Meeting

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2024 Annual Shareholders' Meeting Meeting Agenda

Time: 10 a.m. , Thursday, June 13, 2024

Place: The company

Meeting Type: Physical Shareholders' Meeting

1. Call the Meeting to Order
2. Chairperson Remarks
3. Report Items
 - I. 2023 Business Report
 - II. Audit Committee's Review Report on the 2023 Financial Statements
 - III. Report on the Distribution of Remuneration to Employees and Directors for the year 2023
 - IV. .Report on the 2023 Distribution of Cash Dividends
4. Ratification Items
 - I. Adoption of The 2023 Business Report and Financial Statements
 - II. Adoption of The Proposal for Distribution of 2023 Profits
5. Discussion Items
 - I. The amendment of Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets
6. Election
 - I. Election for the 22nd session of the Company's Board of Directors
7. Other Proposals
 - I. Release of Non-Compete Limitation for New Directors
8. Extempore Motions
9. Adjournment

• Report Items

1. 2023 Business Report. Please review.

Explanatory Notes:

Please refer to pages 8-10 of this manual for the Company's 2023 Business Report.

2. Audit Committee's Review Report on the 2023 Financial Statements. Please review.

Explanatory Notes:

The Audit Committee's review report is attached, please refer to page 11.

3. Report on The Distribution of Remuneration to Employees and Directors For the year 2023. Please review.

Explanatory Notes:

1. According to Article 27 of the Articles of Incorporation, if there is profit in any given fiscal year, the Company shall set aside no less than 1.5% as the remuneration for employees, and no more than 1% as the remuneration for Directors.

2. By profit, it means the pre-tax income plus the allocated remuneration for the employees and directors, less the profit before accumulated losses.

3. The Company had a profit of NT\$ 1,229,632,196 for the fiscal year 2023. The Board of Directors resolved to distribute NT\$ 18,600,000 (approximately 1.5126% of the annual profit) in cash as employee remuneration and NTD 0 (0% of the annual profit) as director remuneration.

4. Report on the 2023 Distribution of Cash Dividends. Please review.

1. According to Article 27-1 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, If the share dividend, the legal reserve or the additional paid-in capital is distributed in the form of cash, the Company may do so by a resolution adopted by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of the board of directors in which two-thirds of the total number of directors are present; in addition, a report on such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

2. On March 7, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to distribute a cash dividend of NT\$3 per share to shareholders, with a total distribution amount of NT\$884,820,462. In addition, the ex-dividend date for the cash dividend was set as April 1, 2024, and the dividend was distributed on April 19, 2024.

3. The cash dividends for shareholders shall be calculated and distributed based on the shareholder roster on the dividend record date and their respective shareholding percentages up to the nearest dollar, with any amount less than one dollar rounded off. Any resulting fractional entitlements shall be transferred to other income.

•Ratification Items

Proposal No.1: (Proposed by the Board of Directors)
Adoption of the 2023 Business Report and Financial Statements.

Explanatory Notes:

The Company's 2023 business report and financial statements, audited and certified by independent auditors Chen, Cheng-Chu and Hung, Kuo-Sen from Ernst & Young, have been reviewed and completed by the Audit Committee. Please refer to page 8-10 and 12-29 of this booklet for details.

Resolution:

Proposal No.2: (Proposed by the Board of Directors)
Adoption of The Proposal for Distribution of 2023 profits.

Explanatory Notes:

The profit distribution for the year 2023 of our company has been prepared in accordance with the Company Act and the Articles of Incorporation, and the profit distribution table was approved by the Board of Directors on March 7, 2024. Please refer to page 30 of this booklet for details.

Resolution:

•Discussion Items

Proposal No.1: (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

The amendment of Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets. Please proceed to discuss.

Explanatory Notes:

1. To reflect actual business needs, amend certain provisions of the Procedures for the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets.
2. The Comparison Table of the Procedure for Acquisition and Disposal of Assets, please refer to page 31-39.

Resolutions:

• Election

Proposal (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Election for the 22nd session of the Company's Board of Directors

Explanatory Note:

1. The tenure for the 21st term of Directors will end on August 24, 2024. It is proposed to elect all 9 Directors (including three independent directors). The tenure of the incumbent directors ends on the inauguration date of the newly elected directors.
2. Pursuant to Article 15 and 15-1 of the Articles of Incorporation, the proposed number of directors to be elected is 9 (including three independent directors). The tenure for each term is three years, from June 13, 2024 to June 12, 2027.
3. The electoral system adopted by the Company for the Board of Directors (including the independent directors) is the candidate nomination system. A slate of candidates was approved by the Board of Directors on May 2, 2024. The details are as follows:

Candidate for director				
Number	Candidate Category	Name	Education, Experience and current position	Shareholding (share)
1	Director	Ko, Chi-Yuan (The representative of Taifas Corp.)	<p>Education: Bachelor of Economics, National Chung Hsing University</p> <p>Experience: Vice President of Central Investment Co. Ltd. President of Kuang-Hwa Investment Holding Co. Ltd.</p> <p>Current Position: Chairman of Loyalty Founder Enterprise Co., Ltd. Chairman of Fubridge Asset Management Co., Ltd. Director of Compucase Enterprise Co., Ltd.</p>	19,483,733
2	Director	Chen, I-Chung (The representative of Taifas Corp.)	<p>Education: Master of Academy of Art University</p> <p>Experience: Vice-President of San Shing Fastech Corp.</p> <p>Current Position: Chairman of Hong Ching Investment Corp. Chairman of Hon Ping Investment Corp. Vice-Chairman of San Shing Fastech Corp.</p>	19,483,733
3	Director	Hus Chih-Jen (The representative of Taifas Corp.)	<p>Education: Bachelor of Laws, National Taiwan University</p>	19,483,733

			<p>Experience: Chairman of Taiwan External Trade Development Council</p> <p>Current Position: Independent Director of Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Supervisor of Kuang Peng Enterprise Co., Ltd.</p>	
4	Director	Wu, Shun-Sheng	<p>Education: Bachelor of Accounting, Feng Chia University</p> <p>Experience: Vice Chairman & President of San Shing Fastech Corp.</p> <p>Current Position: Honorary Chairman of Liao Ying-Ming Cultural and Education Foundation Chief Supervisor of Feng Chia University Alumni Association</p>	2,626,000
5	Director	Lee, Shih-Chia	<p>Education: Master of Accountancy, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign</p> <p>Experience: CFO of AB Value Asset Management Co., Ltd. Manager of PwC. Taiwan</p> <p>Current Position: Director of Compucase Enterprise Co., Ltd. Chairman of Pearl Investment Co., Ltd.</p>	1,410,804
6	Director	Tsai, Cheng-Dar	<p>Education: Bachelor of Engineering, National Chung Hsing University</p> <p>Experience: Plant Manager Assistant of Taiwan Tsubakimoto Corp. Manager of Kuang Cheng Products Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Current Position: Chairman of Kuang Cheng Products Co., Ltd. Director of P-Duke Technology Co., Ltd. Independent Director of Goodway Machine Corp.</p>	4,144,499

Candidate for Independent Director

Number	Candidate Category	Name	Education, Experience and current position	Shareholding (share)
1	Independent Director	Hsiao, Chine-Jine	<p>Education: Bachelor of Business Management, National Cheng Kung University</p> <p>Experience: General Manager of the Purchasing Department, China Steel Corp. Assistant Vice President of the Commercial Division, China Steel Corp.</p> <p>Current Position: Independent Director of San Shing Fastech Corp.</p>	0
2	Independent Director	Chien, Kuo-Jong	<p>Education: Master of Industrial Management Institute, National Cheng Kung University</p> <p>Experience: Vice President of San Shing Fastech Corp.</p> <p>Current position: Chairman of Grand Fastener Corporation</p>	49,759
3	Independent Director	Wu, Jaw-Shyang	<p>Education: Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering, National Sun Yat-sen University</p> <p>Experience: Professor at National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology. A professor and Dean of the College of Smart Living and Management at Tajen University</p> <p>Current position: consultant of Footprintku Corp.</p>	0

Election results:

Other Proposals:

Proposal No.1: (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Release of Non-Compete Limitation for New Directors

Please proceed to discuss.

Explanatory note:

1. The proposal is made to comply with Article 209 Paragraph 1 of the Company Act, “A director who does anything for himself or on behalf of another person that is within the scope of the company's business, shall explain to the meeting of shareholders the essential contents of such an act and secure its approval”.
2. If a new director of the Company has operational needs, invests in or operates other companies with the same or similar scope of business as the Company and acts as a director or manager, the Company agrees to lift the non-competition restriction of such director and the representative appointed by the legal entity director, provided that the interests of the Company will not be impaired.
3. Details of the new members of the Board of Directors (and their authorized representatives) proposed to be released from the non-competition restrictions.

Title	Name	Concurrent Positions
Director	Ko,Chi Yuan (Representative of Taifas Corp.)	Director of Compucase Enterprise Co., Ltd.
		Chairman of Hexico Enterprise Co., Ltd.
		Chairman of Loyalty Founder Enterprise Co. Ltd.
		Chairman of Li Meng Technology Co., Ltd.
		Director of Optima Healthcare Inc.
Director	Lee, Shih-Chia	Director of Compucase Enterprise Co., Ltd.
Director	Tsai, Cheng-Dar	Independent Director of Goodway Machine Corp.
Independent Director	Chien, Kuo-Jong	Chairman of Grand Fasteners Corporation

Resolution:

Extempore motions

Adjournment

San Shing Fastech Corp.

2023 Business Report

I .Business Plan

The Company is continuously promoting technological innovation and advancing research and development of new products to provide more competitive solutions in the market. The company is also committed to digital transformation, realizing intelligence and automation in the production process, improving production efficiency and management capabilities, and realizing real-time management to continuously optimize business processes and management models.

Strengthening the implementation of cost-saving measures to reduce operating costs and increase efficiency is a priority. Through lean manufacturing and cost management, we'll focus on striking the right balance between product value and cost, and actively promote energy conservation and carbon reduction to enhance core competitiveness and expand market share.

