

LUXNET CORPORATION

2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting

Handbook
(Translation)

Meeting Time : June 20, 2023 (Tuesday) 9 : 00 a.m.

Meeting Type : Visual communication assisted Shareholders' Meeting (physical
Shareholders' Meeting with visual communication assistance).

Place : Hai Fong Seafood Restaurant Hai Yue Hall (No.166, Wenhua Rd., Zhongli District,
Taoyuan City, Taiwan)

e-Meeting Platform : E-Voting platform” by Taiwan Depository & Clearing
Corporation([https : //www.stockvote.com.tw](https://www.stockvote.com.tw))

LUXNET CORPORATION
2023 Annual Shareholders’ Meeting Handbook
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LUXNET CORPORATION
2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting

I. Meeting Procedure

1. Call the Meeting to Order (Report on non-voting shares and total shares represented by shareholders present in person or by proxy)
2. Chairman's Remarks
3. Report Items
4. Proposed Resolutions
5. Discussion Items
6. Special Motion
7. Meeting Adjourned

LUXNET CORPORATION
2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting

II. Meeting Agenda

Meeting Time : June 20, 2023 (Tuesday) 9 : 00 a.m.

Meeting Type : Visual communication assisted Shareholders' Meeting (physical Shareholders' Meeting with visual communication assistance).

Place : Hai Fong Seafood Restaurant Hai Yue Hall (No.166, Wenhua Rd., Zhongli District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan)

Attendants : All shareholders or their proxy holders

Chairman : Hwei Ming Chien, Chairman of the Board of Directors

1. Call the Meeting to Order

2. Chairman's Remarks

3. Report Items

(1) 2022 Business Report

(2) 2022 Audit Committee's Review Report

(3) To report the execution status of the rectification plan of the fund loaned

(4) To report 2022 employees' profit sharing bonus and directors' compensation.

(5) Report the amendment to the Ethical Corporate Management Principles

(6) Report the amendment to the Guidelines for the Adoption of Codes of Ethical Conduct

(7) Report the amendment to the Regulations Governing Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings

(8) Report the establishment of the Sustainable Development Principles

4. Proposed Resolutions

(1) Adoption of 2022 Business Report and Financial Statements

(2) Adoption of the Proposal for Distribution of 2022 Earnings

5. Discussion Items

(1) To amend the Articles of Incorporation

(2) To amend the "Procedures for Acquisition and Disposal of Assets"

(3) To approve the issuance of common stock via a private placement

(4) To disclose the assessment opinion issued by the securities underwriter on the necessity and reasonableness for conducting the private placement in 2017 in conformity with laws

6. Special Motion

7. Meeting Adjourned

Report Items

Report item 1

Subject : 2022 Business Report

Descriptions : 2022 Business Report, please refer to " Attachment 1" (pages 8 to 9 of the Handbook).

Report item 2

Subject : 2022 Audit Committee's review report

Descriptions : 2022 Audit Committee's review report, please refer to " Attachment 2" (pages 10 of the Handbook).

Report item 3

Subject : Report on the implementation status of the improvement plan of the fund loaned

Descriptions :

- (1) In accordance with the instructions of Letter No. 1080333635 of the Financial Regulatory Commission (FSRC), the Company shall report on the implementation status of the improvement plan at the regular meeting of shareholders until the repayment plan is completed.
- (2) Due to the overdue situation to the original fund loaned of NT\$16,751 thousand between the company and Suzhou Changrui Co., Ltd., fund loaned of NT\$13,748 thousand have received under the repayment plan and the rest of fund loaned is NT\$3,003 thousand as of March 31, 2023.

Report item 4

Subject : Report on 2022 employees' compensation and remuneration to directors

Descriptions :

- (1) According to Article 23 of the articles of association, if there is any profit for a specific fiscal year, the Company shall allocate 5%~15% of the profit as employee's compensation and shall allocate not more than 5% of the profit as directors' remuneration.
- (2) On March 16, 2023, the Board has adopted a proposal of distribution of employee's compensation of NT\$5,831,760 and directors' remuneration of NT\$2,332,704 for directors; both shall be paid in cash.

Report item 5

Subject : Report on the amendment to the Ethical Corporate Management Principles

Descriptions :

In order to comply with the latest laws and regulations and effectively enhance corporate governance, the Company proposes to amend the " Ethical Corporate Management Principles", please refer to " Attachment 3" (pages 11 to 20 of the Handbook) for a comparison table before and after the amendments.

Report item 6

Subject : Report on the amendment to the Guidelines for the Adoption of Codes of Ethical Conduct

Descriptions :

In order to comply with the latest laws and regulations and effectively enhance corporate governance, the Company proposes to amend the "Guidelines for the Adoption of Codes of Ethical Conduct", please refer to " Attachment 4" (pages 21 to 23 of the Handbook) for a comparison table before and after the amendments.

Report item 7

Subject : Report on the amendment to the Regulations Governing Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings

Descriptions :

In response to the latest legislation, the Company proposes to amend the "Rules of Procedure of the Board" of the Company", please refer to " Attachment 5" (pages 24 to 30 of the Handbook) for a

comparison table before and after the amendments.

Report item 8

Subject : Report on the establishment of the Sustainable Development Principles

Descriptions :

In response to the latest legislation and not only strengthen the implementation of the Company's promotion of sustainable development but also enhance the quality of sustainability information disclosure, the Company establishes the Sustainable Development Principles, please refer to " Attachment 6" (pages 31 to 35 of the Handbook).

Proposed Resolutions

Proposal 1

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Subject : Adoption of 2022 Business Report and Financial Statements

Descriptions :

- (1) The Company's 2022 annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements have been audited by the Company's auditing CPAs, Cheng, Ching-Piao 、Chen, Kuo-Shuai of Ernst & Young.
- (2) The Company's 2022 Business Report , Independent Auditors' Report, the aforementioned Financial Statements, please refer to " Attachment 1" (pages 8 to 9 of the Handbook) and " Attachment 2" (pages 10 of the Handbook).

Proposal 2

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Subject : Adoption of the Proposal for Distribution of 2022 Earnings

Descriptions :

- (1) The 2022 net profit after tax audited by the accountant was NT\$270,795,234, plus the accumulated loss at the beginning of the period of NT\$162,324,523 and the re-measured amount of NT\$956,000 for the determination of the profit plan, earnings available for distribution is NT\$78,396,498 after reserving the statutory surplus of NT\$10,942,671 and the special surplus of NT\$20,087,542 in accordance with the law. Distribution to shareholders with cash dividends of NT\$0.0593 per share will be NT\$7,848,818, please refer to "the 2022 Profit Distribution Table" as Attachment 8" (pages 58 of the Handbook).
- (2) The cash dividend will be rounded down to the nearest dollar. The amounts under one dollar due to the rounding off are summed and recognized as the Company's other income.
- (3) If the number of outstanding shares of the Company is subsequently affected by the withdrawal and cancellation of new shares that restrict the rights of employees or other factors, and it is necessary to make the adjustment of the shareholders' interest distribution ratio, the Company proposes to authorize the Chairman to deal with.
- (4) Upon the approval of the profit distribution at the annual Meeting of shareholders, the Chairman is authorized to determine the ex-dividend date and other related matters.

Discussion Items

Discussion item 1

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Subject : Discuss and approve the amendment to Articles of Incorporation.

Descriptions :

To meet the practical operational needs of the Company, the Company proposes to amend the "Articles of Incorporation", please refer to " Attachment 9" (pages 59 to 60of the Handbook) for a comparison table before and after the amendments.

Discussion item 2

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Subject : Discuss and approve the amendment to the "Procedures for Acquisition and Disposal of Assets"

Descriptions :

In response to the latest legislation, the Company proposes to amend the "Procedures for Acquisition and Disposal of Assets", please refer to " Attachment 10" (pages 61 to 62 of the Handbook) for a comparison table before and after the amendments.

Discussion item 3

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Subject : Discuss and approve the issuance of common stock via a private placement

Descriptions :

- (1) In order to meet the needs of the company's future operations, the Company proposes to conduct a private placement ,the total amount of private placement of common shares will not exceed 15,000,000 shares.It is proposed to have the shareholder meeting authorize the board to issue shares in one to three installments within one year from the date of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, depending on the market condition and the Company's financial position.
- (2) The basis and reasonableness for the pricing of the private placement:
 - A.The basis and rationality of the pricing of private placement . As to the pricing of the private placement of common shares,the price of per share shall not be lower than 80% of thehigher price of the following two calculations before theprice determination date:
 - (a) The simple average closing price of the common sharesis calculated based on either the 1, 3, or 5 business days before the price determination date and is adjusted upondistribution of stock dividends and cash dividends, andcapital reduction.
 - (b) The simple average closing price of the common sharesis calculated based on 30 business days before the pricedetermination date, and is adjusted upon distribution ofstock dividends and cash dividends, and capital reduction.

The actual price determination date and the actual issue price, within the range of not less than the percentage resolved by the shareholders' meeting, is authorized to be determined by the Board, depending on the negotiations with specific parties and market condition in the future.
 - B.The aforementioned pricing of private placement complies with the provisions of the Directions for Public CompaniesConducting Private Placements of Securities, , and at the same time, taking into account the strict restrictions on the time, object and number of private ordinary share transfers, the company's operating performance, and future prospects, so it is considered reasonable.
- (3) The method and objectives for selecting the specific persons, the necessity for that selection, and the anticipated benefits
 - A.The method and objectives for selecting the specific personsThe object of the private placement of common shares is in accordance with Article 43-6 of the Securities Exchange Act and the Order Tai-Cai-Zheng-Yi No. 0910003455 of the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Executive Yuan issued on June 13, 2002, a specific person as strategic investor. And limited to strategic investors to strengthen the Company's industrial competitiveness and enhance overall operational efficiency.
 - B.The necessity for that selection

In response to the development trend of the industry and the company's future operation and development, the introduction of strategic investors is a necessary strategy for the company's long-term development.

C. The anticipated benefits

It can improve the company's financing flexibility and flexibility, reduce interest costs, and improve the company's future operating performance.

(4) Necessary reasons for private placement

A. Reasons for not adopting public offerings

In view of the company's long-term development needs to introduce strategic investment partners and other plans, it is proposed to handle the private placement at the shareholders' meeting resolution, which is expected to effectively reduce the cost of capital and ensure the efficiency of fundraising, and the provision that private placement securities cannot be freely transferred within three years will also ensure the long-term cooperative relationship between the company and strategic investment partners; In addition, by authorizing the board of directors to conduct private placements according to the actual needs of the company's operations, it will also effectively enhance the flexibility and flexibility of the company's fundraising. The implementation of this plan is expected to strengthen the company's competitiveness and improve operational efficiency, which is beneficial to shareholders' equity, so it will not adopt a public offering and handle private placement of ordinary shares in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act.

B. The quota of private placement

The total quota of this private placement of common shares shall not exceed 15,000,000 shares, and will issue shares in one to three installments within one year from the date of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

C. Use of funds and expected benefits

The purpose of each sub-private placement fund is to enhance working capital, in order to meet the capital needs of the company's long-term development, each sub-installment is expected to achieve benefits in addition to strengthening the company's financial structure and reducing capital costs, enhancing the company's industrial status and long-term competitiveness, and benefiting shareholders' equity.

(5) According to the provisions of Article 43-8 of the Securities and Exchange Act, in addition to the objects and conditions of the assignment as prescribed by the provisions, in principle, the private placement of common shares shall not be freely transferable within three years from the date of delivery. After the full three years from the delivery date, the company plans to obtain a consent letter from the over-the-counter trading center in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, etc. The Company shall apply for re-issuance of the public offering of private placement of common shares and application for the transaction of the counter with the competent authority.

(6) Authorizes the chairman of the board of directors or his designee to sign and negotiate all deeds and documents related to the private placement plan on behalf of the Company and handle all matters related to the private placement plan for the Company, and may provide relevant information of the Company to potential private placement targets for due diligence on behalf of the Company within the scope permitted by laws and regulations, and engage external financial advisors, legal advisors and other relevant advisors to handle related matters.

