Article 1: This Company's acquisition or disposal of assets should be made in accordance with the following Procedures. Any other matters not set forth in the Procedures shall be dealt with in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies".

Article 2: The scope of the assets

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

Article 3: Appraisal procedures

The means of price determination and supporting reference materials:

- 1. For acquisition or disposal of the derivatives or the securities through the Centralized Trading Market or GreTai Securities Market ("GTSM") of the Republic of China shall be priced based on the trading price at that time.
- 2. For the securities not obtained or disposed through the Centralized Trading Market or GTSM, the prices shall be determined after taking into account the net worth per share, profitability, potential of future development and with reference to the trading prices at that time; or to be determined after taking account the interest rate prevalent in the market, interest rate on face of the bonds as well as the debtors' creditability.
- 3. For acquisition or disposal of real estate or right-of-use assets thereof, the transaction price shall reference the publicly announced value, appraised price, and actual transaction price in neighboring areas to determine conditions and price.
- 4. The prices of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof, intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof and memberships acquired or disposed shall be

determined through any manner among price competition, price negotiation or market price.

Article 4: Operating procedures for handling acquisition and disposal of assets

- 1. The executive unit shall evaluate the reasons for acquisition and disposal of assets, the subjects, the counterpart of the transaction, the transfer pricing, the conditions of payment and the reference basis for the price, and submit it to the related responsible department for the ruling. The relevant matters are subject to the internal control system of the company.
- 2. The Company's investment in the long and short-term securities shall be executed by General Manager's Office and Finance Department. Investment in real property, equipment, memberships, intangible assets and right-of-use assets shall be executed by the user department and related responsible department. The acquisition or disposal of derivatives is assessed and executed by the Finance Department. The responsible person of the assets acquired or disposed mentioned in Article 2 is Task Force appointed by the General Manager.
- 3. The investment of the Company and the subsidiaries for non-business real estate and right-of-use assets or securities shall be no more than 100% of the Company's total assets as audited and certified by certified public accountant.
- 4. The Company shall acquire or dispose the assets mentioned in Article 2, and shall execute the verification according to the approval form established by the Company. If it is necessary to report to the Board of Directors, the Procedures shall be approved by the Audit Committee and then report to the Board of Directors.

Article 5: Standards of public announcement and declaration

Under any of the following circumstances, the Company acquiring or disposing of assets shall publicly announce and report the relevant information on the FSC's designated website in the appropriate format as prescribed by regulations within 2 days counting inclusively from the date of occurrence of the event:

1. Acquisition or disposal of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or acquisition or disposal of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital, 10 percent or more of the company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more;

provided, this shall not apply to trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises.

- 2. Merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares.
- 3. Losses from derivatives trading reaching the limits on aggregate losses or losses on individual contracts set out in the procedures adopted by the company.
- 4. Where equipment or right-of-use assets thereof for business use are acquired or disposed of, and furthermore the transaction counterparty is not a related party, and the transaction amount reaches NT\$500 million or more.
- 5. Where land is acquired under an arrangement on engaging others to build on the company's own land, engaging others to build on rented land, joint construction and allocation of housing units, joint construction and allocation of ownership percentages, or joint construction and separate sale, and furthermore the transaction counterparty is not a related party, and the amount the company expects to invest in the transaction reaches NT\$500 million.
- 6. Where an asset transaction other than any of those referred to in the preceding five subparagraphs, a disposal of receivables by a financial institution, or an investment in the mainland China area reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital or NT\$300 million; provided, this shall not apply to the following circumstances:
 - A. Trading of domestic government bonds or foreign government bonds with a credit rating not lower than the sovereign rating of Taiwan.
 - B. Trading of bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises.

The amount of transactions above shall be calculated as follows:

- 1. The amount of any individual transaction.
- 2. The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals of the same type of underlying asset with the same transaction counterparty within the preceding year.
- 3. The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of real property or right-of-use assets thereof within the same development project within the preceding year.

4. The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of the same security within the preceding year.

"Within the preceding year" as used in the preceding paragraph refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items duly announced in accordance with these Regulations need not be counted toward the transaction amount.

A public company shall compile monthly reports on the status of derivatives trading engaged in up to the end of the preceding month by the company and any subsidiaries that are not domestic public companies and enter the information in the prescribed format into the information reporting website designated by the FSC by the 10th day of each month.

When a public company at the time of public announcement makes an error or omission in an item required by regulations to be publicly announced and so is required to correct it, all the items shall be again publicly announced and reported in their entirety within two days counting inclusively from the date of knowing of such error or omission.