II . Implementation Overview

Amid the heightened uncertainty in the global economy and international politics in 2023, the majority of the global automotive fastener market operated on the principle of consuming from inventory. However, despite this challenging environment, the Company managed to maintain a certain level of profitability in terms of operating revenue and gross profit in 2023.

Looking ahead to 2024, the management team remains pragmatic despite anticipating a complex and ever-changing international landscape. We are committed to adopting various adaptive strategies and measures to accumulate growth momentum. Our goal is to vigorously pursue growth and resilience, ensuring that the company becomes more competitive in its pursuit of sustainable operations.

III .Financial Performance

In 2023, the consolidated operating revenue for the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to NT\$6,644,926 thousand, a decrease of NT\$520,110 thousand or 7.26% from NT\$7,165,036 thousand for the same period last year. The consolidated gross profit was NT\$1,637,532 thousand, down 12.86% in comparison with 2022, a decrease of NT\$241,615 thousand from NT\$1,879,147 thousand for the same period last year. The Company recorded NT\$1,186,229 thousand in consolidated operating income, which was down NT\$79,481 thousand or 6.28% compared to NT\$1,265,710

thousand for the same period last year. The consolidated income before income tax amounted to NT\$1,280,697 thousand which was down NT\$92,835 thousand or 6.76% compared to NT\$1,373,532 thousand for the same period last year.

IV. Operating revenue and Expenditure and Budget Execution Status

1. Operating Revenue and Expenditure:

(1) Revenues: Annual consolidated operating revenue in 2023 is NT\$6,644,926 thousand. Annual net non-operating revenue in 2023 is NT\$94,468thousand.

(2) Expenditures: Annual consolidated operating costs in 2023 is NT\$5,007,394 thousand. Annual consolidated operating expenses in 2023 is NT\$451,303 thousand.

(3) Profits: Annual consolidated income before income tax, income tax expenses and net income in 2023 are NT\$1,280,697 thousand, NT\$265,622 and NT\$1,015,075 thousand respectively.

2. As the Company did not publicly disclose the consolidated financial forecast for 2023; therefore, there is no information available on the budget execution status.

V. Profitability Analysis

1. Return on Total Assets: 11.70%
2. Return on Stockholders Equity: 14.08%
3. Net Margin: 15.27%
4. Earnings Per Share (NT\$): 3.38

VI. The Current Status of Research and Development

The research and development expenses of the company and its subsidiaries for 2023 were NT\$ 31,669 thousand, an increase of 4.96% compared to NT\$ 30,173 thousand in 2022. The main technologies or products successfully developed include:

1. High speed feeding system for rod type of fasteners
2. High-precision feeding system for larger model of forming machine
3. Servo controlled reciprocating tapping machine for sale
4. High-speed 360-degree sorting machine for long bolt

Under the guidance of the Board of Directors and the hard work of all staff, the Company was able to maintain a certain level of profitability in terms of revenue, gross profit and pre-tax earnings in 2023. Looking ahead to 2024, we are committed to actively exploring new markets while maintaining high-quality manufacturing standards that meet customer expectations. In doing so, our goal is to create maximum value for our shareholders and to show our appreciation for their support.

Chairman: Ko, Chi-Yuan

President: Chen, Hsin-Chih

Chief of Accounting Officer: Lu, Wen Ping

Audit Committee's Review Report

The Board of Directors has prepared and submitted to us the Company's 2023 Business Report, Financial Statements and proposal for earnings distribution. Financial Statements were audited by Ernst & Young and they issued an audited report accordingly. We, as the Audit Committee of the Company, have reviewed the Business Report, Financial Statements, and proposal for earnings distribution and do not find any discrepancies. According to Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act, we hereby submit this report.

To:
2024 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting

SAN SHING FASTECH CORP.
Convener of the Audit Committee

Chien, Guo-Rong

March 7, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report Translated from Chinese

To San Shing Fastech Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of San Shing Fastech Corp. and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (together “the consolidated financial statements”).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of 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 (the “Norm”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. Based on our audits, 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 2023 consolidated financial statements. 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.

1. Loss Allowance of Accounts Receivable

As of December 31, 2023, the Group's net accounts receivable amounted to NT\$1,348,299 thousand, representing 16% of the consolidated total assets which is significant for the consolidated financial statements. Since the loss allowance of accounts receivable is measured by the expected credit loss for the duration of the accounts receivable, the measurement of expected credit loss involves making judgement, analysis and estimates, and the result will affect net accounts receivable. Therefore, we considered this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but are not limited to, assessing the appropriateness of expected credit loss for accounts receivable; understanding and testing the effectiveness of the internal control over accounts receivable collection established by management; sampling customers to perform confirmation and reviewing the collection in subsequent period to evaluate recoverability; testing the accuracy of aging and analyzing changes in aging to assess reasonableness; testing the relevant statistical information of loss rate calculated by rolling rate; considering the rationality of the prospective information and assessing the appropriateness of expected credit loss. Please refer to Note 5 and 6 in notes to the consolidated financial statements.

2. Inventory Valuation

As of December 31, 2023, the Group's net inventories amounted to NT\$1,821,523 thousand, representing 21% of the consolidated total assets which is significant for the consolidated financial statements. Due to a high degree of customization for main finished goods and work in progress, obsolete and slow-moving inventory valuation requires significant judgement of management. Therefore, we considered this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, understanding and testing the effectiveness of the internal control over inventory valuation which includes management of the inventory aging; evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies for obsolete and slow-moving inventory; evaluating the physical inventory stock take plan provided by the management and choosing the significant location to perform the observation and inspect the status for any write-downs or write-offs of inventory; testing the correctness of aging intervals in inventory aging schedule and the appropriateness of the movement and assessing the inventory reserve percentage to confirm the reasonableness of management's determination of the provisions to reduce the valuation of inventory to net realizable value. Please refer to Note 5 and 6 in notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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 requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by 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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Group, 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 audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

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 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and 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 internal control of the Group.
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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Group. 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 accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the 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 2023 consolidated financial statements 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.

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

/s/ Hung, Kuo-Sen

/s/ Chen, Cheng-Chu

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

March 7, 2024

Notice to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, results of operations 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 accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

SAN SHING FASTECH CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2023	%	December 31, 2022	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4/6.(1)	\$2,263,253	26	\$2,040,122	24
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	4/6.(2)	2,290	-	33	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	4/6.(3)	100,000	1	-	-
Notes receivable, net	4/6.(4)&(15)	9,255	-	3,991	-
Accounts receivable, net	4/6.(5)&(15)	1,323,611	16	1,360,386	16
Accounts receivable - related parties, net	4/6.(5)&(15)/7	24,688	-	8,938	-
Other receivables		23,780	-	16,184	-
Inventories, net	4/6.(6)	1,821,523	21	1,997,329	24
Prepayments		14,458	-	12,754	-
Total current assets		5,582,858	64	5,439,737	64
Non-current assets					
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, non-current	4/6.(3)/8	24,300	-	6,283	-
Property, plant and equipment	4/6.(7)/7/8	2,980,216	34	2,932,069	34
Intangible assets	4/6.(8)&(9)	109,025	1	117,560	1
Deferred tax assets	4/6.(20)	60,538	1	59,419	1
Other non-current assets		8,052	-	20,672	-
Other financial assets - non current		18,000	-	-	-
Total non-current assets		3,200,131	36	3,136,003	36
Total assets		\$8,782,989	100	\$8,575,740	100

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2023	%	December 31, 2022	%
Current liabilities					
Short-term loans	4/6.(10)	\$890	-	\$3,253	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, current	4/6.(11)	983	-	16,772	-
Contract liabilities, current	4/6.(14)/7	50,973	1	68,577	1
Notes payable		519	-	274,312	3
Accounts payable		400,303	4	113,475	1
Accounts payable - related parties	7	3,328	-	2,145	-
Other payables		428,905	5	413,509	5
Other payables - related parties	7	-	-	560	-
Current tax liabilities	4	235,140	3	240,600	3
Other current liabilities		22,058	-	2,292	-
Total current liabilities		1,143,099	13	1,135,495	13
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	4/6.(20)	242,704	3	240,441	3
Other non-current liabilities	7	41,541	-	38,164	-
Net defined benefit liabilities, non-current	4/6.(12)	44,743	-	61,042	1
Total non-current liabilities		328,988	3	339,647	4
Total liabilities		1,472,087	16	1,475,142	17
Equity attributable to the parent company					
Capital	4/6.(13)				
Common stock		2,949,401	34	2,949,401	34
Capital surplus		429,321	5	429,222	5
Retained earnings					
Legal reserve		1,476,544	17	1,369,779	16
Special reserve		259,309	3	259,309	3
Unappropriated earnings		1,905,672	22	1,896,448	22
Total retained earnings		3,641,525	42	3,525,536	41
Other components of equity		(52,830)	(1)	(43,858)	-
Total equity attributable to the parent company		6,967,417	80	6,860,301	80
Non-controlling interests	6.(13)	343,485	4	240,297	3
Total equity		7,310,902	84	7,100,598	83
Total liabilities and equity		\$8,782,989	100	\$8,575,740	100

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

SAN SHING FASTECH CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings per Share)