(7) The important contents of this case, including but not limited to the issue price, number of shares to be issued, amount raised, issuance conditions, source of funds, planned items, scheduled progress of the use of funds, scheduled possible benefits, pricing date and other related matters, etc., are requested to the shareholders' meeting to authorize the board of directors to formulate, adjust and handle it with full authority according to market conditions and the company's operational needs. If it is subsequently amended by the competent authority or changes or changes in the objective environment or laws and regulations that require changes or amendments, the Board of Directors is authorized to deal with it at its sole discretion.

(8) The rights and obligations of the common shares of the private placement are the same as those of the Company's issued common shares.

Discussion item 4

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Subject : Discuss and approve to disclose the assessment opinion issued by the securities underwriter on the necessity and reasonableness for conducting the private placement in 2017 in conformity with laws.

Descriptions :

The issuance of common stock via a private placement in 2017, in accordance with Article 4, Paragraph 3 of the “Directions for Public Companies Conducting Private Placements of Securities”, the Company's operating rights underwent a major change within one year from the delivery date of the private placement of securities, so Concord Securities Co.,Ltd.was appointed to issue an assessment of the necessity and reasonableness of this private placement ,the assessment opinion , please refer to " Attachment 11" (pages 63 to 71 of the Handbook).

Voting by Poll

Special Motion

Meeting Adjourned

III. Attachments

Attachment1

LUXNET CORPORATION 2022 Business Report

In 2022, the world experienced the Russia-Ukraine conflict, inflation pressure, and tightening monetary policies in major economies, which led to a decline in economic growth quarter by quarter. However, our company benefited from the two-digit growth in demand for high-speed products in global data centers, driving steady growth in performance and capacity utilization. In addition, the company's internal deepening of lean management strategies resulted in significant improvements in revenue and profits in 2022.

Overview of Business 2022 :

1. The company upholds the corporate culture of "integrity, harmony, performance orientation, and sustainable management," and adheres to the management belief of "being accountable and continuously innovative." We are committed to the business goal of new product development and continuous improvement of product quality.

In recent years, the company's core development has been focused on the manufacturing technology and services of high-speed products for data centers. We strive for market differentiation through independent development and manufacturing services while implementing systematic operational management to enhance the company's performance.

2. Implementation Results of Business Plans:

The company achieved a revenue of NT\$1.319 billion in the fiscal year 2022, an increase of 52% compared to NT\$866 million in fiscal year 2021. The net profit after tax for the fiscal year 2022 was NT\$271 million, with a basic earnings per share of NT\$2.05.

3. Financial Income and Profitability Analysis:

The cash inflow for the year 2022 was NT\$115 million (including a cash inflow from operating activities of NT\$256 million, cash outflow from investment activities of NT\$5.85 million, and cash outflow from financing activities of NT\$135 million). The ending cash balance was NT\$484 million, with a debt ratio of 32%. In the fiscal year 2022, the company's operating performance improved from a loss to a profit due to the growth in operating revenue from the North American region, lean management, and optimization of product portfolio. For other financial details, please refer to the attached financial statements.

4. Research and development status:

The company's total investment in research and development for the fiscal year 2022 was NT\$66.64 million, a decrease of 16% compared to NT\$79.36 million in fiscal year 2021. This decrease was due to prudent evaluation and efficient resource utilization.

The products developed by the Company are mainly used in 5G transmission and data center,

with transmission distance ranging from 300m to 40km. The current development focus is on the 70mW CW LD and advanced packaging technology for 400G and above applications. The products developed by the company are mainly used in 5G transmission and data centers, with transmission distances ranging from 300m to 40km. The completed transmitter components include 10G/25G DFB LD for 5G forward transmission and 20-50mW CW LD for 400G data transmission. The optical receiver components include PD products such as TO and ROSA. The current focus is on the development of 70mW CW LD for applications above 400G and advanced packaging technology.

Given the uncertainties caused by global economic and trade factors such as inflation, interest rate hikes, the Russia-Ukraine war, and the US-China technology war, it is difficult to predict the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of the optical communications industry. The company will actively leverage its vertical integration capabilities to develop high-speed products and expand its contract manufacturing business.

We will continue to improve customer satisfaction through lean management, deepen customer relationships, and strive for better business performance in 2023 to reward the support of our shareholders. We would like to express our special thanks to the shareholders for their support and trust in the company and ask for their continued encouragement. Thank you.

Chairman

Huei Ming Chien

President

Chun Lin Tseng

Accounting Office

Fang Yu Lo

Audit Committee's Review Report

The board of directors prepared the Company's 2022 Business Report, Financial Statements and profit distribution, etc. The CPA firm of Ernst & Young audited the Financial Statements and have issued an audit report. Above Business Reports, Financial Statements and profit distribution were audited by Audit Committee and found no discrepancy, as reported in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act and Company Act, please check.

Chairman of the Audit Committee : Yung Sheng Liu

March 16, 2023

Attachment3

Comparison Table for Amendment of “Ethical Corporate Management Principles”

AFTER THE REVISION	BEFORE THE REVISION	Revision Notes
<p>Article 2 When engaging in commercial activities, the compant’s directors, executives, employees, <u>appointees</u>, or those with substantial control over the company (<u>hereinafter referred to as "company personnel"</u>) shall not directly or indirectly offer, promise to offer, request or accept any improper benefits, nor commit unethical acts including breach of ethics, illegal acts, or breach of fiduciary duty ("unethical conduct") for purposes of acquiring or maintaining benefits. Parties referred to in the preceding paragraph include civil servants, political candidates, political parties or members of political parties, state-run or private-owned businesses or institutions, and their directors, supervisors, managers, employees or substantial controllers or other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Article 2 When engaging in commercial activities, the compant’s directors, executives, employees, or those with substantial control over the company (hereinafter referred to as the substantive-controller) shall not directly or indirectly offer, promise to offer, request or accept any improper benefits, nor commit unethical acts including breach of ethics, illegal acts, or breach of fiduciary duty ("unethical conduct") for purposes of acquiring or maintaining benefits. Parties referred to in the preceding paragraph include civil servants, political candidates, political parties or members of political parties, state-run or private-owned businesses or institutions, and their directors, supervisors, managers, employees or substantial controllers or other stakeholders.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision.</p>
<p>Article 6 <u>In accordance with the above policy, the Company shall establish specific integrity management practices and programs to prevent dishonest behavior ("prevention programs"), including operational procedures, guidelines, and training. When establishing the prevention programs, The company shall comply with relevant laws and regulations of the territory where the companies and their business group are operating.</u> <u>In the course of developing the prevention programs, The company is advised to negotiate with s company personnel , labor unions members, important trading counterparties, or other stakeholders.</u></p>		<p>According to the latest legal revision.</p>

<p><u>Article 7 The company shall establish a risk assessment mechanism against unethical conduct, analyze and assess on a regular basis business activities within their business scope which are at a higher risk of being involved in unethical conduct, and establish prevention programs accordingly and review their adequacy and effectiveness on a regular basis.</u></p> <p><u>It is advisable for the company to refer to prevailing domestic and foreign standards or guidelines in establishing the prevention programs, which shall at least include preventive measures against.</u></p>		<p>According to the latest legal revision.</p>
<p><u>Article 8 The company shall request their directors and senior management to issue a statement of compliance with the ethical management policy and require in the terms of employment that employees comply with such policy.</u></p> <p>The company shall clearly specify in their rules and external documents and on the company website the ethical corporate management policies and the commitment by the board of directors and senior management on rigorous and thorough implementation of such policies, and shall carry out the policies in internal management and in commercial activities.</p> <p><u>The company shall comply documented information on the ethical management policy, statement, commitment and implementation mentioned in the first and second paragraphs and retain said information properly.</u></p>	<p>Article 6 The company shall clearly specify in their rules and external documents and on the company website the ethical corporate management policies and the commitment by the board of directors and senior management on rigorous and thorough implementation of such policies, and shall carry out the policies in internal management and in commercial activities.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>

<p>Article <u>9</u> The company shall engage in commercial activities in a fair and transparent manner <u>based on the principle of ethical management.</u></p> <p>Prior to any commercial transactions, The company shall take into consideration the legality of their agents, suppliers, clients, or other trading counterparties and whether any of them are involved in unethical conduct, and shall avoid any dealings with persons so involved.</p> <p>When entering into contracts with their agents, suppliers, clients, or other trading counterparties, The company shall include in such contracts terms requiring compliance with ethical corporate management policy and that in the event the trading counterparties are involved in unethical conduct, The company may at any time terminate or rescind the contracts.</p>	<p>Article <u>7</u> The company shall engage in commercial activities in a fair and transparent manner <u>based on the principle of ethical management.</u></p> <p>Prior to any commercial transactions, The company shall take into consideration the legality of their agents, suppliers, clients, or other trading counterparties and whether any of them are involved in unethical conduct, and shall avoid any dealings with persons so involved.</p> <p>When entering into contracts with their agents, suppliers, clients, or other trading counterparties, The company shall include in such contracts terms requiring compliance with ethical corporate management policy and that in the event the trading counterparties are involved in unethical conduct, The company may at any time terminate or rescind the contracts.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>
<p>Article <u>10</u> <u>When conducting business, the company ‘s and their personnels, may not directly or indirectly offer, promise to offer, request, or accept any improper benefits in whatever form to or from clients, agents, contractors, suppliers, public servants, or other stakeholders.</u></p>	<p>Article <u>8</u> The Company and its directors, officers, employees and substantive controllers shall not, directly or indirectly, provide, promise, demand or accept any form of improper advantage, including kickbacks, commissions, facilitation payments or otherwise provide or accept improper benefits to customers, contractors, suppliers, public officials or other interested parties in the performance of their business. However, this does not apply to those who comply with the laws of the place of operation.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>
<p>Article <u>11</u> When directly or indirectly offering a donation to political parties or organizations or individuals participating in political activities, the company and their <u>personnels</u> shall comply with the Political Donations Act and their own relevant internal operational procedures, and shall not make such donations in exchange for commercial gains or business advantages.</p>	<p>Article <u>9</u> When directly or indirectly offering a donation to political parties or organizations or individuals participating in political activities, the company ‘s and their personnels and their directors, supervisors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers, shall comply with the Political Donations Act and their own relevant internal operational procedures, and shall not make such donations in exchange for commercial gains or business advantages.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>

<p>Article <u>12</u> When making or offering donations and sponsorship, the company and their <u>personnels</u> shall comply with relevant laws and regulations and internal operational procedures, and shall not surreptitiously engage in bribery.</p>	<p>Article 10 When making or offering donations and sponsorship, the company and their directors, supervisors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers shall comply with relevant laws and regulations and internal operational procedures, and shall not surreptitiously engage in bribery.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>
<p>Article <u>13</u> The company and their <u>personnels</u> shall not directly or indirectly offer or accept any unreasonable presents, hospitality or other improper benefits to establish business relationship or influence commercial transactions.</p>	<p>Article 11 The company and their directors, supervisors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers shall not directly or indirectly offer or accept any unreasonable presents, hospitality or other improper benefits to establish business relationship or influence commercial transactions.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>
<p>Article <u>14</u> <u>The company personnel shall observe applicable laws and regulations, the company's internal operational procedures, and contractual provisions concerning intellectual property, and may not use, disclose, dispose, or damage intellectual property or otherwise infringe intellectual property rights without the prior consent of the intellectual property rights holder.</u></p>		<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>
<p>Article <u>15</u> <u>The company personnel shall engage in business activities in accordance with applicable competition laws and regulations, and may not fix prices, make rigged bids, establish output restrictions or quotas, or share or divide markets by allocating customers, suppliers, territories, or lines of commerce.</u></p>		<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>