A public company acquiring or disposing of assets shall keep all relevant contracts, meeting minutes, log books, appraisal reports and CPA, attorney, and securities underwriter opinions at the company, where they shall be retained for 5 years except where another act provides otherwise.

- Article 6: Where any of the following circumstances occurs with respect to a transaction that the company has already publicly announced and reported in accordance with the preceding article, a public report of relevant information shall be made on the information reporting website designated by the FSC within 2 days counting inclusively from the date of occurrence of the event:
 - 1. Change, termination, or rescission of a contract signed in regard to the original transaction.
 - 2. The merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares is not completed by the scheduled date set forth in the contract.
 - 3. Change to the originally publicly announced and reported information.
- Article 7: In acquiring or disposing of real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets thereof where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the company, unless transacting with a domestic government agency, engaging others to build on its own land,

engaging others to build on rented land, or acquiring or disposing of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof held for business use, shall obtain an appraisal report prior to the date of occurrence of the event from a professional appraiser and shall further comply with the following provisions:

- 1. Where due to special circumstances it is necessary to give a limited price, specified price, or special price as a reference basis for the transaction price, the transaction shall be submitted for approval in advance by the board of directors; the same procedure shall also be followed whenever there is any subsequent change to the terms and conditions of the transaction.
- 2. Where the transaction amount is NT\$1 billion or more, appraisals from two or more professional appraisers shall be obtained.
- 3. Where any one of the following circumstances applies with respect to the professional appraiser's appraisal results, unless all the appraisal results for the assets to be acquired are higher than the transaction amount, or all the appraisal results for the assets to be disposed of are lower than the transaction amount, a certified public accountant shall be engaged to perform the appraisal and render a specific opinion regarding the reason for the discrepancy and the appropriateness of the transaction price:
 - A. The discrepancy between the appraisal result and the transaction amount is 20 percent or more of the transaction amount.
 - B. The discrepancy between the appraisal results of two or more professional appraisers is 10 percent or more of the transaction amount.
- 4. No more than 3 months may elapse between the date of the appraisal report issued by a professional appraiser and the contract execution date; provided, where the publicly announced current value for the same period is used and not more than 6 months have elapsed, an opinion may still be issued by the original professional appraiser.
- Article 8: The Company acquiring or disposing of securities shall, prior to the date of occurrence of the event, obtain financial statements of the issuing company for the most recent period, certified or reviewed by a certified public accountant, for reference in appraising the transaction price.

 Where the Company acquires or disposes of securities or memberships or intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof and the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, except in transactions with a domestic government agency, the company

shall additionally engage a certified public accountant prior to the date of occurrence of the event to provide an opinion regarding the reasonableness of the transaction price. This requirement does not apply, however, to publicly quoted prices of securities that have an active market, or where otherwise provided by regulations of the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

- Article 9: The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in the preceding two articles shall be done in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2 herein, and "within the preceding year" as used herein refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items for which an appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion has been obtained need not be counted toward the transaction amount.
- Article 10: Where the Company acquires or disposes of assets through court auction procedures, the evidentiary documentation issued by the court may be substituted for the appraisal report or CPA opinion.
- Article 11: Professional appraisers and their officers, certified public accounts, attorneys, and securities underwriters that provide the Companies with appraisal reports, certified public accountant's opinions, attorney's opinions, or underwriter's opinions shall meet the following requirements:
 - 1. May not have previously received a final and unappealable sentence to imprisonment for 1 year or longer for a violation of the Act, the Company Act, the Banking Act of The Republic of China, the Insurance Act, the Financial Holding Company Act, or the Business Entity Accounting Act, or for fraud, breach of trust, embezzlement, forgery of documents, or occupational crime. However, this provision does not apply if 3 years have already passed since completion of service of the sentence, since expiration of the period of a suspended sentence, or since a pardon was received.
 - 2. May not be a related party or de facto related party of any party to the transaction.
 - 3. If the company is required to obtain appraisal reports from two or more professional appraisers, the different professional appraisers or appraisal officers may not be related parties or de facto related parties of each other. When issuing an appraisal report or opinion, the personnel referred to in the preceding paragraph shall follow the self-regulatory rules of the respective

associations and comply with the following:

- 1. Prior to accepting a case, they shall prudently assess their own professional capabilities, practical experience, and independence.
- 2. When executing a case, they shall appropriately plan and execute adequate working procedures, in order to produce a conclusion and use the conclusion as the basis for issuing the report or opinion. The related working procedures, data collected, and conclusion shall be fully and accurately specified in the case working papers.
- 3. They shall undertake an item-by-item evaluation of the appropriateness and reasonableness of the sources of data used, the parameters, and the information, as the basis for issuance of the appraisal report or the opinion.
- 4. They shall issue a statement attesting to the professional competence and independence of the personnel who prepared the report or opinion, and that they have evaluated and found that the information used is appropriate and reasonable, and that they have complied with applicable laws and regulations.
- Article 12: When the Company engages in any acquisition or disposal of assets from or to a related party, in addition to ensuring that the necessary resolutions are adopted and the reasonableness of the transaction terms is appraised, if the transaction amount reaches 10 percent or more of the company's total assets, the company shall also obtain an appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion in compliance with the provisions of the preceding Section and this Section.