Accounting	Notes	For the years ended December 31			
		2023	%	2022	%
Operating revenues	4/6.(14)/7	\$6,644,926	100	\$7,165,036	100
Operating costs	4/6.(6)&(16)&(17)/7	(5,007,394)	(75)	(5,285,889)	(74)
Gross profit		1,637,532	25	1,879,147	26
Operating expenses	4/6.(16)&(17)				
Sales and marketing expenses		(246,365)	(4)	(399,532)	(5)
General and administrative expenses		(172,874)	(3)	(183,732)	(3)
Research and development expenses		(31,669)	-	(30,173)	-
Expected credit losses	4/6.(15)	(395)	-	-	-
Subtotal		(451,303)	(7)	(613,437)	(8)
Operating income		1,186,229	18	1,265,710	18
Non-operating income and expenses	4/6.(18)				
Interest income		22,330	-	8,777	-
Other income		21,157	-	22,920	-
Other gains and losses		51,597	1	76,945	1
Finance costs		(616)	-	(820)	-
Subtotal		94,468	1	107,822	1
Income from continuing operations before income tax		1,280,697	19	1,373,532	19
Income tax expense	4/6.(20)	(265,622)	(4)	(279,960)	(4)
Profit from continuing operations		1,015,075	15	1,093,572	15
Net income		1,015,075	15	1,093,572	15
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6.(19)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans		4,659	-	9,070	-
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently		(932)	-	(1,814)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(19,370)	-	21,425	-
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently		2,243	-	(2,481)	-
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		(13,400)	-	26,200	-
Total comprehensive income		\$1,001,675	15	\$1,119,772	15
Net income attributable to:					
Stockholders of the parent		\$997,082	15	\$1,060,387	15
Non-controlling interests		17,993	-	33,185	-
		\$1,015,075	15	\$1,093,572	15
Comprehensive income attributable to:					
Stockholders of the parent		\$991,837	15	\$1,077,567	15
Non-controlling interests		9,838	-	42,205	-
		\$1,001,675	15	\$1,119,772	15
Earnings per share (NTD)	6.(21)				
Earnings per share-Basic		\$3.38		\$3.60	
Earnings per share-Diluted		\$3.38		\$3.59	

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

SAN SHING FASITECH CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Accounting	Equity Attributable to the Parent Company						Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity	
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Other Components of Equity			Total
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations			
Balance as of January 1, 2022	\$2,949,401	\$429,132	\$1,271,053	\$259,309	\$1,812,351	(\$53,782)	\$6,667,464	\$205,081	\$6,872,545
Appropriation and distribution of 2021 retained earnings:									
Legal reserve	-	-	98,726	-	(98,726)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(884,820)	-	(884,820)	-	(884,820)
Other changes in capital surplus	-	90	-	-	-	-	90	-	90
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	1,060,387	-	1,060,387	33,185	1,093,572
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	7,256	9,924	17,180	9,020	26,200
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	1,067,643	9,924	1,077,567	42,205	1,119,772
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,989)	(6,989)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	\$2,949,401	\$429,222	\$1,369,779	\$259,309	\$1,896,448	(\$43,858)	\$6,860,301	\$240,297	\$7,100,598
Balance as of January 1, 2023	\$2,949,401	\$429,222	\$1,369,779	\$259,309	\$1,896,448	(\$43,858)	\$6,860,301	\$240,297	\$7,100,598
Appropriation and distribution of 2022 retained earnings:									
Legal reserve	-	-	106,765	-	(106,765)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(884,820)	-	(884,820)	-	(884,820)
Other changes in capital surplus	-	99	-	-	-	-	99	-	99
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	997,082	-	997,082	17,993	1,015,075
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	3,727	(8,972)	(5,245)	(8,155)	(13,400)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	1,000,809	(8,972)	991,837	9,838	1,001,675
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,350	93,350
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$2,949,401	\$429,321	\$1,476,544	\$259,309	\$1,905,672	(\$52,830)	\$6,967,417	\$343,485	\$7,310,902

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
SAN SHING FASITECH CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Accounting	For the years ended December 31		Accounting	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022		2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:			Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net income before tax	\$1,280,697	\$1,373,532	Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(118,019)	-
Adjustments to reconcile net income before tax to net cash provided by operating activities:			Proceeds from disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	56,423
Depreciation	178,670	192,273	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(211,346)	(124,294)
Amortization	8,914	8,876	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,182	419
Expected credit losses	395	-	Acquisition of intangible assets	(379)	-
Net loss of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	17,174	73,452	Increase in other non-current assets	(6,080)	(15,665)
Interest expense	616	820	Interest received	22,330	8,777
Interest income	(22,330)	(8,777)	Net cash used in investing activities	(311,312)	(74,340)
(Gains) on disposal and abandonment of property, plant and equipment	(2,149)	(185)			
Property, plant and equipment transferred to expenses	-	54	Cash flows from financing activities:		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			Increase in short-term loans	-	2,456
Mandatorily financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(35,220)	(29,544)	Decrease in short-term loans	(2,363)	-
Notes receivable	(5,264)	3,802	Increase in other non-current liabilities	3,377	-
Accounts receivable	36,471	(82,715)	Decrease in other non-current liabilities	-	(1,610)
Accounts receivable - related parties	(15,750)	(284)	Cash dividends	(884,820)	(884,820)
Other receivables	(7,596)	17,330	Interest paid	(616)	(820)
Inventories	175,806	296,288	Changes in non-controlling interests	93,350	(6,989)
Prepayments	(1,704)	941	Others	99	90
Other financial assets	(18,000)	-	Net cash used in financing activities	(790,973)	(891,693)
Contract liabilities	(17,604)	4,882			
Notes payable	(273,793)	(51,347)	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(16,263)	16,729
Accounts payable	286,828	(24,554)	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	223,131	572,394
Accounts payable - related parties	1,183	(9)	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,040,122	1,467,728
Other payables	15,396	21,253	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$2,263,253	\$2,040,122
Other payables - related parties	(560)	(551)			
Other current liabilities	19,766	274			
Net defined benefit liabilities	(11,640)	(24,026)			
Cash generated from operations	1,610,306	1,771,785			
Income tax paid	(268,627)	(250,087)			
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,341,679	1,521,698			

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

Independent Auditors' Report Translated from Chinese

To San Shing Fastech Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of San Shing Fastech Corp. (“the Company”) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (together “the parent company only financial statements”).

In our opinion, the parent company financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the “Norm”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. Based on our audits, 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 2023 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Loss Allowance of Accounts receivable

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's net accounts receivable amounted to NT\$1,234,309 thousand, representing 15% of the parent company only total assets which is significant for the financial statements. Since the loss allowance of accounts receivable is measured by the expected credit loss for the duration of the accounts receivable, the measurement of expected credit loss involves making judgement, analysis and estimates, and the result will affect net accounts receivable. Therefore, we considered this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but are not limited to, assessing the appropriateness of expected credit loss for accounts receivable; understanding and testing the effectiveness of the internal control over accounts receivable collection established by management; sampling customers to perform confirmation and reviewing the collection in subsequent period to evaluate recoverability; testing the accuracy of aging and analyzing changes in aging to assess reasonableness; testing the relevant statistical information of loss rate calculated by rolling rate; considering the rationality of the prospective information and assessing the appropriateness of expected credit loss. Please refer to Note 5 and 6 in notes to the parent company only financial statements.

2. Inventory Valuation

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's net inventories amounted to NT\$1,538,894 thousand, representing 18% of the parent company only total assets which is significant for the financial statements. Due to a high degree of customization for main finished goods and work in progress, obsolete and slow-moving inventory valuation requires significant judgement of management. Therefore, we considered this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, understanding and testing the effectiveness of the internal control over inventory valuation which includes management of the inventory aging; evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies for obsolete and slow-moving inventory; evaluating the physical inventory stock take plan provided by the management and choosing the significant location to perform the observation and inspect the status for any write-downs or write-offs of inventory; testing the correctness of aging intervals in inventory aging schedule and the appropriateness of the movement and assessing the inventory reserve percentage to confirm the reasonableness of management's determination of the provisions to reduce the valuation of inventory to net realizable value. Please refer to Note 5 and 6 in notes to the parent company only financial statements.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company only Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 the parent company only financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only 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 internal control of the Company.
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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only 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 2023 parent company only financial statements 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.

/s/ Hung, Kuo-Sen

/s/ Chen, Cheng-Chu

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

March 7, 2024

Notice to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the parent company only financial position, results of operations 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 parent company only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

SAN SHING FASITECH CORP.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2023	%	December 31, 2022	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4/6.(1)	\$1,662,476	20	\$1,500,291	18
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	4/6.(2)	2,045	-	-	-
Notes receivable, net	4/6.(4)&(13)	3,668	-	2,900	-
Notes receivable - related parties, net	4/6.(4)&(13)/7	-	-	5,765	-
Accounts receivable, net	4/6.(5)&(13)	1,181,344	14	1,237,654	15
Accounts receivable - related parties, net	4/6.(5)&(13)/7	52,965	1	17,119	-
Other receivables		23,549	-	15,560	-
Other receivables - related parties	7	5,757	-	1,618	-
Inventories, net	4/6.(6)	1,538,894	18	1,692,800	21
Prepayments		5,779	-	4,941	-
Total current assets		4,476,477	53	4,478,648	54
Non-current assets					
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, non-current	4/6.(3)/8	24,254	-	6,236	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method	4/6.(7)	957,335	12	851,305	10
Property, plant and equipment	4/6.(8)/7/8	2,839,470	34	2,852,639	35
Deferred tax assets	4/6.(18)	54,858	1	54,955	1
Other non-current assets		7,633	-	20,419	-
Other financial assets - non-current		18,000	-	-	-
Total non-current assets		3,901,550	47	3,785,554	46
Total assets		\$8,378,027	100	\$8,264,202	100
Liabilities and Equity					
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, current	4/6.(9)	\$975	-	\$16,772	-
Contract liabilities, current	4/6.(12)/7	48,619	1	66,355	1
Notes payable		373	-	227,829	3
Notes payable - related parties	7	-	-	88,719	1
Accounts payable		317,822	4	83,294	1
Accounts payable - related parties	7	123,777	1	23,626	-
Other payables		364,516	4	348,431	4
Other payables - related parties	7	169	-	645	-
Current tax liabilities	4	212,251	3	214,869	3
Other current liabilities		21,040	-	1,444	-
Total current liabilities		1,089,542	13	1,071,984	13
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	4/6.(18)	237,608	3	236,442	3
Other non-current liabilities	7	41,574	-	38,196	-
Net defined benefit liabilities, non-current	4/6.(10)	41,886	1	57,279	1
Total non-current liabilities		321,068	4	331,917	4
Total liabilities		1,410,610	17	1,403,901	17
Equity					
Capital	4/6.(11)				
Common stock		2,949,401	35	2,949,401	36
Capital surplus		429,321	5	429,222	5
Retained earnings					
Legal reserve		1,476,544	18	1,369,779	16
Special reserve		259,309	3	259,309	3
Unappropriated earnings		1,905,672	23	1,896,448	23
Total retained earnings		3,641,525	44	3,525,536	42
Other components of equity		(52,830)	(1)	(43,858)	-
Total equity		6,967,417	83	6,860,301	83
Total liabilities and equity		\$8,378,027	100	\$8,264,202	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.