<p>Article <u>16</u> <u>In the course of research and development, procurement, manufacture, provision, or sale of products and services, The company personnel shall observe applicable laws and regulations and international standards to ensure the transparency of information about, and safety of, their products and services. They shall also adopt and publish a policy on the protection of the rights and interests of consumers or other stakeholders, and carry out the policy in their operations, with a view to preventing their products and services from directly or indirectly damaging the rights and interests, health, and safety of consumers or other stakeholders. Where there are sufficient facts to determine that the company's products or services are likely to pose any hazard to the safety and health of consumers or other stakeholders, the company shall, in principle, recall those products or suspend the services immediately.</u></p>		<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>
<p>Article <u>17</u> <u>The company personnel shall exercise the due care of good administrators to urge the company to prevent unethical conduct, always review the results of the preventive measures and continually make adjustments so as to ensure thorough implementation of its ethical corporate management policies. To achieve sound ethical corporate management, the general manager's office should be responsible for the formulation and supervision of the implementation of integrity management policies and prevention plans, and shall report to the board of directors every year.</u></p>	<p>Article 12 The Board of Directors of the Company shall exercise the due care of good administrators to urge the company to prevent unethical conduct, always review the results of the preventive measures and continually make adjustments so as to ensure thorough implementation of its ethical corporate management policies. To achieve sound ethical corporate management, the general manager's office should be responsible for the formulation and supervision of the implementation of integrity management policies and prevention plans, and shall report to the board of directors every year.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>
<p>Article <u>18</u> <u>The company and their personnels shall comply with laws and regulations and the prevention programs when conducting business.</u></p>	<p>Article <u>18</u> <u>The company and their directors, supervisors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial-controllers shall comply with laws and regulations and the prevention programs when conducting business.</u></p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>

<p>Article <u>19</u> The company shall adopt policies <u>for preventing conflicts of interest to identify, monitor, and manage risks possibly resulting from unethical conduct, and shall also offer appropriate means for directors, supervisors, managers, and other stakeholders attending or present at board meetings to voluntarily explain whether their interests</u> would potentially conflict with those of the company.</p> <p>When a proposal at a given board of directors meeting concerns the personal interest of, or the interest of the juristic person represented by, any of the directors, <u>supervisors, managers, and other stakeholders</u> attending or present at board meetings of a company, the concerned person shall <u>state the important aspects of the relationship of interest at the given board meeting</u>. If his or her participation is likely to prejudice the interest of the company, the concerned person may not participate in <u>discussion of</u> or voting on the proposal and shall recuse himself or herself from <u>the discussion</u> or the voting, and may not exercise voting rights as proxy for another director. The directors shall practice self-discipline and must not support one another in improper dealings.</p> <p>The companies' directors, supervisors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers shall not take advantage of their positions or influence in the companies to obtain improper benefits for themselves, their spouses, parents, children or any other person.</p>	<p>Article <u>19</u> The company shall adopt policies When directors and managers have an interest in themselves or the legal persons they represent, they should take the initiative to notify the board of directors of the company and explain to the board of directors whether they have a potential conflict of interest with the company.</p> <p>Directors of the Company shall exercise a high degree of self discipline and may state their opinions and answer questions against proposals listed by the Board of Directors that have an interest in themselves or the legal person they represent, thereby harming the interests of the Company, and shall not participate in the voting, and shall abstain from voting, and shall not exercise their voting rights on behalf of other directors. Directors should also exercise self-discipline and be compelled to support each other.</p> <p>The companies' directors, supervisors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers shall not take advantage of their positions or influence in the companies to obtain improper benefits for themselves, their spouses, parents, children or any other person.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>
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<p>Article <u>20</u> The company shall establish effective accounting systems and internal control systems for business activities possibly at a higher risk of being involved in an unethical conduct, not have under-the-table accounts or keep secret accounts, and conduct reviews regularly so as to ensure that the design and enforcement of the systems are showing results.</p> <p>The internal audit unit of a company shall, based on the results of assessment of the risk of involvement in unethical conduct, devise relevant audit plans? including auditees, audit scope, audit items, audit frequency, etc., and examine accordingly the compliance with the prevention programs. The internal audit unit may engage a certified public accountant to carry out the audit, and may engage professionals to assist if necessary.</p> <p>The results of examination in the preceding paragraph shall be reported to senior management and the ethical management dedicated unit and put down in writing in the form of an audit report to be submitted to the board of directors.</p>	<p>Article 15 The company shall establish effective accounting systems and internal control systems for business activities possibly at a higher risk of being involved in an unethical conduct, not have under-the-table accounts or keep secret accounts, and conduct reviews regularly so as to ensure that the design and enforcement of the systems are showing results.</p> <p>The internal audit unit of a company shall, based on the results of assessment of the risk of involvement in unethical conduct, devise relevant audit plans? including auditees, audit scope, audit items, audit frequency, etc., and examine accordingly the compliance with the prevention programs. The internal audit unit may engage a certified public accountant to carry out the audit, and may engage professionals to assist if necessary.</p> <p>The results of examination in the preceding paragraph shall be reported to senior management and the ethical management dedicated unit and put down in writing in the form of an audit report to be submitted to the board of directors.</p>	<p>Adjust the number of articles .</p>
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<p>Article 21 <u>The Company has formulated the Code of Ethical Conduct, Integrity Management Operating Procedures and Conduct Guidelines, Business Ethics Management Operating Procedures and employee work rules to specifically regulate the matters that the Company's personnel should pay attention to and follow when performing business.</u></p>	<p>Article 16 In order to facilitate the directors, managers, employees and substantive controllers to carry out business compliance and implement honest management, the operating procedures and behavioral guidelines of the company's plan to prevent dishonest behavior are as follows: 1. The Company's procedures for the identification, prohibition of provision and avoidance of receipt shall be governed by the obligations of directors in the Company Act, the Securities and Exchange Act and related regulations, as well as the Company's Code of Ethical Conduct. 2. The provision of political contributions by the Company shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval. Political contributions shall be recorded in accordance with laws and regulations and accounting procedures. 3. According to the company's public welfare activity plan and implementation measures, implement the relevant charitable donations or activity sponsorships in which the company participates, and the standard of the other amount is also regulated in accordance with the measures. 4. In the performance of duties, it shall be obliged to act in the best interests of the Company. If you engage in or intend to engage in activities at the expense of the interests of the Company, or obtain personal benefits through this, it is a conflict of interest or there is a risk of conflict of interest. The avoidance, declaration and handling of conflicts of interest shall be governed by the obligations of directors and supervisors in the Company Act, the Securities Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations, as well as the Company's Code of Ethics and Employee Work Rules. 5. Confidential and commercially sensitive information obtained through business shall be handled in accordance with the Company's "Employee Confidentiality Agreement" and "Employee Work Rules" and other procedures. 6. If it is objectively found that there is a violation of the integrity management code, the company's auditors shall conduct an understanding and relevant necessary inspection.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision .</p>
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	7. After understanding, it is confirmed that there has been a violation of the integrity management code, and the company will take disciplinary sanctions against the perpetrator in accordance with the provisions of the "Code of Ethics" and "Employee Work Rules".	
Article <u>22</u> The company shall periodically organize training and awareness programs and invite the companies' commercial transaction counterparties so they understand the companies' resolve to implement ethical corporate management, the related policies, prevention programs and the consequences of committing unethical conduct.	Article 17 The company shall periodically organize training and awareness programs for directors, supervisors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers and Each business contractor shall advocate for the counterparty engaged in business activities with the company.so they understand the companies' resolve to implement ethical corporate management, the related policies, prevention programs and the consequences of committing unethical conduct.	According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .
Article <u>23</u> <u>The company shall adopt a concrete whistle-blowing system and scrupulously operate the system. The whistle-blowing system. When material misconduct or likelihood of material impairment to the company comes to their awareness upon investigation, the dedicated personnel or unit handling the whistle-blowing system shall immediately prepare a report and notify the independent directors or supervisors in written form.</u>	Article 18 The directors, managers, employees and substantive controllers of the Company shall take the initiative to report to the Audit Committee, managers, internal audit units or other appropriate supervisors if they discover violations of the regulations on honest management, and the identity and content of the reports will be kept confidential, and actively verified and handled. Those who truly violate the provisions on honest management will be punished according to the seriousness of the circumstances.	According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .
Article <u>24</u> <u>The company shall adopt and publish a well-defined disciplinary and appeal system for handling violations of the ethical corporate management rules, and shall disclosure timely on the company's internal website of the title and name of the violator, the date and details of the violation, and the actions taken in response.</u>		According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .

<p>Article <u>25</u> The company shall collect quantitative data about the promotion of ethical management and continuously analyze and assess the effectiveness of the promotion of ethical management policy. They shall also disclose the measures taken for implementing ethical corporate management, the status of implementation, the foregoing quantitative data, and the effectiveness of promotion on their company websites, annual reports, and prospectuses, and shall disclose their ethical corporate management principles on the Market Observation Post System.</p>	<p>Article 19 The Company discloses the implementation of its Code of Integrity on the Company's website, annual report and public prospectus.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>
<p>Article <u>26</u> The company shall at all times monitor the development of relevant local and international regulations concerning ethical corporate management and encourage their <u>personnels</u> to make suggestions, based on which the adopted ethical corporate management <u>policies</u> and measures taken will be reviewed and improved with a view to achieving better implementation of ethical management.</p>	<p>Article 20 The company shall at all times monitor the development of relevant local and international regulations concerning ethical corporate management and encourage their directors, managers, employees and substantive controllers of the Company to make suggestions, the GM-based on which the adopted rules and measures taken will be reviewed and improved with a view to achieving better implementation of ethical management. 第</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>
<p>Article <u>27</u> <u>The ethical corporate management has been reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee and will be implemented upon approval by the Board of Directors. It will also be reported to the shareholders' meeting, and any revisions will be treated in the same manner. When submitting the code of conduct for discussion at the Board of Directors meeting, the company should fully consider the opinions of each independent director, and record their opposing or reserved opinions in the minutes of the meeting. If an independent director cannot attend the meeting in person to express their opposing or reserved opinions, they should provide written opinions in advance, unless there are justifiable reasons, and these opinions should be recorded in the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting.</u></p>	<p>Article 21 The Company's Code of Integrity Management is implemented after being adopted by the Board of Directors and sent to the Audit Committee and submitted to the shareholders' meeting, and the same applies when amended.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision and adjust the number of articles .</p>

Attachment4

Comparison Table for Amendment of “Guidelines for the Adoption of Codes of Ethical Conduct ”

AFTER THE REVISION	BEFORE THE REVISION	Revision Notes
<p>2. Main contents:</p> <p>(1) <u>Prevention of conflict of interest: A conflict of interest arises when the personal interests of the directors or managers of the Company intervene or may intervene in the interests of the Company as a whole, for example, when the directors or managers of the Company are unable to handle their official duties in an objective and efficient manner, or on the basis of their position in the Company, they cause improper benefits to themselves, their spouses or relatives within the second parent, etc. The capital loans or guarantees provided by the affiliated enterprises to which the aforementioned personnel belong, major asset transactions, and import (sales) transactions shall be handled in accordance with the relevant code of conduct and internal control system of the company, and actively explain whether there is a potential conflict of interest between them and the company.</u></p> <p>(2) <u>Avoid opportunities for personal gain:</u> A director or officer of the Company shall not (a) seek personal gain by using the company's property, information or through the convenience of his position, (b) obtain personal gain by using the company's property, information or position for personal gain, and (c) compete with the company. When the company has an opportunity to make a profit, the directors, supervisors or managers should do their best to increase the legitimate and legitimate interests that the company can obtain.</p> <p>(3) <u>Duty of confidentiality: Directors or managers shall have the obligation to keep confidential the information of the company itself or its customers who import (sell) goods, except for authorization or disclosure by law. Information that should be kept confidential includes all undisclosed information that could be exploited or leaked by competitors and would harm the Company or customers.</u></p>	<p>2. Main contents:</p> <p>(1) Directors or managers of the Company shall handle their official duties in an objective and efficient manner, and shall not use their positions in the Company to obtain improper benefits for themselves, their spouses, parents, children or relatives within the third parent. Moreover, without the consent of the board of directors, the company shall not lend or provide guarantees for the funds of the affiliated enterprises to which the aforementioned personnel belong and engage in major asset transactions.</p> <p>(2) Directors or officers of the Company shall not (a) seek personal gain through the use of the Company's property, information or through the convenience of their position, (b) gain personal gain through the use of the Company's property, information or through the convenience of their position, and (c) compete with the Company. When the company has an opportunity to make a profit, the directors, supervisors or managers should do their best to increase the legitimate and legitimate interests that the company can obtain.</p> <p>(3) The directors or managers of the Company shall have a duty of confidentiality with respect to the information of the Company and its customers, except for disclosure authorized or prescribed by law. Information that should be kept confidential includes all undisclosed information that could be exploited or leaked by competitors and would harm the Company or customers.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision.</p>