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

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

Article 13: When the Company intends to acquire or dispose of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or when it intends to acquire or dispose of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party and the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital, 10 percent or more of the company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more, except in trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic

securities investment trust enterprises, the company may not proceed to enter into a transaction contract or make a payment until the following matters have been approved by the board of directors and recognized by the audit committee:

- 1. The purpose, necessity and anticipated benefit of the acquisition or disposal of assets.
- 2. The reason for choosing the related party as a transaction counterparty.
- 3. With respect to the acquisition of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party, information regarding appraisal of the reasonableness of the preliminary transaction terms in accordance with Article 14 and Article 15.
- 4. The date and price at which the related party originally acquired the real property, the original transaction counterparty, and that transaction counterparty's relationship to the company and the related party.
- 5. Monthly cash flow forecasts for the year commencing from the anticipated month of signing of the contract, and evaluation of the necessity of the transaction, and reasonableness of the funds utilization.
- 6. An appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion obtained in compliance with the preceding article.
- 7. Restrictive covenants and other important stipulations associated with the transaction.

With respect to the types of transactions listed below, when to be conducted between the Company and the subsidiaries, or between the subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the issued shares or authorized capital, the Company's board of directors authorized the chairman to have the decisions within NT\$500 million subsequently submitted to and ratified by the next board of directors meeting:

- 1. Acquisition or disposal of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof held for business use.
- 2. Acquisition or disposal of real property right-of-use assets held for business use.

The Company or any subsidiaries that are not domestic public companies has paragraph 1 transaction and the transaction amount reaches 10% of the total assets of the Company, the Company shall submit relevant materials to the shareholders' meeting for approval before proceeding. However, for the dealing of the Company with subsidiaries, or the dealing between the Company's subsidiaries, the transaction is exempted from the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in paragraph 1 and the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2 herein, and "within the preceding year" as used herein refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items that have been approved by the shareholders' meeting, board of directors and recognized by the audit committee need not be counted toward the transaction amount.

- Article 14: The Company that acquires real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party shall evaluate the reasonableness of the transaction costs in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies.

 Where the Company acquires real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party and one of the following circumstances exists, the acquisition shall also engage a CPA to check the appraisal and render a specific opinion:
 - 1. The related party acquired the real property or right-of-use assets thereof through inheritance or as a gift.
 - 2. More than 5 years will have elapsed from the time the related party signed the contract to obtain the real property or right-of-use assets thereof to the signing date for the current transaction.
 - 3. The real property is acquired through signing of a joint development contract with the related party, or through engaging a related party to build real property, either on the company's own land or on rented land.
 - 4. The real property right-of-use assets for business use are acquired by the Company with the subsidiaries, or by the subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the issued shares or authorized capital.
- Article 15: Where the Company acquires real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party and the results of appraisals are uniformly lower than the transaction price, the following steps shall be taken:
 - 1. A special reserve shall be set aside in accordance with the Act against the difference between the real property transaction price and the appraised cost, and may not be distributed or used for capital increase or issuance of bonus shares. Where the Company uses the equity method to account for its investment in another company, then the special reserve called for under the Act shall be set aside pro rata in a proportion consistent with the share of public company's equity stake in the other company.

- 2. Independent directors of the audit committee shall comply with Article 218 of the Company Act.
- 3. Actions taken pursuant to the preceding two subparagraphs shall be reported to a shareholders meeting, and the details of the transaction shall be disclosed in the annual report and any investment prospectus.

The Company that has set aside a special reserve under the preceding paragraph may not utilize the special reserve until it has recognized a loss on decline in market value of the assets it purchased or leased at a premium, or they have been disposed of, or the leasing contract has been terminated, or adequate compensation has been made, or the status quo ante has been restored, or there is other evidence confirming that there was nothing unreasonable about the transaction, and the FSC has given its consent. When the Company obtains real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party, it shall also comply with the preceding two paragraphs if there is other evidence indicating that the acquisition was not an arms length transaction.