SAN SHING FASITECH CORP.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings per Share)

Accounting	Notes	For the years ended December 31			
		2023	%	2022	%
Operating revenues	4/6.(12)/7	\$5,848,798	100	\$6,375,050	100
Operating costs	4/6.(6)&(14)&(15)/7	(4,498,355)	(77)	(4,824,688)	(76)
Gross profit		1,350,443	23	1,550,362	24
Unrealized gross profit on sales		(4,882)	-	(5,391)	-
Realized gross profit on sales		5,391	-	6,093	-
Gross profit, net		1,350,952	23	1,551,064	24
Operating expenses	4/6.(14)&(15)/7				
Sales and marketing expenses		(188,368)	(3)	(354,037)	(6)
General and administrative expenses		(133,300)	(2)	(145,819)	(2)
Research and development expenses		(31,642)	(1)	(30,173)	-
Expected credit losses	4/6.(13)	(395)	-	-	-
Subtotal		(353,705)	(6)	(530,029)	(8)
Operating income		997,247	17	1,021,035	16
Non-operating income and expenses	4/6.(16)				
Interest income		11,875	-	4,745	-
Other income		22,323	-	25,947	-
Other gains and losses		38,434	1	63,232	1
Finance costs		(140)	-	(323)	-
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries by equity method	6.(7)	141,293	3	173,407	3
Subtotal		213,785	4	267,008	4
Income from continuing operations before income tax		1,211,032	21	1,288,043	20
Income tax expense	4/6.(18)	(213,950)	(4)	(227,656)	(3)
Profit from continuing operations		997,082	17	1,060,387	17
Net income		997,082	17	1,060,387	17
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6.(17)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans		4,659	-	9,070	-
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently		(932)	-	(1,814)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(11,215)	-	12,405	-
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently		2,243	-	(2,481)	-
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		(5,245)	-	17,180	-
Total comprehensive income		\$991,837	17	\$1,077,567	17
Earnings per share (NTD)	6.(19)				
Earnings per share-Basic		\$3.38		\$3.60	
Earnings per share-Diluted		\$3.38		\$3.59	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
SAN SHING FASTECH CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Accounting	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Other Components of Equity	Total
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	
Balance as of January 1, 2022	\$2,949,401	\$429,132	\$1,271,053	\$259,309	\$1,812,351	(\$53,782)	\$6,667,464
Appropriation and distribution of 2021 retained earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	98,726	-	(98,726)	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(884,820)	-	(884,820)
Other changes in capital surplus	-	90	-	-	-	-	90
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	1,060,387	-	1,060,387
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	7,256	9,924	17,180
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	1,067,643	9,924	1,077,567
Balance as of December 31, 2022	\$2,949,401	\$429,222	\$1,369,779	\$259,309	\$1,896,448	(\$43,858)	\$6,860,301
Balance as of January 1, 2023	\$2,949,401	\$429,222	\$1,369,779	\$259,309	\$1,896,448	(\$43,858)	\$6,860,301
Appropriation and distribution of 2022 retained earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	106,765	-	(106,765)	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(884,820)	-	(884,820)
Other changes in capital surplus	-	99	-	-	-	-	99
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	997,082	-	997,082
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	3,727	(8,972)	(5,245)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	1,000,809	(8,972)	991,837
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$2,949,401	\$429,321	\$1,476,544	\$259,309	\$1,905,672	(\$52,830)	\$6,967,417

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
SAN SHING FASTECH CORP.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Accounting	For the years ended December 31		Accounting	For the years ended December 31	
	2023	2022		2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:			Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net income before tax	\$1,211,032	\$1,288,043	Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(18,018)	-
Adjustments to reconcile net income before tax to net cash provided by operating activities:			Proceeds from disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	28,306
Depreciation	160,786	177,161	Acquisition of investment accounted under the equity method	(102,000)	-
Expected credit losses	395	-	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(128,950)	(108,655)
Net loss of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	17,873	73,771	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	488	200
Interest expense	140	323	Increase in other non-current assets	(5,914)	(17,324)
Interest income	(11,875)	(4,745)	Interest received	11,875	4,745
Share of (profit) of subsidiaries by equity method	(141,293)	(173,407)	Dividends received	126,557	127,540
(Gains) on disposal and abandonment of property, plant and equipment	(455)	(200)	Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(115,962)	34,812
Others	(509)	(702)			
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			Cash flows from financing activities:		
Mandatorily financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(35,715)	(29,997)	Increase in other non-current liabilities	3,378	-
Notes receivable	(768)	594	Decrease in other non-current liabilities	-	(1,599)
Notes receivable - related parties	5,765	497	Cash dividends	(884,820)	(884,820)
Accounts receivable	55,915	(127,383)	Interest paid	(140)	(323)
Accounts receivable - related parties	(35,846)	13,473	Others	99	90
Other receivables	(7,989)	17,115	Net cash used in financing activities	(881,483)	(886,652)
Other receivables - related parties	(4,139)	(229)			
Inventories	153,906	289,558			
Prepayments	(838)	566			
Other financial assets	(18,000)	-			
Contract liabilities	(17,736)	8,247			
Notes payable	(227,456)	(41,382)			
Notes payable - related parties	(88,719)	(2,152)			
Accounts payable	234,528	(18,820)			
Accounts payable - related parties	100,151	48			
Other payables	16,085	12,130			
Other payables - related parties	(476)	(524)			
Other current liabilities	19,596	117			
Net defined benefit liabilities	(10,734)	(22,947)			
Cash generated from operations	1,373,624	1,459,155	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	162,185	412,193
Income tax paid	(213,994)	(195,122)	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,500,291	1,088,098
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,159,630	1,264,033	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$1,662,476	\$1,500,291

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.

San Shing Fastech Corporation
Profit Distribution Table of 2023

Unit: NTS

Item	Amounts		Remark
	Subtotal	Sum	
Undistributed earnings at the beginning of the period		904, 862, 058	<p>In accordance with the Article 27-1 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company: Should there be any profit by the end of the fiscal year, it will first be used for the allocation of the payment for taxes, the coverage of accumulated losses, setting aside ten percent of such profits as a legal reserve and then the allocation or reversal of a special reserve as required by the law.</p> <p>If any remaining profits along with the undistributed profit that shall be entirely or partially distributed as dividends and bonuses in the form of newly issued shares by the Company, it shall be in compliance with the proposal for distribution of profits prepared by the Board and approved by the shareholders. However, when the legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in capital, this shall not apply.</p> <p>If the share dividend, the legal reserve or the additional paid-in capital is distributed in the form of cash, the Company may do so by a resolution adopted by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of the board of directors in which two-thirds of the total number of directors are present; in addition, a report on such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting.</p> <p>In considering the needed funds for the Company and its financial wellness for sustainable development, the Company may set aside no less than 10% of the distributable dividends for shareholders. However when the accumulated dividends is less than 2% of the paid in capital, the Company is exempted from distributing dividends. The distributions of profits shall be made preferably by way of cash dividend then stock dividends. The amount of cash dividend shall not be less than 50% of the total dividend payable to the shareholders.</p>
Other Comprehensive Income (Actuarial gains or losses of defined benefit plan for 2023)	3, 726, 990		
Net income after tax	997, 081, 931		
Undistributed earnings of the period		1, 000, 808, 921	
Set aside items :			
Legal reserve to be set aside -10% (Note1)	(100, 080, 892)		
Distributable dividends		1, 805, 590, 087	
Dividend items (Note2)			
(1)Dividends paid to shareholders(Cash Dividends NT\$3.00 per share)	(884, 820, 462)		
(2)Dividends paid to shareholders(Stock Dividends NT\$0.00 per share)	0		
Total distributed amount		(884, 820, 462)	
Undistributed earnings at the end of the period		920, 769, 625	

[Note1] The amount and ratio of legal reserve to be set aside - $1,000,808,921 * 10\% = 100,080,892$

[Note2] Under the dividend policy as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation, details as in the remarks, dividends are calculated as follows,

(1) Cash dividends - NT\$3.00 (dividend per share) * 294,940,154 shares = 884,820,462

(2) Stock dividends - NT\$0 (dividend per share) * 294,940,154 shares = 0

Chairman: Ko, Chi-Yuan

Manager:

Chen,Hsin-Chih

Accounting Director:Lu,Wen Ping

Comparison Table of the Procedure for Acquisition and Disposal of Assets of San Shing Fastech Corp.

2024.06.13 The 10th Amendment

Before Amendment	After Amendment	Explanation
<p>Article 13</p> <p>The assessment and operational procedures for acquiring or disposing of derivatives.</p> <p>1.Trading principles and strategies</p> <p><u>(1)Type of Transactions</u></p> <p><u>Depending on the purpose of the transaction, derivatives transactions are classified as "non-trading" (hedging transactions for non-trading purposes) or "trading" (non-hedging transactions for trading purposes).</u></p> <p><u>Currently, the Company's derivative transactions are limited to financial derivatives and, except for forward foreign exchange contracts for pre-sales (purchases) hedging transactions which are handled by the authorized management department, other financial derivative transactions should be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval before proceeding.</u></p> <p>(2) Operating or hedging strategies</p> <p>The Company shall enter into derivative transactions for the purpose of risk mitigation, and the selection of trading instruments should focus on hedging risks arising from the Company's business operations.</p> <p>The counterparties to the Company's derivative transactions should be selected from reputable financial institutions to avoid credit risk and in accordance with</p>	<p>Article 13</p> <p>The assessment and operational procedures for acquiring or disposing of derivatives.</p> <p>1.Trading principles and strategies</p> <p><u>(1)Type of Transactions</u></p> <p><u>A.Hedging transactions:</u></p> <p><u>All derivative product transactions engaged by the Company to hedge foreign exchange or interest rate risks arising from its own operations or its asset and liability accounts are considered such.</u></p> <p><u>B.Non-hedging transactions</u></p> <p><u>Derivative product transactions that are not hedging instruments as described in the above hedging category and that are entered into for the purpose of generating spread profits.</u></p> <p>(2) Operating or hedging strategies</p> <p>The Company shall enter into derivative transactions for the purpose of risk mitigation, and the selection of trading instruments should focus on hedging risks arising from the Company's business operations.</p> <p>The counterparties to the Company's derivative transactions should be selected from reputable financial institutions to avoid credit risk and in accordance with the Company's operational needs.</p>	<p>Revision in accordance with the actual needs of the business.</p>

the Company's operational needs.