<p>(4) Fair trade: Directors or managers shall treat the <u>customers, suppliers</u>, competitors and employees fairly, and shall not obtain improper benefits by manipulating, concealing or abusing the information they have learned based on their duties, making false statements on important matters or other unfair trading methods.</p> <p>(5)<u>Protection and appropriate use of company assets:</u> The directors or officers of the company shall endeavour to preserve the company's assets and use them effectively and lawfully in their official duties to avoid theft, misappropriation or waste.</p> <p>(6)<u>Compliance with Laws and Regulations:</u> The Company shall comply with the Securities and Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations.</p> <p>(7)<u>Encourage the reporting of any illegal or violation of the Code of Ethics:</u> The company will strengthen the promotion of ethics, if employees suspect or find violations of laws, regulations or ethical codes of conduct, please report to managers, internal audit supervisors or other appropriate personnel, <u>the company will properly handle the relevant illegal information in a confidential and responsible manner for the name and content of the reporter.</u></p> <p>(8)<u>Disciplinary measures:</u> If a director or manager of the Company violates the Code of Ethics, <u>and the violation of this Code is determined by the court in the first instance, or the Board of Directors of the Company deliberates and determines that the violation of this Code is violated,</u> and the Company shall immediately disclose the job title, name, date of violation, reason for violation, violation of the Code and handling situation of the violator in the Public Information Observatory.</p>	<p>(4) The directors or managers of the Company shall treat the Company's customers, competitors and employees fairly, and shall not obtain improper benefits by manipulating, concealing or abusing the information obtained in their positions, making false statements about important matters or other unfair trading methods.</p> <p>(5)The directors or managers of the Company shall do their best to safeguard the assets of the Company and use them effectively and lawfully in their official duties to avoid theft, embezzlement or waste.</p> <p>(6)The Company shall comply with the Securities and Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations.</p> <p>(7)The company will strengthen the promotion of ethics, if employees suspect or find violations of laws, regulations or ethical codes of conduct, please report to managers, internal audit supervisors or other appropriate personnel, the Company is committed to protecting the safety of whistleblowers.</p> <p>(8)If a director or manager of the Company violates the Code of Ethics, the Company shall immediately disclose the job title, name, date of violation, reason for violation, violation of the Code and handling situation of the violator in the Public Information Observatory and transferred to the Board of Directors Office.</p>	
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<p>3. The Code of Ethical Conduct established by the Company, if there is an exemption for directors or managers, must be passed by a resolution of the Board of Directors, and information such as the date of approval of the exemption by the Board of Directors, <u>the objections or reservations of independent directors</u>, the period of application of the exemption, the reasons for the application of the exemption and the criteria for the application of the exemption shall be disclosed in the Public Information Observatory, so that shareholders can <u>evaluate whether the resolution of the Board of Directors is appropriate to curb arbitrary or suspected exemption from complying with the Code. and ensure that any exemption from compliance with the Code has appropriate controls in place to protect the Company.</u></p>	<p>3.The Code of Ethical Conduct formulated by the Company, if there is an exemption for directors or managers, must be approved by a resolution of the Board of Directors, and the title and name of the exempted personnel, the date of approval of the exemption by the Board of Directors, the period of application, the reason for the application and the criteria for the application of the exemption shall be immediately disclosed in the Public Information Observatory, so that the shareholders can understand it.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision.</p>
<p>5. This Code of Ethics shall be implemented after <u>approval by the Audit Committee and shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for adoption and a report to the shareholders' meeting</u>, and the same shall apply when amended.</p>	<p>5. The Company's Code of Ethics shall be implemented after being approved by the Board of Directors and shall be submitted to the Audit Committee and the shareholders' meeting, and the same shall apply when amended.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision</p>

Attachment5

Comparison Table for Amendment of “Regulations Governing Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings ”

AFTER THE REVISION	BEFORE THE REVISION	Revision Notes
<p>Article 3 The Board of Directors of the Company shall convene once a quarter. The directors shall be notified of the convening of the Board of Directors seven days in advance of the reasons for the meeting, but may be convened at any time in case of emergency. The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company may be made in writing, by e-mail or by fax. The matters in paragraph 1 of Article 12 of these Rules shall be listed in the reasons for convening and shall not be raised by provisional motion.</p>	<p>Article 3 The Board of Directors of the Company shall convene once a quarter. The Board of Directors shall convene the Board of Directors at a time when the reasons shall be specified and notified to the Directors seven days in advance, but may be convened at any time in case of emergency. The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company may be made in writing, by e-mail or by fax. The matters in Paragraph 1 of Article 12 of these Norms shall be listed in the reasons for convening unless there is a sudden emergency or justifiable reason, and shall not be raised by provisional motion.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision.</p>

<p>Article 7 <u>Where a meeting of the board of directors is called by the chairperson of the board, the meeting shall be chaired by the chairperson.</u> However, where the first meeting of each newly elected board of directors is called by the director who received votes representing the largest portion of voting rights at the shareholders' meeting in which the directors were elected, the meeting shall be chaired by that director; if there are two or more directors so entitled to call the meeting, they shall choose one person by and from among themselves to chair the meeting.</p> <p><u>Where a meeting of the board of directors is called by a majority of directors on their own initiative in accordance with Article 203, paragraph 4 or Article 203-1, paragraph 3 of the Company Act, the directors shall choose one person by and from among themselves to chair the meeting.</u></p> <p>When the chairperson of the board is on leave or for any reason is unable to exercise the powers of the chairperson, the vice chairperson shall do so in place of the chairperson, or, if there is no vice chairperson or the vice chairperson also is on leave or for any reason is unable to act, by a managing director designated by the chairperson, or, if there is no managing director, by a director designated thereby, or, if the chairperson does not make such a designation, by a managing director or director elected by and from among themselves.</p>	<p>Article 7 Meetings of the board of directors shall be called and chaired by the chairperson of the board. However, the first meeting of each newly elected board of directors shall be called and chaired by the director who received votes representing the largest portion of voting rights at the shareholders' meeting in which the directors were elected; if there are two or more directors so entitled to call the meeting, they shall choose one person by and from among themselves to do so.</p> <p>When the chairperson of the board is on leave or for any reason is unable to exercise the powers of the chairperson, the vice chairperson shall do so in place of the chairperson, or, if there is no vice chairperson or the vice chairperson also is on leave or for any reason is unable to act, by a managing director designated by the chairperson, or, if there is no managing director, by a director designated thereby, or, if the chairperson does not make such a designation, by a managing director or director elected by and from among themselves.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision.</p>
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<p><u>Article 8 When the Board of Directors of the Company convenes, the meeting units of the Board of Directors shall prepare relevant materials for the directors attending the meeting to consult at any time.</u></p> <p>When holding a meeting of the board of directors, a company may, as necessary for the agenda items of the meeting, notify personnel of relevant departments or subsidiaries to attend the meeting as nonvoting participants.</p> <p>When necessary, the company may also invite certificated public accounts, attorneys, or other professionals to attend as nonvoting participants and to make explanatory statements, provided that they shall leave the meeting when deliberation or voting takes place.</p> <p>The Chairman of the Board shall declare the meeting open when it has been met and a majority of the Directors are present. When the time of a meeting has arrived and one-half all board directors are not present, the meeting chair may announce postponement of the meeting time, provided that only two postponements may be made. If the quorum is still not met after two such delays, the chair shall re-call the meeting following the procedures provided in Article 3, paragraph 2.</p> <p>The term "all board directors " as used in the preceding paragraph and in Article 16, paragraph 2, subparagraph 2 shall be calculated as the number of directors then in office</p>	<p>Article 8 When holding a meeting of the board of directors, a company may, as necessary for the agenda items of the meeting, notify personnel of relevant departments or subsidiaries to attend the meeting as nonvoting participants.</p> <p>When necessary, the company may also invite certificated public accounts, attorneys, or other professionals to attend as nonvoting participants and to make explanatory statements, provided that they shall leave the meeting when deliberation or voting takes place.</p> <p>The Chairman of the Board shall declare the meeting open when it has been met and a majority of the Directors are present. When the time of a meeting has arrived and one-half all board directors are not present, the meeting chair may announce postponement of the meeting time, provided that only two postponements may be made. If the quorum is still not met after two such delays, the chair shall re-call the meeting following the procedures provided in Article 3, paragraph 2.</p> <p>The term "all board directors " as used in the preceding paragraph and in Article 16, paragraph 2, subparagraph 2 shall be calculated as the number of directors then in office</p>	<p>Wording adjustment.</p>
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<p>Article 11 A board of directors meeting shall be conducted in accordance with the order of business on the agenda as specified in the meeting notice. However, the order may be changed with the approval of a majority of directors present at the meeting.</p> <p>The meeting chair may not declare the meeting closed without the approval of a majority of directors present at the meeting.</p> <p>If at any time during the proceeding of a board of directors meeting the directors sitting at the meeting are not more than half of the directors present at the meeting, then upon motion by the directors sitting at the meeting, the chair shall declare a suspension of meeting paragraph <u>5</u> of Article 8 shall apply mutatis mutandis.</p>	<p>Article 11 A board of directors meeting shall be conducted in accordance with the order of business on the agenda as specified in the meeting notice. However, the order may be changed with the approval of a majority of directors present at the meeting.</p> <p>The meeting chair may not declare the meeting closed without the approval of a majority of directors present at the meeting.</p> <p>If at any time during the proceeding of a board of directors meeting the directors sitting at the meeting are not more than half of the directors present at the meeting, then upon motion by the directors sitting at the meeting, the chair shall declare a suspension of meeting paragraph 3 of Article 8 shall apply mutatis mutandis.</p>	<p>Wording adjustment.</p>
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<p>Article 12 A company shall submit the following items for discussion by the board of directors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corporate business plan. 2. Annual and semi-annual financial reports, with the exception of semi-annual financial reports which, under relevant laws and regulations, need not be audited and attested by a certified public accountant (CPA). 3. Adoption or amendment of an internal control system pursuant to Article 14-1 of the Act, and an assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control system. 4. Adoption or amendment, pursuant to Article 36-1 of the Act, of handling procedures for financial or operational actions of material significance, such as acquisition or disposal of assets, derivatives trading, extension of monetary loans to others, and endorsements or guarantees for others. 5. The offering, issuance, or private placement of any equity-type securities. 6. <u>If the board of directors does not have managing directors, the election or discharge of the chairman of the board of directors.</u> 7. The appointment or discharge of a financial, accounting, or internal audit officer. 8. A donation to a related party or a major donation to a non-related party, provided that a public-interest donation of disaster relief for a major natural disaster may be submitted to the following board of directors meeting for retroactive recognition. 9. Any matter required by Article 14-3 of the Act or any other law, regulation, or bylaw to be approved by resolution at a shareholders' meeting or board of directors meeting, or any such significant matter as may be prescribed by the competent authority. ° percent of paid-in capital as stated in the CPA-attested financial report for the most recent year. 	<p>Article 12 A company shall submit the following items for discussion by the board of directors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corporate business plan. 2. Annual and semi-annual financial reports, with the exception of semi-annual financial reports which, under relevant laws and regulations, need not be audited and attested by a certified public accountant (CPA). 3. Adoption or amendment of an internal control system pursuant to Article 14-1 of the Act, and an assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control system. 4. Adoption or amendment, pursuant to Article 36-1 of the Act, of handling procedures for financial or operational actions of material significance, such as acquisition or disposal of assets, derivatives trading, extension of monetary loans to others, and endorsements or guarantees for others. 5. The offering, issuance, or private placement of any equity-type securities. 6. The appointment or discharge of a financial, accounting, or internal audit officer. 7. A donation to a related party or a major donation to a non-related party, provided that a public-interest donation of disaster relief for a major natural disaster may be submitted to the following board of directors meeting for retroactive recognition. 8. Any matter required by Article 14-3 of the Act or any other law, regulation, or bylaw to be approved by resolution at a shareholders' meeting or board of directors meeting, or any such significant matter as may be prescribed by the competent authority. ° percent of paid-in capital as stated in the CPA-attested financial report for the most recent year. 	<p>According to the latest legal revision.</p>
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<p>The term "related party" in subparagraph 8 of the preceding paragraph means a related party as defined in the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers. The term "major donation to a non-related party" means any individual donation, or cumulative donations within a 1-year period to a single recipient, at an amount of NTD100 million or more, or at an amount equal to or greater than 1 percent of net operating revenue or 5 percent of paid-in capital as stated in the CPA-attested financial report for the most recent year.</p> <p>The term "within a 1-year period" in the preceding paragraph means a period of 1 year calculated retroactively from the date on which the current board of directors meeting is convened. Amounts already submitted to and passed by a resolution of the board are exempted from inclusion in the calculation.</p> <p>For foreign companies whose stock has no par value or a par value other than NTD10, the "5 percent of paid-in capital" in paragraph 2 above shall be calculated instead as 2.5 percent of shareholder equity.</p> <p>If a company has an independent director or directors, at least one independent director shall attend each meeting in person. In the case of a meeting concerning any matter required to be submitted for a resolution by the board of directors under paragraph 1, each independent director shall attend in person; if an independent director is unable to attend in person, he or she shall appoint another independent director to attend as his or her proxy. If an independent director expresses any objection or reservation about a matter, it shall be recorded in the board meeting minutes. An independent director intending to express an objection or reservation but unable to attend the meeting in person shall, unless there is some legitimate reason to do otherwise, issue a written opinion in advance, which shall be recorded in the meeting minutes.</p>	<p>The term "related party" in subparagraph 8 of the preceding paragraph means a related party as defined in the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers. The term "major donation to a non-related party" means any individual donation, or cumulative donations within a 1-year period to a single recipient, at an amount of NTD100 million or more, or at an amount equal to or greater than 1 percent of net operating revenue or 5 percent of paid-in capital as stated in the CPA-attested financial report for the most recent year.</p> <p>The term "within a 1-year period" in the preceding paragraph means a period of 1 year calculated retroactively from the date on which the current board of directors meeting is convened. Amounts already submitted to and passed by a resolution of the board are exempted from inclusion in the calculation.</p> <p>For foreign companies whose stock has no par value or a par value other than NTD10, the "5 percent of paid-in capital" in paragraph 2 above shall be calculated instead as 2.5 percent of shareholder equity.</p> <p>If a company has an independent director or directors, at least one independent director shall attend each meeting in person. In the case of a meeting concerning any matter required to be submitted for a resolution by the board of directors under paragraph 1, each independent director shall attend in person; if an independent director is unable to attend in person, he or she shall appoint another independent director to attend as his or her proxy. If an independent director expresses any objection or reservation about a matter, it shall be recorded in the board meeting minutes. An independent director intending to express an objection or reservation but unable to attend the meeting in person shall, unless there is some legitimate reason to do otherwise, issue a written opinion in advance, which shall be recorded in the meeting minutes.</p>	
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<p>Article 15 If any director or a juristic person represented by a director is an interested party with respect to any agenda item, the director shall state the important aspects of the interested party relationship at the respective meeting. When the relationship is likely to prejudice the interests of the company, the director may not participate in discussion or voting on that agenda item, and further, shall enter recusal during discussion and voting on that item and may not act as another director's proxy to exercise voting rights on that matter.</p> <p><u>Where the spouse or a blood relative within the second degree of kinship of a director, or a company which has a controlling or subordinate relation with a director, is an interested party with respect to an agenda item as described in the preceding paragraph, such director shall be deemed to be an interested party with respect to that agenda item.</u></p> <p>The provisions of Article 180, paragraph 2 of the Company Act, as applied mutatis mutandis under Article 206, paragraph 4 of that Act, apply to resolutions of board of directors meetings when a director is prohibited by the preceding two paragraphs from exercising voting rights.</p>	<p>Article 15 If any director or a juristic person represented by a director is an interested party with respect to any agenda item, the director shall state the important aspects of the interested party relationship at the respective meeting. When the relationship is likely to prejudice the interests of the company, the director may not participate in discussion or voting on that agenda item, and further, shall enter recusal during discussion and voting on that item and may not act as another director's proxy to exercise voting rights on that matter.</p> <p>The provisions of Article 180, paragraph 2 of the Company Act, as applied mutatis mutandis under Article 206, paragraph 4 of that Act, apply to resolutions of board of directors meetings when a director is prohibited by the preceding two paragraphs from exercising voting rights.</p>	<p>According to the latest legal revision.</p>
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Attachment6