- Article 16: The Company's financial derivatives transactions shall be in compliance with the Company's "Policies and Procedures for Financial Derivatives Transactions" and shall pay attention to the matters of risk management and auditing to implement the internal control system.
- Article 17: The Company that conducts a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares, prior to convening the board of directors to resolve on the matter, shall engage a CPA, attorney, or securities underwriter to give an opinion on the reasonableness of the share exchange ratio, acquisition price, or distribution of cash or other property to shareholders, and submit it to the board of directors for deliberation and passage. However, the requirement of obtaining an aforesaid opinion on reasonableness issued by an expert may be exempted in the case of a merger by a public company of a subsidiary in which it directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the issued shares or authorized capital, and in the case of a merger between subsidiaries in which the public company directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the respective subsidiaries' issued shares or authorized capital. The Company participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares shall prepare a public report to shareholders detailing important contractual content and matters relevant to the merger, demerger, or acquisition prior to the shareholders meeting and include it along with the

expert opinion referred to in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article when sending shareholders notification of the shareholders meeting for reference in deciding whether to approve the merger, demerger, or acquisition. Provided, where a provision of another act exempts a company from convening a shareholders meeting to approve the merger, demerger, or acquisition, this restriction shall not apply.

Where the shareholders meeting of any one of the companies participating in a merger, demerger, or acquisition fails to convene or pass a resolution due to lack of a quorum, insufficient votes, or other legal restriction, or the proposal is rejected by the shareholders meeting, the companies participating in the merger, demerger or acquisition shall immediately publicly explain the reason, the follow-up measures, and the preliminary date of the next shareholders meeting.

Article 18: The Company participating in a merger, demerger, or acquisition shall convene a board of directors meeting and shareholders meeting on the day of the transaction to resolve matters relevant to the merger, demerger, or acquisition, unless another act provides otherwise or the FSC is notified in advance of extraordinary circumstances and grants consent.

The Company participating in a transfer of shares shall call a board of directors meeting on the day of the transaction, unless another act provides otherwise or the FSC is notified in advance of extraordinary circumstances and grants consent.

When participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of another company's shares, a company that is listed on an exchange or has its shares traded on an OTC market shall prepare a full written record of the following information and retain it for 5 years for reference:

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

of understanding, material contracts, and minutes of board of directors meetings.

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

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

- Article 19: The Companies participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares may not arbitrarily alter the share exchange ratio or acquisition price unless under the below-listed circumstances, and shall stipulate the circumstances permitting alteration in the contract for the merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares:
 - 1. Cash capital increase, issuance of convertible corporate bonds, or the issuance of bonus shares, issuance of corporate bonds with warrants, preferred shares with warrants, stock warrants, or other equity based securities.
 - 2. An action, such as a disposal of major assets, that affects the company's financial operations.
 - 3. An event, such as a major disaster or major change in technology, that affects shareholder equity or share price.
 - 4. An adjustment where any of the companies participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares from another company, buys back treasury stock.
 - 5. An increase or decrease in the number of entities or companies participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition, or transfer of shares.
 - 6. Other terms/conditions that the contract stipulates may be altered and that have been publicly disclosed.

The contract for participation by The Company in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or of shares shall specify the relevant matters in accordance with the provisions to safeguard the rights and interests of the participating

companies.

Article 20: The subsidiaries' procedures for handling acquisition or disposal of assets:

- 1. The Company's subsidiaries shall implement their acquisition and disposal of assets in accordance with their respective "Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets".
- 2. When a subsidiary of the Company acquires or disposes of assets that require public announcement as the standards of this procedure and said subsidiary is not a domestic public company, the Company shall proceed with the relevant public announcement and report for the subsidiary. The criteria of the announcement and report applied to a subsidiary of the Company, such as "paid-in capital" or "the total assets", is based on the paid-in capital or total assets of the Company.
- 3. If the subsidiary is not a domestic public company, such procedures shall be approved by the subsidiaries' Boards of Directors the same applies when the procedures are amended.
- Article 21: The relevant personnel of the Company shall follow the provisions of this procedure in handling matters related to the acquisition or disposal of assets. In case of a breach of the fore-mentioned Guidelines or Procedures, the Company's personnel in execution unit will be subject to penalty depending on the circumstances.
- Article 22: The Procedures shall be approved by the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors, and the Shareholders' Meeting; the same applies when the procedures are amended.

When the procedures for the acquisition and disposal of assets are adopted or amended they shall be approved by more than half of all audit committee members and submitted to the board of directors for a resolution.

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

The terms "all audit committee members" and "all directors" in the preceding paragraph shall be counted as the actual number of persons currently holding those positions.