(3) Division of Authority and Responsibility

The Company engages in derivatives trading and the responsibilities of each department are as follows:

- A. Finance Department: Responsible for formulating operational strategies for derivatives and executing various transactions in accordance with authorized authority.
- B. Accounting Department: Responsible for the accounting of derivatives transactions, the preparation of accounting statements, and the periodic compilation of data and information.
- C. Audit Department: To ensure the adequacy of internal controls, such as segregation of duties and operating procedures, and to audit the compliance of the transaction execution department with these procedures.

The Company engages in derivatives trading for "non-trading" purposes in accordance with the following authorization:

Level	Single Transaction Amount	Daily Total Amount
<u>Vice President</u>	\$20 million USD equivalent	\$30 million USD equivalent
<u>Finance Senior Manager</u>	\$10 million USD equivalent	\$15 million USD equivalent
Finance Manager	\$5 million USD equivalent	\$10 million USD equivalent

(3) Division of Authority and Responsibility

The Company engages in derivatives trading and the responsibilities of each department are as follows:

- A. Finance Department: Responsible for formulating operational strategies for derivatives and executing various transactions in accordance with authorized authority.
- B. Accounting Department: Responsible for the accounting of derivatives transactions, the preparation of accounting statements, and the periodic compilation of data and information.
- C. Audit Department: To ensure the adequacy of internal controls, such as segregation of duties and operating procedures, and to audit the compliance of the transaction execution department with these procedures.

(4) Authorization Limits and Levels:

A. Hedging Transaction

Level	Single Transaction Amount	Daily Total Amount
<u>Chairman</u>	\$20 million USD equivalent	\$30 million USD equivalent
<u>Finance (Deputy) Manager</u>	\$5 million USD equivalent	\$10 million USD equivalent
<u>Chief of Finance Department</u>	\$2 million USD equivalent	\$5 million USD equivalent

If the Company enters into derivative transactions for trading purposes, each transaction must be approved by the Chairman of the Board prior to execution and submitted to the most recent Board meeting for ratification

(4) Performance Evaluation

A. Non-trading derivatives: Depending on the type of commodity traded, the Finance Department uses the net realized profit and loss positions as of the expiration date of each contract as the basis for performance evaluation. Performance gains and losses are then compared to established trading targets and periodically reviewed and reported to the General Manager for review.

B. Trading derivatives: Realized positions are valued by the Finance Department based on the actual gain or loss on the positions, while unrealized positions are valued based on the daily closing price, and the net and gross gain or loss on open positions are liquidated on a daily basis, which serves as a reference for performance evaluation.

However, all written confirmations made between counterparties, regardless of the amount involved, must be signed and approved by the Financial Manager.

B. Non-hedging transactions:

These transactions should be carried out after the approval of the Board of Directors. However, for business exigencies, the Chairman of the Board of Directors is authorized to execute transactions within 10% of the Company's capital, such transactions shall be reported to the Board of Directors for subsequent ratification at the most recent Board meeting.

(5) Performance Evaluation

Depending on the type of commodity traded, the Finance Department uses the net realized profit and loss positions as of the expiration date of each contract as the basis for performance evaluation. Performance gains and losses are then compared to established trading targets and periodically reviewed and reported to the President for review.

(6) Total Amount of Derivatives Contracts

A. Hedging Transactions:

Except for forward foreign exchange contracts for pre-sales (purchases), which shall not exceed actual business needs, the aggregate amount of other contracts shall not exceed the equivalent of thirty million U.S. dollars. If the limit is exceeded, the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be authorized by the Board of Directors to act within ten percent

(5) Total Amount of Derivatives Contracts

The total amount of contracts for non-trading derivatives transactions shall not exceed actual business needs, and the total amount of contracts for trading derivatives transactions shall be limited to 20% of the Company's net worth.

(6) Loss Limit

A. The purpose of trading non-trading derivatives is to avoid risk, but it is preferable to set a loss limit for better management. The maximum loss limit is set at 20% of the contract value, applicable for both individual contracts and for all contracts. If the loss exceeds 20% of the contract value of an individual contract or all contracts, the loss limit should be reported to the President and the Board of Directors and discussed for necessary countermeasures.

B. For trading derivatives, stop-loss points should be set after positions are established to prevent excessive losses. The stop-loss points should be set at no more than three percent of the contract amount. If the loss exceeds three percent of the contract amount, the Company shall immediately report the loss to the President and the Board of Directors and discuss necessary countermeasures.

C. The Company is limited to a maximum annual loss of \$300,000 from trading in derivatives.

of the Company's capital and the matter shall subsequently be reported to the last meeting of the Board of Directors for retroactive approval.

B. Non-hedging transactions:

The total amount of the contract is limited to 20% of the Company's net worth.

(7) Loss Limit

A. Hedging transactions:

The maximum loss limit is set at 20% of the contract value, applicable for both individual contracts and for all contracts. If the loss exceeds 20% of the contract value of an individual contract or all contracts, the loss limit should be reported to the President and the Board of Directors and discussed for necessary countermeasures.

B. Non-hedging transactions:

The maximum amount of loss is limited to three percent of the contract amount. If the loss exceeds three percent of the contract amount, the Company shall immediately report the loss to the President and the Board of Directors and discuss necessary countermeasures.

The maximum annual loss shall be limited to US\$300,000.

2. Risk Management Measures

(I) Scope of Risk Management

A.Credit Risk Management - Counterparties should be reputable domestic and foreign financial institutions that can provide professional information as a matter of principle. The financial manager is responsible for controlling the transaction limits with counterparties, avoiding excessive concentration, and trading ratio of counterparties at any time according to the changes in market conditions.

B.Market Risk Management - Selecting markets where price information is adequately disclosed.

C.Liquidity Risk Management - To ensure liquidity, financial institutions involved in transactions must have adequate equipment, information and trading capabilities and be able to trade in any market.

D.Cash Flow Risk Management - In order to ensure the stability of the Company's working capital turnover, the Company shall limit its financing of derivative transactions to its own funds, and the transaction amounts should take into account the cash flow forecast for the next three months.

E.Operational Risk Management - It is imperative to strictly adhere to the approved limits, operational procedures and other rules established by the Company to mitigate operational risks.

F.Legal Risk Management - All derivative product documents signed with financial institutions

2. Risk Management Measures

(I) Scope of Risk Management

A.Credit Risk Management - Counterparties should be reputable domestic and foreign financial institutions that can provide professional information as a matter of principle. The financial manager is responsible for controlling the transaction limits with counterparties, avoiding excessive concentration, and trading ratio of counterparties at any time according to the changes in market conditions.

B.Market Risk Management - Selecting markets where price information is adequately disclosed.

C.Liquidity Risk Management - To ensure liquidity, financial institutions involved in transactions must have adequate equipment, information and trading capabilities and be able to trade in any market.

D.Cash Flow Risk Management - In order to ensure the stability of the Company's working capital turnover, the Company shall limit its financing of derivative transactions to its own funds, and the transaction amounts should take into account the cash flow forecast for the next six months.

E.Operational Risk Management - It is imperative to strictly adhere to the approved limits, operational procedures and other rules established by the Company to mitigate operational risks.

F.Legal Risk Management - All derivative product documents signed with financial institutions

<p>must be thoroughly reviewed prior to formal signing to mitigate legal risks.</p> <p>(2) Personnel shall not be engaged in the trading and the confirmation and settlement of financial derivative transactions at the same time.</p> <p>(3) Personnel responsible for risk measurement, supervision and control should be in different departments from those mentioned in the preceding paragraph and should report to the Board of Directors or senior managers who are not responsible for trading or position decisions.</p> <p>3. Internal Audit System</p> <p>The Company's internal auditors shall periodically review the adequacy of the internal controls over derivatives transactions and shall, on a monthly basis, review the trading department's compliance with the procedures for handling derivatives transactions and prepare an audit report. If any significant violations are identified, the Audit Committee and the independent directors should be notified in writing.</p> <p>4. Regular valuation and handling of abnormal situations</p> <p>(1) Positions held in derivatives trading shall be evaluated at least once a week, except for hedging transactions for business purposes, which shall be evaluated at least twice a month, and the evaluation report shall be sent to senior managers authorized by the Board of Directors.</p>	<p>must be thoroughly reviewed prior to formal signing to mitigate legal risks.</p> <p>(2) Personnel shall not be engaged in the trading and the confirmation and settlement of financial derivative transactions at the same time.</p> <p>(3) Personnel responsible for risk measurement, supervision and control should be in different departments from those mentioned in the preceding paragraph and should report to the Board of Directors or senior managers who are not responsible for trading or position decisions.</p> <p>3. Internal Audit System</p> <p>The Company's internal auditors shall periodically review the adequacy of the internal controls over derivatives transactions and shall, on a monthly basis, review the trading department's compliance with the procedures for handling derivatives transactions and prepare an audit report. If any significant violations are identified, the Audit Committee and the independent directors should be notified in writing.</p> <p>4. Regular valuation and handling of abnormal situations</p> <p>(1) Positions held in derivatives trading shall be evaluated at least once a week, except for hedging transactions for business purposes, which shall be evaluated at least twice a month, and the evaluation report shall be sent to senior managers authorized by the Board of Directors.</p>	
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(2) Senior managers authorized by the Board of Directors shall regularly monitor and evaluate whether the risk management measures currently in place are adequate, whether derivative transactions are conducted in accordance with the rules, whether the performance of derivative transactions is consistent with the established business strategy and whether the risks assumed are within the Company's tolerance range. In the event of any irregularities, the necessary countermeasures should be taken immediately and reported to the Board.

5. Supervision and Management by the Board of Directors

(1) The Board shall ensure that the Company's derivative transactions are supervised and managed in accordance with the following principles:

A. Designated senior managers shall at all times pay attention to the supervision and control of the risk of derivatives transactions.