Sustainable Development Principles

Chapter 1 General Principles

Article 1 In order to fulfill social responsibility initiatives and promote economic, environmental and social progress for purposes of sustainable development, the company's Best Practice Principles is formulated in accordance with the "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies" for management and all employees to follow.

Article 2 The company to actively fulfill sustainable development in the course of their business operations so as to follow international development trends and to contribute to the economic development of the country, to improve the quality of life of employees, the community and society by acting as responsible corporate citizens, and to enhance competitive edges built on sustainable development.

Article 3 In promoting sustainable development initiatives, the companies shall, in its corporate management guidelines and business operations, give due consideration to the rights and interests of stakeholders and, while pursuing sustainable operations and profits, also give due consideration to the environment, society and corporate governance.

Article 4 To implement sustainable development initiatives, The company are advised to follow the principles below:

- 1.Exercise corporate governance.
- 2.Foster a sustainable environment.
- 3.Preserve public welfare.
- 4.Enhance disclosure of corporate sustainable development information.

Article 5 The company shall take into consideration the correlation between the development of domestic and international sustainable development issues and corporate core business operations, and the effect of the operation of individual companies and of their respective business groups as a whole on stakeholders, in establishing their policies, systems or relevant management guidelines, and concrete promotion plans for sustainable development programs,

Chapter 2 Exercising Corporate Governance

Article 6 The Company is advised to consider 「Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies」, 「Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies」 and 「Guidelines for the Adoption of Codes of Ethical Conduct for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies」 to establish effective corporate governance frameworks and relevant ethical standards so as to enhance corporate governance.

Article 7 The directors of a company shall exercise the due care of good administrators to urge the company to perform its sustainable development initiatives, examine the results of the implementation thereof from time to time and continually make adjustments so as to ensure the thorough implementation of its sustainable development policies.

Article 8 The company are advised to, on a regular basis, organize education and training on the promotion of sustainable development initiatives, including promotion of the matters prescribed in paragraph 2 of the preceding article.

Article 9 For the purpose of managing sustainable development initiatives, The company are advised to create a governance structure for promotion of sustainable development, and establish an exclusively (or concurrently) dedicated unit to be in charge of proposing and enforcing the sustainable development policies, systems, or relevant management guidelines, and concrete promotional plans and to report on the same to the board of directors on a periodic basis.

The company are advised to adopt reasonable remuneration policies, to ensure that remuneration arrangements support the strategic aims of the organization, and align with the interests of stakeholders.

It is advised that the employee performance evaluation system be combined with sustainable development policies, and that a clear and effective incentive and discipline system be established.

Article 10 The Company may use appropriate means of communication to understand the reasonable expectations and demands of stakeholders through proper communication with them, and adequately respond to the important sustainable development issues which they are concerned about.

Chapter 3 Fostering a Sustainable Environment

Article 11 The company shall follow relevant environmental laws, regulations and international standards to properly protect the environment and shall endeavor to promote a sustainable environment when engaging in business operations and internal management.

Article 12 The company are advised to endeavor to utilize energy more efficiently and use renewable materials which have a low impact on the environment to improve sustainability of natural resources.

Article 13 The company are advised to establish proper environment management systems based on the characteristics of their industries. Such systems shall include the following tasks:

1. Collecting sufficient and up-to-date information to evaluate the impact of the company's business operations on the natural environment.
2. Establishing measurable goals for environmental sustainability, and examining whether the development of such goals should be maintained and whether it is still relevant on a regular basis.
3. Adopting enforcement measures such as concrete plans or action plans, and examining the results of their operation on a regular basis.

Article 14 The company are advised to establish a dedicated unit or assign dedicated personnel for drafting, promoting, and maintaining relevant environment management systems and concrete action plans, and should hold environment education courses for their managerial officers and other employees on a periodic basis.

Article 15 The company are advised to take into account the effect of business operations on ecological efficiency, promote and advocate the concept of sustainable consumption, and conduct research and development, procurement, production, operations, and services in accordance with the following principles to reduce the impact on the natural environment and human beings from their business operations:

1. Reduce resource and energy consumption of their products and services.
2. Reduce emission of pollutants, toxins and waste, and dispose of waste properly.
3. Improve recyclability and reusability of raw materials or products.
4. Maximize the sustainability of renewable resources.
5. Enhance the durability of products.
6. Improve efficiency of products and services.

Article 16 To improve water use efficiency, The company shall properly and sustainably use water resources and establish relevant management measures.

The Company shall strengthen environmental protection treatment facilities to avoid polluting water, air and land, and use their best efforts to reduce adverse impact on human health and the environment by adopting the best practical pollution prevention and control measures in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Article 17 The company are advised to assess the current and future potential risks and opportunities that climate change may present to enterprises and to adopt related measures.

The company are advised to adopt standards or guidelines generally used in Taiwan and abroad to enforce corporate greenhouse gas inventory and to make disclosures thereof, the scope of which shall include the following:

1. Direct greenhouse gas emissions: emissions from operations that are owned or controlled by the company.
2. Indirect greenhouse gas emissions: emissions resulting from the utilization of energy such as imported electricity, heating, or steam.
3. Other indirect emissions: emissions resulting from corporate activities that are not indirect emissions from energy, but are from other sources of emissions owned or controlled by the company.

The company are advised to compile statistics on greenhouse gas emissions, volume of water consumption and total weight of waste and to establish policies for energy conservation, carbon and greenhouse gas reduction, reduction of water consumption or management of other wastes. The companies' carbon reduction strategies should include obtaining carbon credits and be promoted accordingly to minimize the impact of their business operations on climate change.

Chapter 4 Preserving Public Welfare

Article 18 The company shall comply with relevant laws and regulations, and the International Bill of Human Rights, with respect to rights such as gender equality, the right to work, and prohibition of discrimination.

A TWSE/TPEX listed company, to fulfill its responsibility to protect human rights, shall adopt

relevant management policies and processes, including:

Presenting a corporate policy or statement on human rights.

Evaluating the impact of the company's business operations and internal management on human rights, and adopting corresponding handling processes.

Reviewing on a regular basis the effectiveness of the corporate policy or statement on human rights.

In the event of any infringement of human rights, the company shall disclose the processes for handling of the matter with respect to the stakeholders involved.

The company shall comply with the internationally recognized human rights of labor, including the freedom of association, the right of collective bargaining, caring for vulnerable groups, prohibiting the use of child labor, eliminating all forms of forced labor, eliminating recruitment and employment discrimination, and shall ensure that their human resource policies do not contain differential treatments based on gender, race, socioeconomic status, age, or marital and family status, so as to achieve equality and fairness in employment, hiring conditions, remuneration, benefits, training, evaluation, and promotion opportunities.

The company shall provide an effective and appropriate grievance mechanism with respect to matters adversely impacting the rights and interests of the labor force, in order to ensure equality and transparency of the grievance process. Channels through which a grievance may be raised shall be clear, convenient, and unobstructed. A company shall respond to any employee's grievance in an appropriate manner.

Article 19 The company shall provide information for their employees so that the employees have knowledge of the labor laws and the rights they enjoy in the countries where the companies have business operations.

Article 20 The company are advised to provide safe and healthful work environments for their employees, including necessary health and first-aid facilities and shall endeavor to curb dangers to employees' safety and health and to prevent occupational accidents.

The company are advised to organize training on safety and health for their employees on a regular basis.

Article 21 The company are advised to create an environment conducive to the development of their employees' careers and establish effective training programs to foster career skills.

The company shall establish and implement reasonable employee welfare measures (including remuneration, leave and other welfare etc.) and appropriately reflect the business performance or achievements in the employee remuneration, to ensure the recruitment, retention, and motivation of human resources, and achieve the objective of sustainable operations.

Article 22 The company shall establish a platform to facilitate regular two-way communication between the management and the employees for the employees to obtain relevant information on and express their opinions on the company's operations, management and decisions.

The company shall respect the employee representatives' rights to bargain for the working conditions, and shall provide the employees with necessary information and hardware equipment, in order to improve the negotiation and cooperation among employers, employees and employee representatives.

The company shall, by reasonable means, inform employees of operation changes that might have material impacts.

Article 23 The company is advised to treat customers or consumers of its products or services in a fair and reasonable manner, including according to the following principles: fairness and good faith in contracting, duty of care and fiduciary duty, truthfulness in advertising and soliciting, fitness of products or services, notification and disclosure, commensuration between compensation and performance, protection of the right to complain, professionalism of salespersons etc. Said company shall also develop the relevant strategies and specific measures for implementation.