B. Periodically evaluate whether the performance of derivative transactions is consistent with established business strategies and whether the risks assumed are within the Company's tolerance range.

(2) Senior managers authorized by the Board of Directors shall manage derivative transactions in accordance with the following principles:

A. Periodically evaluate the adequacy of the risk management policies currently in place and ensure that they are implemented in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets

(2) Senior managers authorized by the Board of Directors shall regularly monitor and evaluate whether the risk management measures currently in place are adequate, whether derivative transactions are conducted in accordance with the rules, whether the performance of derivative transactions is consistent with the established business strategy and whether the risks assumed are within the Company's tolerance range. In the event of any irregularities, the necessary countermeasures should be taken immediately and reported to the Board.

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(2) Senior managers authorized by the Board of Directors shall manage derivative transactions in accordance with the following principles:

A. Periodically evaluate the adequacy of the risk management policies currently in place and ensure that they are implemented in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets

<p>by Public Companies of the competent authorities and the procedures outlined in this Regulation.</p> <p>B. All transactions and their profit/loss situations should be monitored, and if abnormal situations are detected, necessary measures should be taken and reported to the Board of Directors immediately. If independent directors are appointed, the independent directors should attend the board meetings to express their opinions.</p> <p>(3) If the company engages in derivative product transactions and authorizes relevant personnel in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, a report should be submitted to the most recent board meeting thereafter.</p> <p>6. A record shall be kept of the Company's derivative transactions, detailing the types of derivative product transactions, amounts, dates of approval by the Board of Directors, and matters subject to prudent evaluation as set forth in 1.4.(1), 1.5.(1)-B and 1.5.(2)-A of this Article, which shall be evaluated and recorded in the record for reference.</p>	<p>by Public Companies of the competent authorities and the procedures outlined in this Regulation.</p> <p>B. All transactions and their profit/loss situations should be monitored, and if abnormal situations are detected, necessary measures should be taken and reported to the Board of Directors immediately. If independent directors are appointed, the independent directors should attend the board meetings to express their opinions.</p> <p>(3) If the company engages in derivative product transactions and authorizes relevant personnel in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, a report should be submitted to the most recent board meeting thereafter.</p> <p>6. A record shall be kept of the Company's derivative transactions, detailing the types of derivative product transactions, amounts, dates of approval by the Board of Directors, and matters subject to prudent evaluation as set forth in 1.4.(1), 1.5.(1)-B and 1.5.(2)-A of this Article, which shall be evaluated and recorded in the record for reference.</p>	
<p>Article 20 Amendment Dates</p> <p>This Regulation was approved in the Shareholders' Meeting held on May 27, 2003. The first amendment was made on May 25th, 2005. The second amendment was made on June 22nd, 2007. The third amendment was made on June 22nd, 2012. The fourth amendment was made on June 11th, 2013. The fifth amendment was made on June 18th, 2014. The sixth amendment was made on June 2nd, 2017. The seventh amendment was made on June 14th, 2018. The eighth amendment</p>	<p>Article 20 Amendment Dates</p> <p>This Regulation was approved in the Shareholders' Meeting held on May 27, 2003. The first amendment was made on May 25th, 2005. The second amendment was made on June 22nd, 2007. The third amendment was made on June 22nd, 2012. The fourth amendment was made on June 11th, 2013. The fifth amendment was made on June 18th, 2014. The sixth amendment was made on June 2nd, 2017. The seventh amendment was made on June 14th, 2018. The eighth amendment</p>	<p>Amendment date added.</p>

was made on May 30th, 2019. The ninth amendment was made on June 16th, 2022.

was made on May 30th, 2019. The ninth amendment was made on June 16th, 2022.The tenth amendment was made on June 13th, 2024.

San Shing Fastech Corp.
Rules of Procedures for Shareholders' Meetings

- Article 1 The rules of procedures for this Corporation's shareholders meetings, except as otherwise provided by law, regulation, or the articles of incorporation, shall be as provided in these Rules.
- Article 2 Shareholders attending the Meeting shall sign the attendance book or submit the attendance card for the purpose of signing in. The number of shares represented by shareholders attending the Meeting shall be calculated in accordance with the attendance book or the attendance cards submitted by the shareholders. Attendance and the voting at shareholders meetings shall be calculated based on numbers of shares.
- Article 3 The venue for a shareholders meeting shall be the premises of this Corporation, or a place easily accessible to shareholders and suitable for a shareholders meeting. The meeting may begin no earlier than 9 a.m. and no later than 3 p.m. The shareholder attendance registration shall be at least 30 minutes prior to the time the meeting commences.
- Article 4 The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be the chairman presiding at the Meeting in the case that the Meeting is convened by the Board of Directors. If, for any reason, the Chairman of the Board of Directors cannot preside at the Meeting, the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside at the Meeting. If, for any reason, the Vice Chairman cannot preside at the Meeting or the post is vacant, the Chairman shall appoint one of the Directors to preside at the Meeting. If none of the mentioned above can preside at the Meeting, the Board of Directors shall appoint one of the members among themselves to preside at the Meeting.
- If the Meeting is convened by any other person entitled to convene the Meeting, such a person shall be the chairman to preside at the Meeting.
- Article 5 The Company may appoint designated counsel, CPA or other relevant individuals to attend the Meeting.
- Article 6 Persons handling affairs of the Meeting shall wear identification cards or badges.

Article 7 This Corporation, beginning from the time it accepts shareholder attendance registrations, shall make an uninterrupted audio and video recording of the registration procedure, the proceedings of the shareholders meeting, and the voting and vote counting procedures. The recorded materials of the preceding paragraph shall be retained for at least one year.

Article 8 The Chairman shall call the Meeting to order at the time scheduled for the Meeting. If the number of shares represented by the shareholders present at the Meeting has not yet constituted the quorum at the time scheduled for the Meeting, the chairman may postpone the time for the Meeting. The postponements shall be limited to two times at the most and Meeting shall not be postponed for longer than one hour in the aggregate. If after two postponements no quorum can yet be constituted but the shareholders present at the Meeting represent more than one - third of the total outstanding shares, tentative resolutions may be made in accordance with Section 1 of Article 175 of the Company Law of the Republic of China. The aforesaid tentative resolutions shall be executed in accordance with relevant provisions of the Company Law of the Republic of China. If during the process of the Meeting the number of outstanding shares represented by the shareholders present becomes sufficient to constitute the quorum, the chairman may submit the tentative resolutions to the Meeting for approval in accordance with Article 174 of the Company Law of the Republic of China.

Article 9 The agenda of the Meeting shall be set by the Board of Directors if the Meeting is convened by the Board of Directors. Unless otherwise resolved at the Meeting, the Meeting shall proceed in accordance with the agenda. The above provision applies mutatis mutandis to cases where the Meeting is convened by any person, other than the Board of Directors, entitled to convene such Meeting.

Unless otherwise resolved at the Meeting, the chairman cannot announce adjournment of the Meeting before all the discussion items (including special motions) listed in the agenda are resolved.

The shareholders cannot designate any other person as chairman and continue the Meeting in the same or other place after the Meeting is adjourned. However, in the event that the Chairman adjourns the Meeting in violation of these Rules and Procedures, the shareholders may designate, by

a majority of votes represented by shareholders attending the Meeting, one person as chairman to continue the Meeting.

Article 10 During the Meeting, the chairman may, at his discretion, set time for intermission.

Article 11 When a shareholder present at the Meeting wishes to speak, a Speech Note should be filled out with a summary of the speech, the shareholder's number (or the number of Attendance Card) and the name of the shareholder. The sequence of speeches by shareholders should be decided by the chairman.

If any shareholder present at the Meeting submits a Speech Note but does not speak, no speech should be deemed to have been made by such a shareholder. In case the contents of the speech of a shareholder are inconsistent with the contents of the Speech Note, the contents of actual speech shall prevail.

Unless otherwise permitted by the chairman and the shareholder in speaking, no shareholder shall interrupt the speeches of the other shareholders, otherwise the chairman shall stop such interruption.

Article 12 Each speech shall not exceed the time limit of 5 minutes; unless otherwise permitted by the chairman, it may extend for another 3 minutes.

If a corporate shareholder designates two or more representatives to attend the Meeting, only one representative can speak for each discussion item. After the speech of a shareholder, the chairman may respond himself/herself or appoint an appropriate person to respond.

Article 13 Unless otherwise permitted by the chairman, each shareholder shall not, for each discussion item, speak more than two times.

Article 14 The discussion shall proceed according to the order of the scheduled agenda. In case the speech of any shareholder violates the above provision or exceeds the scope of the discussion item, the chairman may stop the speech of such shareholder. Once a shareholder finishes his/her speech, the chairman shall or appoint the corresponding personnel to reply to such shareholder.

Article 15 The chairman may stop a discussion when deemed appropriate, or to abort the discussion when necessary.

Article 16 Except otherwise specified in the Company Law of the Republic of China or the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a resolution shall be adopted by a majority of the votes represented by the shareholders present at the Meeting. The resolution shall be deemed adopted and shall have the same effect as if it was voted by casting ballots if no objection is voiced after solicitation by the chairman.

If there is amendment to or substitute for a discussion item, the chairman shall decide the sequence of voting for such discussion item, the amendment or the substitute. If any one of them has been adopted, the others shall be deemed vetoed and no further voting is necessary. 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.

Article 17 The chair may direct the proctors or security personnel to help maintain order at the meeting place. When proctors or security personnel help maintain order at the meeting place, they shall wear an identification card or armband bearing the word "Proctor."

Article 18 These Rules and Procedures shall be effective from the date it is approved by the Shareholders' Meeting. The same applies in case of revision.

Article 19 The Rules of Procedure were agreed to and signed at the shareholders meeting on June 18, 2002. The first amendment was made on June 11, 2013.

San Shing Fastech Corp.
Rules For Election of Directors

- Article 1 The directors of this Company shall be elected in accordance with the rules specified herein.
- Article 2 The uninominal cumulative voting method shall be used for election of the directors (including independent directors) at this company. The board of directors shall prepare separate ballots for directors in numbers corresponding to the directors to be elected. The number of votes exercisable in respect of one share shall be the same as the number of directors to be elected, and the total number of votes per share may be consolidated for election of one candidate or may be split for election of two or more candidates. Attendance card numbers printed on the ballots may be used instead of recording the names of voting shareholders.
- Article 3 The directors (including the independent directors) of the company shall be elected by the shareholders' meeting from among the persons with disposing capacity. According to the number of Directors stipulated in the Article of Incorporation, the cast ballots for independent directors and non-independent directors will be separately calculated. The candidates of independent Directors, non-independent Directors who acquire more cast ballots standing for more voting shares shall be elected sequentially according to the positions available.
When two or more candidates receive the same number of votes, thus exceeding the specified number of positions available, they shall draw lots to determine the winner. The Chairman of Shareholders' Meeting shall draw lots on behalf of such candidate(s) absent.
- Article 3.1 The qualification, election and appointment of the independent directors shall comply with Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies and Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies.
- Article 4 At the beginning of the election, the Chairman shall appoint several shareholders present to act as scrutineer and teller. The ballot box used for voting shall be prepared by the board of directors and checked in public by the scrutineer before voting.
- Article 5 The board of directors shall prepare separate ballots for directors in numbers corresponding to the directors to be elected. The number of voting rights associated with each ballot shall be specified on the ballots,

which shall then be distributed to the attending shareholders at the shareholders meeting. Attendance card numbers printed on the ballots may be used instead of recording the names of voting shareholders.

- Article 6 Ballots shall be deemed void under the following conditions:
- 1.The ballot was not prepared by a person with the right to convene.
 - 2.A blank ballot is placed in the ballot box.
 - 3.The writing is unclear and indecipherable or has been altered.
 - 4.The candidate whose name is entered in the ballot does not conform to the director candidate list.
 - 5.If more than one candidate's name is found on the ballot;
 - 6.Other words or marks are entered in addition to the number of voting rights allotted.
- Article 7 The ballots should be calculated during the meeting right after the vote casting and the results of the election should be announced by the Chairman at the meeting.
- Article 8 The board of directors of this Corporation shall issue notifications to the persons elected as directors.
- Article 9 Matters not provided for herein shall be governed by the Company Act of ROC or relevant laws.
- Article 10 The rules were approved at the shareholder's meeting on June 28, 1991. The first amendment was made on June 18, 2002. The second amendment was made on June 19, 2009. The third amendment was made on June 14, 2018. The fourth amendment was made on August 25, 2021.

**San Shing Fastech Corp.
Articles of Incorporation**

Chapter 1 General Provision

- Article 1 The Company shall be incorporated as a company limited by shares, under the Company Act of the Republic of China. The name of the Company shall be San Shing Fastech Corp..
- Article 2 The scope of business of the Company shall be,
1. CA01060 Steel Wires and Cables Manufacturing
 2. CA02030 Screw, Nut and Rivet Manufacturing
 3. CA02090 Metal Wire Products Manufacturing
 4. CA02990 Other Metal Products Manufacturing
 5. CA04010 Surface Treatments
 6. CB01010 Mechanical Equipment Manufacturing
 7. CB01990 Other Machinery Manufacturing
 8. CD01030 Motor Vehicles and Parts Manufacturing
 9. CP01010 Hand Tools Manufacturing
 10. CQ01010 Mold and Die Manufacturing
 11. C801010 Basic Chemical Industrial
 12. C801990 Other Chemical Materials Manufacturing
 13. F107200 Wholesale of Chemical Feedstock
 14. F207200 Retail Sale of Chemical Feedstock
 15. ZZ99999 All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval.
- Article 3 The Company shall have its registered head office in Tainan, Taiwan, Republic of China and shall, where necessary and with a resolution to do so by the Board of Directors (“Board”), set up branch offices either within or outside the territory of the Republic of China.
- Article 4 Any and all public announcements to be made by the Company shall be published in the ways regulated in the Company Act Article 28.

Chapter 2 Capital Stock

Article 5 The total registered capital stock of the Company shall be Three Billion New Taiwan Dollars (NT\$ 3,000,000,000), divided into Three Hundred Million (300,000,000) shares with a par value of Ten New Taiwan Dollars (NT\$10) per share. One Hundred Million Dollars of the above total capital is divided into Ten Million Shares with a par value of Ten New Taiwan Dollars (NT\$10) per share shall be retained for the issuance of employee stock options, which may be issued from time to time upon the approval of the Board.

Article 6 The share certificates of the Corporation shall all be name-bearing share certificates, affixed with the signatures or personal seals of the Directors representing the Company, and shall be duly certified or authenticated by the bank which is competent to certify shares under the laws. The Company may be exempted from printing any share certificate for the shares issued, and the Company shall register the issued shares with a centralized securities depository enterprise.

Article 7 All transfer of stocks, loss, succession, merger and reissuance by shareholders of the Corporation shall follow the Company Act or relevant law and regulations.

Article 8 Share transfer registration should be suspended within 60 days prior to the convening date of a regular shareholders' meeting, or within 30 days prior to the convening date of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, or within 5 days prior to the target date fixed by the issuing company for distribution of dividends, bonus or other benefits.

Chapter 3 Shareholders' Meetings

Article 9 Shareholders' meeting shall be of the following two kinds:

1. Regular shareholders' meeting : to be held at least once every year. It shall be convened within six months after close of each fiscal year
2. Extraordinary shareholders' meeting: to be held when necessary.

- Article 9.1 The shareholders' meeting can be held by means of a visual communication network or other methods promulgated by the central competent authority.
- Article 10 A shareholder who is unable to attend the shareholders meeting, may appoint a proxy to attend by executing a power of attorney printed by the company, stating the scope of power authorized by the proxy. Except for trust enterprises or stock agencies approved by the competent authority. When a person acts as proxy for two or more shareholders concurrently, the number of voting rights represented by him/her shall not exceed 3% of the total number of voting shares of the company; otherwise, the portion of excessive voting power shall not be counted.
The rules on the use of proxies should be made, unless otherwise provided in the Company Act, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholders Meetings of Public Companies.
- Article 11 A shareholder shall have one voting power in respect of each share in his/her/its possession, except in the circumstances stipulated in Article 179 of the Company Act the shares shall have no voting power.
- Article 12 The shareholders meeting should be convened by the Board of Directors unless otherwise regulated in the Company Act. The chairman of the meeting shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article 182-1 and Article 208-3 of the Company Act.
- Article 13 Resolutions at a shareholders' meeting shall, unless otherwise provided for in Company Act, be adopted by a majority vote of the shareholders present, who represent more than one-half of the total number of voting shares.
- Article 13.1 If the company intends to cancel the public offering in the future, it must first be approved by the shareholders meeting. This provision will not be changed during the period when the stock is listed.
- Article 14 Resolutions adopted at a shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting, which shall be affixed with the signature or seal

of the chairman of the meeting and shall be distributed to all shareholders of the company within twenty (20) days after the close of the meeting. The minutes of shareholders' meeting shall record the date and place of the meeting, the name of the chairman, the method of adopting resolutions, and a summary of the essential points of the proceedings and the results of the meeting. The minutes shall be kept persistently throughout the life of the company.

Chapter 4 Directors and Audit Committee

Article 15. There shall be 7 to 11 Directors of the Company, and there shall be no less than 3 independent Directors among them or no less than one-fifth ($\frac{1}{5}$) of the number of the Directors. The number of Directors to be elected is determined in the Board of Directors meeting. The tenure of the offices of the Directors shall be 3 years and the Directors shall be eligible for re-elections. The percentage of shareholdings of all the directors is subject to the provisions separately prescribed by the competent authority in charge of securities affairs; such provisions shall prevail.

Article 15.1 The Company adopts the candidate nomination system for the election of Directors. The Directors shall be elected by shareholders from the candidate list in the shareholders meeting.
Regarding the professional qualifications, restrictions on shareholdings and concurrent positions held, assessment of independence, method of nomination, and other matters for compliance with respect to independent directors shall be regulated in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act.

Article 15.2 The Company may establish an audit committee and committees of various functionalities. The membership of the Committee consists of all of the independent Directors of the Company. It shall not be fewer than three persons in number, one of whom shall be committee convenor, and at least one of whom shall have accounting or financial expertise. The responsibility, organization charter, exercising authority and other protocols of the Committee are dealt with pursuant to the relevant laws or the articles of incorporation.

- Article 16 If one third of the offices of the Directors become vacant, the Board shall convene an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders within 60 days to re-elect and re-appoint Directors to fill the vacancies.
- Article 17 If any new Directors are not elected in time before the expiration of the tenure of the relevant existing offices of the Directors, the tenure of the existing offices shall be extended until such time when the new Directors duly elected to assume their offices. However, the competent authority may, ex officio, order the company to elect new directors within a given time limit; and if no re-election is effected after expiry of the given time limit, the out-going directors shall be discharged ipso facto from such expiration date.
- Article 18 The Directors shall elect from among themselves a Chairman of the Board of Directors, and may elect a Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, by a majority in a meeting attended by over two-thirds of the Directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall have the authority to run the affairs of the Company in pursuant to the laws, the Articles of Incorporation and the resolutions of the Board of Directors.
- Article 18.1 The Company's Board meetings shall be convened at least once every quarter. A notice specifying the reason for convening a Board meeting shall be sent to all Directors seven (7) days before the scheduled meeting day; provided, however, that a Board meeting may be convened on short notice in the event of emergency. Upon the consent of each Director, such notice may be delivered in written notice, by e-mail or fax.
- Article 19 The authority and responsibility of the Board are as follows:
1. Calling for the shareholders meeting and reviewing business report
 2. Executing the resolutions of Shareholders' Meetings
 3. Revising and discussing Articles of Incorporation
 4. Discussing and deciding the Corporate Charter and the rules of core businesses
 5. Oversees guideline of management and mid & long-term development plans
 6. Reviewing the capital increase or reduction plan
 7. Reviewing the profit distribution or loss off-setting plan

8. Reviewing and supervising the implementation of the annual business plan
9. Approving budget and reviewing financial statement
10. Approving major capital expenditure
11. Reviewing and approving important external contracts
12. Agreeing on the establishment, reorganization or closure of branches.
13. Approving domestic and foreign investment.
14. Reviewing the issues proposed by the President
15. Dealing with businesses that shall be handled in accordance with the law.