Article 24 The company shall take responsibility for their products and services, and take marketing ethics seriously. In the process of research and development, procurement, production, operations, and services, the company shall ensure the transparency and safety of their products and services. They further shall establish and disclose policies on consumer rights and interests, and enforce them in the course of business operations, in order to prevent the products or services from adversely impacting the rights, interests, health, or safety of consumers.

Article 25 The company shall ensure the quality of their products and services by following the laws and regulations of the government and relevant standards of their industries.

The company shall follow relevant laws, regulations and international guidelines in regard to customer health and safety and customer privacy involved in, and marketing and labeling of, their products and services and shall not deceive, mislead, commit fraud or engage in any other acts which would betray consumers' trust or damage consumers' rights or interests.

Article 26 The company are advised to evaluate and manage all types of risks that could cause interruptions in operations, so as to reduce the impact on consumers and society.

The company are advised to provide a clear and effective procedure for accepting consumer complaints to fairly and timely handle consumer complaints, shall comply with laws and regulations related to the Personal Information Protection Act for respecting consumers' rights of privacy and shall protect personal data provided by consumers.

Article 27 The company are advised to assess the impact their procurement has on society as well as the environment of the community that they are procuring from, and shall cooperate with their suppliers to jointly implement the corporate social responsibility initiative.

The company are advised to establish supplier management policies and request suppliers to comply with rules governing issues such as environmental protection, occupational safety and health or labor rights. Prior to engaging in commercial dealings, The company are advised to assess whether there is any record of a supplier's impact on the environment and society, and avoid conducting transactions with those against corporate social responsibility policy.

Article 28 The company shall evaluate the impact of their business operations on the community, and adequately employ personnel from the location of the business operations, to enhance community acceptance.

The company are advised to, commercial activities, endowments, volunteering service or other charitable professional services etc., dedicate resources to organizations that commercially resolve social or environmental issues, participate in events held by citizen organizations, charities and local government agencies relating to community development and community education to promote community development.

Chapter 5 Enhancing Disclosure of Sustainable Development Information

Article 29 The company shall disclose information according to relevant laws, regulations and the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for The company and shall fully disclose relevant and reliable information relating to their sustainable development initiatives to improve information transparency.

Relevant information relating to sustainable development which The company shall disclose includes:

- 1.The policy, systems or relevant management guidelines, and concrete promotion plans for sustainable development initiatives, as resolved by the board of directors.
- 2.The risks and the impact on the corporate operations and financial condition arising from exercising corporate governance, fostering a sustainable environment and preserving social public welfare.
- 3.Goals and measures for promoting the sustainable development initiatives established by the companies, and performance in implementation.
- 4.Major stakeholders and their concerns.
- 5.Disclosure of information on major suppliers' management and performance with respect to major environmental and social issues.
- 6.Other information relating to sustainable development initiatives.

Article 30 The company shall adopt internationally widely recognized standards or guidelines when producing sustainability reports, to disclose the status of their implementation of the sustainable development policy. It also is advisable to obtain a third-party assurance or verification for reports to enhance the reliability of the information in the reports. The reports are advised to include:

- 1.The policy, system, or relevant management guidelines and concrete promotion plans for implementing sustainable development initiatives.
- 2.Major stakeholders and their concerns.
- 3.Results and a review of the exercising of corporate governance, fostering of a sustainable environment, preservation of public welfare and promotion of economic development.
- 4.Future improvements and goals.

Chapter 6 Supplementary Provisions

Article 31 The company shall at all times monitor the development of domestic and foreign sustainable development standards and the change of business environment so as to examine and improve their established sustainable development framework and to obtain better results from the promotion of the sustainable development

Article 32 These Principles shall take effect after having been submitted to and approved by a Board of Directors Meetings . Subsequent amendments thereto shall be effected in the same manner.

Attachment7

English Translation of Financial Statements and a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To The Board of Directors of
LuxNet Corporation

Introduction

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of LuxNet Corporation (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together referred as “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 Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, 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 by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and 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 Company and its subsidiaries 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2022 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.

Revenue Recognition

We determine that revenue recognition is one of the key audit matters. The Company's consolidated revenue amounting to NT\$ 1,318,546 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2022 is a significant account to the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company has conducted these sale activities in multi-marketplace. Furthermore, varieties of sale terms and conditions enacted in the main sale contracts or sale orders judging and determining the performance obligation and the time of satisfaction. We therefore conclude that there are significant risks with respect to the topic of revenue recognition. Our audit procedures therefore include, but not limit to, evaluating the properness of accounting policy for revenue recognition, assessing and testing the effectiveness of relevant internal controls related to revenue recognition, sampling-test of details, including obtaining major sale orders or agreements to inspect the terms and conditions, checking the consistency of the fulfillment timing between determining the performance obligation of revenues recognition and the major sales orders or agreements for their terms and conditions, performing analytical review procedures of sale revenues, executing sale cut-off tests, and reviewing the sales return and sales discount after for the years then ended, etc. We have also evaluated the appropriateness of the related disclosure in Notes 4 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

Market valuation on Inventory

We determine that provision against inventory is also one of the key audit matters. The Company and its subsidiaries' inventory in amount of NT\$467,024 thousand, representing 23% of consolidated total assets, as of December 31, 2022 is significant to the Company's consolidated financial statements. Inventories, including active components for optical communication and modules, are mostly customized products. Considering the rapid changes in communication technology, the calculation of the allowance for inventory market decline and write-off obsolescence involves significant management judgment. With respect to the key audit matter – provision against inventory, our audit procedures include, but not limit to, evaluating the appropriateness of inventory provision policy including how to identify the phased-out or slow-moving items, testing the correctness of inventory aging report, analyzing the reasons for slow-moving inventory and analyzing turnover rate of inventory at the end of period, performing observation on the Company and its subsidiaries' inventory physical taking, and looking into the status of inventory utilization. We have also evaluated the appropriateness of the related disclosure in Notes 5 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the years then ended December 31, 2021 were audited by other auditors and expressed unqualified opinion on March 17, 2022.

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.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

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

Those charged with governance, including audit committee or supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company and its subsidiaries.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company and its subsidiaries.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

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 and its subsidiaries. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries 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 Company and its subsidiaries 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.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2022 consolidated financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Others

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

Cheng, Ching-Piao

/Chen, Kuo-Shuai

Ernst & Young

Taiwan, R.O.C.

March 16th, 2023

Notices 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 auditing standards generally accepted in 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.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

LUXNET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets		As of December 31, 2022		As of December 31, 2021	
Code	Accounts	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	\$483,826	23	\$368,725	19
1170	Accounts receivables, net	254,402	12	131,627	7
1200	Other receivables	14,160	1	6,225	-
1220	Current tax assets	65	-	5	-
130x	Inventories	467,024	23	290,427	15
1419	Other prepaid expense	3,196	-	2,924	-
1421	Prepayments	6,856	-	1,878	-
1470	Other current assets	7,499	1	3,060	-
11xx	Total current assets	1,237,028	60	804,871	41
	Non-current assets				
1517	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	126,347	6	317,107	16
1600	Property, plant and equipment	706,069	34	824,585	43
1780	Intangible assets	618	-	520	-
1900	Other non-current assets	2,490	-	1,895	-
15xx	Total non-current assets	835,524	40	1,144,107	59
1xxx	Total Assets	\$2,072,552	100	\$1,948,978	100

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

LUXNET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Liabilities and Equity		As of December 31, 2022		As of December 31, 2021	
	Accounts	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	4, 6(8)	\$52,821	2	\$88,150	5
2130	Contract liabilities	4, 6(15)	2,874	-	6,574	-
2170	Accounts payable		302,121	15	130,465	7
2200	Other payables	4, 6(12)	74,771	4	61,255	3
2220	Other payables - related parties	7	790	-	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities		2,157	-	6,033	-
21xx	Total current liabilities		435,534	21	292,477	15
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term borrowings	4, 6(10), 8	220,000	11	320,000	16
25xx	Total non-current liabilities		220,000	11	320,000	16
2xxx	Total liabilities		655,534	32	612,477	31
31xx	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent					
3100	Capital	4, 6(13)				
3110	Common stock		1,323,578	64	1,325,115	68
3200	Capital surplus		4,146	-	128,386	7
3300	Retained earnings					
3350	Unappropriated earnings (Accumulated deficits)		109,427	5	(285,203)	(15)
3400	Other components of equity		(20,133)	(1)	168,203	9
3xxx	Total equity		1,417,018	68	1,336,501	69
3x2x	Total liabilities and equity		\$2,072,552	100	\$1,948,978	100

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

LUXNET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Share)

	Accounts	Notes	2022		2021	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenues	4, 6(15), 7	\$1,318,546	100	\$866,016	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4)	(921,760)	(70)	(883,399)	(102)
5900	Gross profit (loss)		396,786	30	(17,383)	(2)
6000	Operating expenses					
6100	Sales and marketing		(10,527)	(1)	(18,098)	(2)
6200	General and administrative		(50,787)	(4)	(90,783)	(11)
6300	Research and development	7	(66,643)	(5)	(79,356)	(9)
6450	Reversal of expected credit losses	6(16)	4,680	1	8	-
	Total operating expenses		(123,277)	(9)	(188,229)	(22)
6900	Operating income (loss)		273,509	21	(205,612)	(24)
7000	Non-operating incomes and expenses	6(19), 7				
7100	Interest income		3,147	-	106	-
7010	Other incomes		4,193	-	794	-
7020	Other gains and losses	7	(3,627)	-	(77,628)	(9)
7050	Finance costs		(7,086)	(1)	(7,117)	(1)
7055	Reversal of expected credit losses	6(16)	659	-	4,493	1
	Total non-operating incomes and expenses		(2,714)	(1)	(79,352)	(9)
7900	Income (loss) before income tax		270,795	20	(284,964)	(33)
7950	Income tax expense	4, 6(21)	-	-	-	-
8200	Net income (loss)		270,795	20	(284,964)	(33)
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(20)				
8310	Items that not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		956	-	1,405	-
8316	Unrealized gain (loss) on equity instruments investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(190,760)	(14)	(37,462)	(4)
8300	Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		(189,804)	(14)	(36,057)	(4)
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss)		\$80,991	6	\$(321,021)	(37)
9750	Earnings per share-basic (in NTD)	4, 6(22)	\$2.05		\$(2.22)	
9850	Earnings per share-diluted (in NTD)	4, 6(22)	\$2.05		\$(2.22)	

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

LUXNET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Items	Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent						Total Equity	
		Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings		Others			Total
				Unappropriated Earnings (Accumulated deficits)	Unrealized gains (losses) on equity instruments investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unearned Employee Benefit	Total		
		3100	3200	3350	3420	3490	31XX	3XXX	
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$1,201,243	\$85,809	\$(87,453)	\$208,135	\$(17,375)	\$1,390,359	\$1,390,359	
C11	Capital surplus used to offset accumulated deficits		(85,809)	85,809			-	-	
D1	Net loss in 2021			(284,964)	(37,462)		(284,964)	(284,964)	
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, in 2021			1,405			(36,057)	(36,057)	
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss)			(283,559)	(37,462)		(321,021)	(321,021)	
E1	Capital increase by cash	130,000	134,550				264,550	264,550	
T1	Amortization of employee restricted shares					2,613	2,613	2,613	
T2	Employee restricted shares for cancellation	(6,128)	(6,164)			12,292	-	-	
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2021	1,325,115	128,386	(285,203)	170,673	(2,470)	1,336,501	1,336,501	
C3	Overdue unclaimed cash dividend listed as capital surplus		237				237	237	
C11	Capital surplus used to offset accumulated deficits		(122,879)	122,879			-	-	
D1	Net income in 2022			270,795	(190,760)		270,795	270,795	
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, in 2022			956			(189,804)	(189,804)	
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss)			271,751	(190,760)		80,991	80,991	
T1	Amortization of employee restricted shares					(711)	(711)	(711)	
T2	Employee restricted shares for cancellation	(1,537)	(1,598)			3,135	-	-	
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2022	\$1,323,578	\$4,146	\$109,427	\$(20,087)	\$(46)	\$1,417,018	\$1,417,018	

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

LUXNET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Items	2022	2021	Code	Items	2022	2021
AAA.A	Cash flows from operating activities:				Cash flows from investing activities:		
A.10000	Income (loss) before income tax	\$270,795	\$(284,964)	BBBB	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(5,848)	(13,521)
A.20000	Adjustments:			B02700	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,091	4,894
A.20010	Income and expense adjustments:			B02800	Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	-	21,860
A.20100	Depreciation	108,368	136,851	B03800	Acquisition of intangible assets	(2,100)	(2,506)
A.20200	Amortization	2,807	4,242	B04500	Increase (decrease) in other non-current assets	(989)	(5,514)
A.20300	Reversal of expected credit losses	(5,339)	(4,501)	B06800	Increase (decrease) in prepayment for equipment	-	(6,400)
A.20900	Interest expense	7,086	7,117	B07100	Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(5,846)	(1,187)
A.21200	Interest income	(3,147)	(106)	BBBB			
A.21900	Cost of share based payment	(711)	2,613				
A.22500	Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(159)	26,018	CCCC	Cash flows from financing activities:		
A.23700	Impairment loss on non-financial assets	15,381	74,458	C00100	Increase in (repayment of) short-term loans	(35,329)	(147,202)
A.23800	Reversal of impairment loss on non-financial assets	(27)	(31,266)	C01300	Repayments of bonds	-	(12,300)
A.29900	Other - loss related to inventories	32,015	73,797	C01600	Increase in long-term loans	220,000	-
A.29900	Other - loss on deposit of prepayments for equipment	-	6,400	C01700	Repayments of long-term loans	(320,000)	-
A.30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			C04600	Capital increase by cash	-	264,550
A.31150	Accounts receivables	(118,095)	12,453	C09900	Other items - overdue unclaimed cash dividend listed as capital surplus	237	-
A.31180	Other receivables	(7,153)	5,357		Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(135,092)	105,048
A.31200	Inventories	(208,612)	(52,859)	CCCC			
A.31230	Prepayments	(5,250)	5,336				
A.31240	Other current assets	(4,439)	(1,336)	EEEE	Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	115,101	76,406
A.32125	Contract liabilities	(3,700)	6,474	E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	368,725	292,319
A.32150	Accounts payable	171,656	20,168	E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$483,826	\$368,725
A.32180	Other payables	11,679	(26,095)				
A.32190	Other payables - related parties	790	-				
A.32230	Other current liabilities	(3,876)	(534)				
A.32240	Net defined benefit liabilities	(105)	(3)				
A.33000	Cash generated from (used in) operations	259,964	(20,380)				
A.33100	Interest received	3,024	106				
A.33300	Interest paid	(6,889)	(7,228)				
A.33500	Income tax paid (returned)	(60)	47				
AAA.A	Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	256,039	(27,455)				

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

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To The Board of Directors of
LuxNet Corporation

Introduction

We have audited the accompanying parent-company-only balance sheets of LuxNet Corporation (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2022, and the related parent-company-only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the parent-company-only financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together referred as “the parent-company-only financial statements”).

In our opinion, the parent-company-only financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the parent-company-only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022, and its parent-company-only financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, 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 Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by 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 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2022 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.

Revenue Recognition

We determine that revenue recognition is one of the key audit matters. The Company's revenue amounting to NT\$ 1,318,546 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2022 is a significant account to the Company's Parent-company-only financial statements. The Company has conducted these sale activities in multi-marketplace. Furthermore, varieties of sale terms and conditions enacted in the main sale contracts or sale orders judging and determining the performance obligation and the time of satisfaction. We therefore conclude that there are significant risks with respect to the topic of revenue recognition. Our audit procedures therefore include, but not limit to, evaluating the properness of accounting policy for revenue recognition, assessing and testing the effectiveness of relevant internal controls related to revenue recognition, sampling-test of details, including obtaining major sale orders or agreements to inspect the terms and conditions, checking the consistency of the fulfillment timing between determining the performance obligation of revenues recognition and the major sales orders or agreements for their terms and conditions, performing analytical review procedures of sale revenues, executing sale cut-off tests, and reviewing the sales return and sales discount after for the years then ended, etc. We have also evaluated the appropriateness of the related disclosure in Notes 4 and 6 to the parent-company-only financial statements.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

Market valuation on Inventory

We determine that provision against inventory is also one of the key audit matters. The Company's inventory in amount of NT\$467,024 thousand, representing 23% of parent-company-only total assets, as of December 31, 2022 is significant to the Company's financial statements. Inventories, including active components for optical communication and modules, are mostly customized products. Considering the rapid changes in communication technology, the calculation of the allowance for inventory market decline and write-off obsolescence involves significant management judgment. With respect to the key audit matter – provision against inventory, our audit procedures include, but not limit to, evaluating the appropriateness of inventory provision policy including how to identify the phased-out or slow-moving items, testing the correctness of inventory aging report, analyzing the reasons for slow-moving inventory and analyzing turnover rate of inventory at the end of period, performing observation on the Company's inventory physical taking, and looking into the status of inventory utilization. We have also evaluated the appropriateness of the related disclosure in Notes 5 and 6 to the parent-company-only financial statements.

Other Matter

The parent-company-only financial statements of the Company for the year then ended December 31, 2021 were audited by other auditors and expressed unqualified opinion on March 17, 2022.

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.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

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 or supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent-company-only Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

7. 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.
8. 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.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

9. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
10. 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 auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
11. 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.
12. 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 Company 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.

(To be continued)

(Continued)

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2022 parent-company-only financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Cheng, Ching-Piao

Chen, Kuo-Shuai

Ernst & Young

Taiwan, R.O.C.

March 16th, 2023

Notices 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 auditing standards generally accepted in 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.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

LUXNET CORPORATION

Parent-Company-Only Balance Sheets

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Accounts	Notes	As of December 31, 2022		As of December 31, 2021	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	\$483,826	23	\$368,725	19
1170	Accounts receivables, net	4, 6(2), 6(16)	254,402	12	131,627	7
1200	Other receivables	4, 6(16)	14,160	1	6,225	-
1220	Current tax assets	4	65	-	5	-
130x	Inventories	4, 6(3)	467,024	23	290,427	15
1419	Other prepaid expense		3,196	-	2,924	-
1421	Prepayments		6,856	-	1,878	-
1470	Other current assets		7,499	1	3,060	-
11xx	Total current assets		1,237,028	60	804,871	41
	Non-current assets					
1550	Investment accounted for under equity method	4, 6(4)	126,347	6	317,107	16
1600	Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(5), 7, 8	706,069	34	824,585	43
1780	Intangible assets	4, 6(6)	618	-	520	-
1900	Other non-current assets	4, 6(7), 6(11)	2,490	-	1,895	-
15xx	Total non-current assets		835,524	40	1,144,107	59
1xxx	Total Assets		\$2,072,552	100	\$1,948,978	100

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

LUXNET CORPORATION

Parent-Company-Only Balance Sheets (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Liabilities and Equity Accounts	Notes	As of December 31, 2022		As of December 31, 2021	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	4, 6(8)	\$52,821	2	\$88,150	5
2130	Contract liabilities	4, 6(15)	2,874	-	6,574	-
2170	Accounts payable		302,121	15	130,465	7
2200	Other payables	4, 6(12)	74,771	4	61,255	3
2220	Other payables - related parties	7	790	-	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities		2,157	-	6,033	-
21xx	Total current liabilities		435,534	21	292,477	15
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term borrowings	4, 6(10), 8	220,000	11	320,000	16
25xx	Total non-current liabilities		220,000	11	320,000	16
2xxx	Total liabilities		655,534	32	612,477	31
31xx	Equity	4, 6(13)				
3100	Capital					
3110	Common stock		1,323,578	64	1,325,115	68
3200	Capital surplus		4,146	-	128,386	7
3300	Retained earnings					
3350	Unappropriated earnings (Accumulated deficits)		109,427	5	(285,203)	(15)
3400	Other components of equity		(20,133)	(1)	168,203	9
3xxx	Total equity		1,417,018	68	1,336,501	69
3x2x	Total liabilities and equity		\$2,072,552	100	\$1,948,978	100

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

LUXNET CORPORATION

Parent-Company-Only Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Share)

	Accounts	Notes	2022		2021	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenues	4, 6(15), 7	\$1,318,346	100	\$866,016	100
5000	Operating costs	6(3)	(921,760)	(70)	(883,399)	(102)
5900	Gross profit (loss)		396,786	30	(17,383)	(2)
6000	Operating expenses					
6100	Sales and marketing		(10,327)	(1)	(18,098)	(2)
6200	General and administrative		(50,787)	(4)	(90,783)	(11)
6300	Research and development	7	(66,643)	(5)	(79,356)	(9)
6450	Reversal of expected credit losses	6(16)	4,680	1	8	-
	Total operating expenses		(123,277)	(9)	(188,229)	(22)
6900	Operating income (loss)		273,509	21	(205,612)	(24)
7000	Non-operating incomes and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(19), 7	3,147	-	106	-
7010	Other incomes		4,193	-	794	-
7020	Other gains and losses	7	(3,627)	-	(77,628)	(9)
7050	Finance costs		(7,086)	(1)	(7,117)	(1)
7055	Reversal of expected credit losses	6(16)	659	-	4,493	1
	Total non-operating incomes and expenses		(2,714)	(1)	(79,352)	(9)
7900	Income (loss) before income tax		270,795	20	(284,964)	(33)
7950	Income tax expense	4, 6(21)	-	-	-	-
8200	Net income (loss)		270,795	20	(284,964)	(33)
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(20)				
8310	Items that not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		956	-	1,405	-
8320	Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method		(190,760)	(14)	(37,462)	(4)
8300	Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		(189,804)	(14)	(36,057)	(4)
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss)		\$80,991	6	\$(321,021)	(37)
9750	Earnings per share-basic (in NTD)	4, 6(22)	\$2.05		\$(2.22)	
9850	Earnings per share-diluted (in NTD)	4, 6(22)	\$2.05		\$(2.22)	

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

LUXNET CORPORATION

Parent-Company-Only Statements of Changes in Equity

For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Items	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings		Others		Unearned Employee Benefit	Total
				Unappropriated Earnings (Accumulated deficits)	Unrealized gains (losses) on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unrealized gains (losses) on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unearned Employee Benefit		
		3100	3200	3350	3420	3490	3XXX		
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$1,201,243	\$85,809	\$(87,453)	\$208,135	\$(17,375)	\$1,390,359		
C11	Capital surplus used to offset accumulated deficits		(85,809)	85,809			-		
D1	Net loss in 2021			(284,964)			(284,964)		
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, in 2021			1,405	(37,462)		(36,057)		
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss)			(283,559)	(37,462)		(321,021)		
E1	Capital increase by cash	130,000	134,550				264,550		
T1	Amortization of employee restricted shares					2,613	2,613		
T2	Employee restricted shares for cancellation	(6,128)	(6,164)			12,292			
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2021	1,325,115	128,386	(285,203)	170,673	(2,470)	1,336,501		
C3	Overdue unclaimed cash dividend listed as capital surplus		237				237		
C11	Capital surplus used to offset accumulated deficits		(122,879)	122,879			-		
D1	Net income in 2022			270,795			270,795		
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, in 2022			956	(190,760)		(189,804)		
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss)			271,751	(190,760)		80,991		
T1	Amortization of employee restricted shares					(711)	(711)		
T2	Employee restricted shares for cancellation	(1,537)	(1,598)			3,135			
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2022	\$1,323,578	\$4,146	\$109,427	\$(20,087)	\$(46)	\$1,417,018		