The first board of director meeting of each session shall be convened according to Article 203 of the Company Act. Other meetings shall be convened and presided over by the Chairman. In case the Chairman is on leave or absent or cannot exercise his power and authority for any cause, he or she shall designate a deputy to act on his or her behalf in accordance with the Article 208 of the Company Act.

Article 20 Unless otherwise provided for in the Company Act, all resolutions of the Board shall be passed by a simple majority of the Directors present at the Board meetings attended by at least 50% of all the Directors. If a Director is unable to attend the meeting, he shall be entitled to authorize another Director to represent him at the meeting by executing a power of attorney stating therein the scope of authorization with respect to each matter proposed to be dealt with at the meeting, however, a Director attending the meeting shall not be authorized to represent more than one absent Directors at the meeting. If any Director attends the Board meeting by video conference, it is deemed that such Director has participated in person.

Article 21 All proceedings at a Board meeting shall be recorded in a meeting minute signed by or affixed with the personal seal of the chairman of the meeting. The meeting minute shall be distributed to all Directors of the Company within 20 days after the Board meeting. Meeting minutes may be made and distributed in electronic format.
Meeting minutes along with the attendance book of Board meetings and the proxies shall be stored in the Company.

Article 22 The Board is authorized to decide the remuneration of each Director (including Independent Directors) and the salary of the Chairman and Vice Chairman, based on the pay level of their counterparts in the same industry and in other publicly listed companies. Other allowances of the Chairman and Vice Chairman will be paid in accordance with the relevant regulations of the salary of employees.

The Company may purchase liability insurance at its discretion for Directors (including Independent Directors) based on their duties and terms. The cost, coverage, rate and other related content of the liability insurance and renewals shall be submitted to the most recent Board Meeting.

Chapter 5 Managers and Officers

Article 23 There shall be one President who shall be nominated by the Board; and his/her appointment or removal shall be approved by more than 50% of the Directors. The Company may, by resolution of the Board, retain consultants.

Article 24 The authority of the President is determined by the Board of Directors.

Chapter 6 Accounting

Article 25 The fiscal year of the Company shall begin on 1 January and end on 31 December of each year. The Board shall prepare the following reports after the end of each fiscal year, and submit to the Audit Committee for approval 30 days prior to the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Board then will present to the General Meeting of the Shareholders for their ratifications.

1. Business Report
2. Financial Statements
3. Proposal for distribution of profits to shareholders or recovery of prior year losses.

Article 26 The Corporation shall not pay dividends or bonuses to shareholders when there are no earnings.

Article 27 If there is profit in any given fiscal year, the Company shall set aside no less than 1.5% as the remuneration for employees, and no more than 1% as the remuneration for Directors.

The Remuneration for employees can be distributed in cash or stock, the resolution should be approved by a majority (1/2) vote of the board of directors with more than two-thirds (2/3) of the members attending the meeting. The remuneration can be paid to qualified employees in the subsidiary companies.

However, in case of the accumulated losses, certain profits shall first be reserved for offsetting.

Article 27.1 Should there be any profit by the end of the fiscal year, it will first be used for the allocation of the payment for taxes, the coverage of accumulated losses, setting aside ten percent of such profits as a legal reserve and then the allocation or reversal of a special reserve as required by the law.

If any remaining profits along with the undistributed profit that shall be entirely or partially distributed as dividends and bonuses in the form of newly issued shares by the Company, it shall be in compliance with the proposal for distribution of profits prepared by the Board and approved by the shareholders. However, when the legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in capital, this shall not apply.

If the share dividend, the legal reserve or the additional paid-in capital is distributed in the form of cash, the Company may do so by a resolution adopted by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of the board of directors in which two-thirds of the total number of directors are present; in addition, a report on such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

In considering the needed funds for the Company and its financial wellness for sustainable development, the Company may set aside no less than 10% of the distributable dividends for shareholders. However when the accumulated dividends is less than 2% of the paid in capital, the Company is exempted from distributing dividends. The distributions of profits shall be made preferably by way of cash dividend then stock dividends. The amount of cash dividend shall not be less than 50% of the total dividend payable to the shareholders.

Chapter 7 Supplementary Provisions

- Article 28 Matters not specifically provided for in these Articles of Incorporation shall be governed by the Company Act and any other relevant laws.
- Article 29 Based on the nature of business strategy and the principles of reciprocity, the Company may make endorsements or guarantees.
- Article 30 Should the total amount of the investment exceed forty percent of the paid-in capital, the Board of Directors are to be authorized to execute it.
- Article 31 The Articles of Incorporation were agreed to and signed on May 11, 1965. The first amendment was made on June 20, 1965. The Second amendment was made on July 20, 1967. The Third amendment was made on March 11, 1969. The fourth amendment was made on August 5th, 1969. The fifth amendment was made on November 1, 1972. The sixth amendment was made on Jan 17, 1973. The seventh amendment was made on Jan 4, 1974. The eighth amendment was made on Dec 31, 1975. The ninth amendment was made on June 7, 1978. The tenth amendment was made on September 16, 1978. The eleventh amendment was made on July 13, 1979. The twelfth amendment was made on July 6, 1981. The thirteenth amendment was made on August 6, 1984. The fourteenth amendment was made on November 15, 1984. The fifteenth amendment was made on May 15, 1989. The sixteenth amendment was made on August 4, 1989. The seventeenth amendment was made on June 28, 1991. The eighteenth amendment was made on June 25, 1992. The nineteenth amendment was made on April 28, 1994. The twentieth amendment was made on May 31, 1995. The twenty-first amendment was made on April 18, 1997. The twenty-second amendment was made on April 14, 1998. The twenty-third amendment was made on April 29, 1999. The twenty-fourth amendment was made on May 9, 2000. The twenty-fifth amendment was made on June 18, 2002. The twenty-sixth amendment was made on May 27, 2003. The twenty-seventh amendment was made on May 19, 2004. The twenty-eighth amendment was made on May 25, 2005. The twenty-ninth amendment was made on May 24, 2006. The thirtieth amendment was made on June 22, 2007. The thirty-first amendment was made on June 19, 2009. The thirty-second amendment was made on June 17, 2010. The thirty-third amendment was made on June 15, 2011. The thirty-fourth amendment was made on June 22, 2012. The thirty-fifth amendment was made on June 11, 2013. The thirty-sixth

amendment was made on June 18, 2014. The thirty-seventh amendment was made on June 1, 2016. The thirty-eighth amendment was made on June 2, 2017. The thirty-ninth amendment was made on June 14, 2018. The fortieth amendment was made on June 11, 2020. The forty-first amendment was made on August 25, 2021. The forty-second amendment was made on June 16th, 2022.

Shareholdings of Directors

1. In accordance with Article 26 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Rules and Review Procedures for Director and Supervisor Share Ownership Ratios at Public Companies,

(1) The total registered shares owned by all Directors shall not be less than 12,000,000 issued shares.

(2) The company has set up an audit committee, the provisions on the minimum percentage requirements for the shareholding of supervisors is not applicable.

2. The number of shares held by the Directors of the Company as registered in the shareholder roster as of the date of transfer suspension is as follows:

Title	Name	Shareholding	Shareholding Ratio
Chairman	Taifas Corporation Representative: Ko, Chi-Yuan	19,483,733	6.60%
Vice Chairman	Taifas Corporation Representative: Chen, I-Chung	19,483,733	6.60%
Director	Taifas Corporation Representative: Hsu, Chih-Jen	19,483,733	6.60%
Director	Wu, Shun-Sheng	2,626,000	0.89%
Director	Lee, Shih-Chia	1,410,804	0.47%
Director	Tsai, Cheng-Dar	4,144,499	1.40%
Independent Director	Jian, Guo-Long	49,759	0.01%
Independent Director	Vincent Lue	232,568	0.07%
Independent Director	Hsiao, Chine-Jine	0	0.00%
Total number of shares held by the Directors		27,947,363	9.47%

Note: The shareholders meeting is held on June 13, 2024. (The book closure period is between April 15 2024 and June 13, 2024.)

The Remuneration for the Employees and Directors

1. Percentage or Range of Remuneration to Employees and Directors as Stipulated in the Company's Articles of Incorporation:

Article 27 in the Articles of Incorporation stated the rules of the distribution of remuneration to the employees and directors. The content is as follows:

If there is profit in any given fiscal year, the Company shall set aside no less than 1.5% as the remuneration for employees, and no more than 1% as the remuneration for Directors.

The Remuneration for employees can be distributed in cash or stock, the resolution should be approved by a majority (1/2) vote of the board of directors with more than two-thirds (2/3) of the members attending the meeting.

The remuneration can be paid to qualified employees in the subsidiary companies. However, in case of the accumulated losses, certain profits shall first be reserved for offsetting.

2. Distribution of Remuneration Approved by the Board for the year 2023

(1) The remuneration for the employees is NT\$18,600,000 with no share based remuneration. The remuneration for the director is NT\$0. The amount is the same as the recognized expense of NT\$18,600,000 in 2023.

(2) The amount of any employee compensation distributed in stocks is NT\$0. And the size of that amount as a percentage of the sum of the after-tax net income for the current period and total employee compensation is 0%.

3. Actual Distribution of the Remuneration for the Employees and Directors in 2022

(1) Actual distribution of the remuneration for the employees is NT\$19,800,000.

(No share based remuneration.) It is summarized as follows:

Title	Name	Distributed Amount (NT\$)
President	Chen, Hsin Chih	353,080
Vice President	Su, Teng-Kuei	
Senior Manager	Lai, Hsin-Cheng	
Spokesman	Hsu, Chun-Hsiao	
Accounting Manager	Lu, Wen-Bin	

Financial Manager	Chen, Chun-Jung	
Other Employees		19,446,920
Total Remuneration Distributed		19,800,000

(2) The remuneration for the director is NT\$0.

(3) The actual distribution of the remuneration to the employees and directors is the same as the recognized expenses in the book.