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

LUXNET CORPORATION

Parent-Company-Only Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Items	2022	2021	Code	Items	2022	2021
AAAA	Cash flows from operating activities:				Cash flows from investing activities:		
A10000	Income (loss) before income tax	\$270,795	\$(284,964)	BBBB	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(5,848)	(13,521)
A20000	Adjustments:			B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,091	4,894
A20010	Income and expense adjustments:			B03800	Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	-	21,860
A20100	Depreciation	108,368	136,851	B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(2,100)	(2,506)
A20200	Amortization	2,807	4,242	B06800	Increase (decrease) in other non-current assets	(989)	(5,514)
A20300	Reversal of expected credit losses	(5,339)	(4,501)	B07100	Increase (decrease) in prepayments for equipment	-	(6,400)
A20900	Interest expense	7,086	7,117	BBBB	Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(5,846)	(1,187)
A21200	Interest income	(3,147)	(106)				
A21900	Cost of share based payment	(711)	2,613				
A22500	Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(159)	26,018	CCCC	Cash flows from financing activities:		
A23700	Impairment loss on non-financial assets	15,381	74,458	C00100	Increase in (repayment of) short-term loans	(35,329)	(147,202)
A23800	Reversal of impairment loss on non-financial assets	(27)	(31,266)	C01300	Repayments of bonds	-	(12,300)
A29900	Other - loss related to inventories	32,015	73,797	C01600	Increase in long-term loans	220,000	-
A29900	Other - loss on deposit of prepayments for equipment	-	6,400	C01700	Repayments of long-term loans	(320,000)	-
A30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			C04600	Capital increase by cash	-	264,530
A31150	Accounts receivables	(118,095)	12,453	C09900	Other items - overdue unclaimed cash dividend listed as capital surplus	237	-
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A31200	Inventories	(208,612)	(52,859)	CCCC	Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(135,092)	105,048
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A31240	Other current assets	(4,439)	(1,336)	EEEE	Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	115,101	76,406
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A32180	Other payables	11,679	(26,095)				
A32190	Other payables - related parties	790	-				
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A32240	Net defined benefit liabilities	(105)	(3)				
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A33100	Interest received	3,024	106				
A33300	Interest paid	(6,889)	(7,228)				
A33500	Income tax paid (returned)	(60)	47				
AAAA	Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	256,039	(27,455)				

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

LuxNet Corporation
2022 Earnings Distribution Table

Unit : NT\$

Item	Amount
Accumulate deficit	(162,324,523)
Plus : Other comprehensive income (Remeasurements of the definedbenefit plan in 2022)	956,000
Add : Earning after Tax	270,795,234
Sub total	109,426,711
Loss : Special reserve-Loss on Shareholder's Equity (Note 2.)	(20,087,542)
Loss : Leagle reserve	(10,942,671)
Distributable net earnings	78,396,498
Distributable items	
Cash dividends to common shareholders (132,357,794 Sshares× NT\$0.0593 3 per share)	7,848,818
Unappropriated Earnings after earnings distribution	70,547,680
<p>Note 1. According to Article 24 of the Articles of Association of the Company, if there is any surplus in the company's annual final accounts, it shall be distributed in the following order: 1. Withdraw taxes, 2. Make up for past losses, 3. Designate 10% as leagle reserve, 4. Provision special surplus reserve in accordance with laws and regulations, 5. In addition to the payment of dividends, if there is still a surplus and the undistributed surplus at the beginning of the same period, the board of directors shall propose a surplus distribution proposal to the shareholders' meeting for resolution to distribute.</p> <p>Note 2. The special reserve is handled in accordance with Article 41, Paragraph 1 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C.No. 1090150022 issued on 31 March 2021.</p>	

Chairman
Huei Ming Chien

President
Chun Lin Tseng

Accounting Office
Fang Yu Lo

Attachment9

Comparison Table for Amendment of “Articles of Incorporation”

Item No.	AFTER THE REVISION	BEFORE THE REVISION	Revision Notes
24	<p>If there is any net profit after closing of a fiscal year, the Corporation shall first pay business income tax, offset losses in previous years, set aside a legal capital reserve at 10% of the profits left over, except when the statutory surplus reserve has reached the amount of paid-in capital of the company; In addition, according to the company's operational needs and the provisions of the law, a special surplus reserve will be allocated, and the rest will be in addition to the payment of dividends, if there is still a surplus and no surplus has been distributed at the beginning of the same period. <u>When dividends and dividends are distributed in whole or in part, by way of issuing new shares, they shall be distributed by resolution of the shareholders' meeting; Authorize the Board of Directors to attend the resolution of more than two-thirds of the Directors and a majority of the Directors in the event of cash distribution, and report to the shareholders' meeting; To distribute all or part of the statutory surplus reserve and capital reserve, authorize the board of directors to present at least two-thirds of the directors and the resolution of a majority of the directors present at the resolution of the directors to release cash and report to the shareholders' meeting.</u></p>	<p>If there is any net profit after closing of a fiscal year, the Corporation shall first pay business income tax, offset losses in previous years, set aside a legal capital reserve at 10% of the profits left over, except when the statutory surplus reserve has reached the amount of paid-in capital of the company; In addition, according to the company's operational needs and the provisions of the law, a special surplus reserve will be allocated, and the rest will be in addition to the payment of dividends, if there is still a surplus and the undistributed surplus at the beginning of the same period, the board of directors shall propose a surplus distribution proposal to the shareholders' meeting for resolution. The Company will consider the environment and growth stage, according to future capital needs and long-term financial planning, the annual dividends paid to shareholders account for 10% to 70% of the undistributed surplus, and in order to meet the needs of shareholders for cash inflow, if there is a surplus in the annual accounts, the total amount of cash dividends paid annually shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends paid to shareholders in the current year, and the actual amount paid shall be subject to the amount paid by the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.</p>	Amendments required for the company's operational planning.

	<p>Taking into account the environment and growth stage, the Company will take into account the future capital needs and long-term financial planning, <u>and the surplus distribution will be appropriately paid by means of stock dividends or cash dividends</u>, of which the total cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends paid to shareholders in the current year.</p>		
27	<p>The Article of Incorporations was approved on Oct. 23, 2001, the first Amendment was approved by the shareholders' meeting on Jun. 12 2002, the second Amendment on Jan. 14,2003, the third Amendment on July 16, 2003, the fourth Amendment on Aug. 2, 2004,the fifth Amendment on June 2, 2006, the sixth Amendment on June 24, 2010, the seventh Amendment on Dec. 16, 2010, the eighth Amendment on June 22, 2012, the ninth Amendment on May 27, 2015, the tenth Amendment on May 25, 2016, the eleventh Amendment on June 29, 2018, the twelfth Amendment on June 14, 2019,the thirteenth Amendment on June 16,2020, the fourteenth Amendment on June 17, 2022, <u>the fifteenth Amendment on June 20, 2023.</u></p>	<p>The Article of Incorporations was approved on Oct. 23, 2001, the first Amendment was approved by the shareholders' meeting on Jun. 12 2002, the second Amendment on Jan. 14,2003, the third Amendment on July 16, 2003, the fourth Amendment on Aug. 2, 2004,the fifth Amendment on June 2, 2006, the sixth Amendment on June 24, 2010, the seventh Amendment on Dec. 16, 2010, the eighth Amendment on June 22, 2012, the ninth Amendment on May 27, 2015, the tenth Amendment on May 25, 2016, the eleventh Amendment on June 29, 2018, the twelfth Amendment on June 14, 2019,the thirteenth Amendment on June 16,2020, the fourteenth Amendment on June 17,2022.</p>	<p>Added a correction date.</p>

Attachment10

Comparison Table for Amendment of “Procedures for Acquisition and Disposal of Assets ”

Item No.	AFTER THE REVISION	BEFORE THE REVISION	Revision Notes
11	<p>Resolution process :</p> <p>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 supervisors: (一)~(七)omitted.</p> <p>With respect to the types of transactions listed below, when to be conducted between the company and its parent or subsidiaries, or between its subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the issued shares or authorized capital, the company's board of directors may pursuant to Article 4 (一), paragraph 1, delegate the board chairman to decide such matters when the transaction is within a certain amount and have the decisions subsequently submitted to and ratified by the next board of directors meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Resolution process :</p> <p>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 supervisors: (一)~(七)omitted.</p> <p>With respect to the types of transactions listed below, when to be conducted between the company and its parent or subsidiaries, or between its subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the issued shares or authorized capital, the company's board of directors may pursuant to Article 4 (一), paragraph 1, delegate the board chairman to decide such matters when the transaction is within a certain amount and have the decisions subsequently submitted to and ratified by the next board of directors meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	According to the latest legal revision.

	<p>when a matter is submitted for discussion by the board of directors under these Regulations, the board of directors shall take into full consideration each independent director's opinions. If an independent director objects to or expresses reservations about any matter, it shall be recorded in the minutes of the board of directors meeting.</p> <p>If a public company or a subsidiary thereof that is not a domestic public company will have a transaction set out in paragraph 1, and the transaction amount will reach 10 percent or more of the company total assets, the information listed in the transaction in paragraph 1 shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval before the transaction contract and payment can be concluded. However, this shall not apply to transactions between the Company and its parent company, subsidiaries, or its subsidiaries.</p> <p>The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in paragraph 1 and the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with Article 5(-)6 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 <u>shareholders meeting or</u> board of directors and recognized by the audit committee need not be counted toward the transaction amount.</p>	<p>when a matter is submitted for discussion by the board of directors under these Regulations, the board of directors shall take into full consideration each independent director's opinions. If an independent director objects to or expresses reservations about any matter, it shall be recorded in the minutes of the board of directors meeting.</p> <p>If a public company or a subsidiary thereof that is not a domestic public company will have a transaction set out in paragraph 1, and the transaction amount will reach 10 percent or more of the company total assets, the information listed in the transaction in paragraph 1 shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval before the transaction contract and payment can be concluded. However, this shall not apply to transactions between the Company and its parent company, subsidiaries, or its subsidiaries.</p> <p>The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in paragraph 1 and the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with Article 5(-)6 herein, and "within the preceding year" as used herein refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items that have been approved by the board of directors and recognized by the audit committee need not be counted toward the transaction amount.</p>	
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LUXNET CORPORATION

The assessment opinion issued by the securities underwriter on the necessity and reasonableness

Opinion appointee : LUXNET CORPORATION

Recipients of submissions : LUXNET CORPORATION

**The purpose of the submission is specified : Only for Luxnet Corporation to correct
The issuance of common stock via a
private placement in 2017**

**The type of report : The assessment opinion issued by the securities underwriter on
the necessity and reasonableness for conducting the private
placement in 2017**

Assessment agency : Concord Securities Co.,Ltd.

LUXNET CORPORATION

The assessment opinion issued by the securities underwriter on the necessity and reasonableness for conducting the private placement in 2017

一、Preface

In order to seek technical cooperation or strategic alliance opportunities with domestic and foreign industrial manufacturers, and at the same time enhance the working capital and meet the needs of the company's long-term operation and development, the board of directors has proposed on April 12, 2017 to discuss the private placement of ordinary shares, with an amount of not more than 27,000 thousand shares, and passed the resolution of the shareholders' ordinary meeting on May 26 of the same year, authorizing the board of directors to raise funds in one or two installments within one year.

After checking that Luxnet by-elected two independent directors at the 2017 annual shareholders' regular meeting, and on October 5 of the same year, the shareholders' extraordinary meeting by-elected one director, upon inquiry, the company explained that according to Explanation 2 of Letter No. 0910153850 dated November 11, 2002, the former Securities and Futures Administration Commission of the Ministry of Finance, "According to the public offering company, if more than two independent directors and more than one independent supervisor have been elected, the number of independent directors elected by it may not be counted in the "Issuer's Offering and Issuance of Marketable Securities" Article 12, Paragraph 1, Paragraph 2, Item 9 of the relevant criteria for determining a major change in the right to operate, at that time the company assessed that the change of directors before the opening did not meet the standard for a change in the right to operate.

However, when reviewing the procedures for handling the private placement of ordinary shares, in order to effectively comply with the relevant provisions of the private placement, Luxnet determined in a conservative manner that there had been a change in the right to operate at the time of the private placement (a total of three directors were changed, and there were nine directors' seats, a change ratio of one-third, which met the standard set by the competent authority), and also found that if the private placement quota of 27,000 thousand shares is fully issued, the proportion of the applicant to the total number of shares after the issuance is 25.77%, which is possible to change the management right. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4.3 of the Precautions for Handling Private Placement Negotiable Securities (hereinafter referred to as "Notes on Considerations") of a public offering company, "If there is a significant change in the operating right within one year before the board of directors resolves to handle the private placement of marketable securities to one year from the delivery date of the

private placement securities, the securities underwriter shall be requested to issue an assessment opinion on the necessity and reasonableness of the private placement in handling the private placement case", and the securities underwriter shall be requested to issue an assessment opinion on the necessity and reasonableness of the company's handling of the 2017 private placement case (hereinafter referred to as the "Assessment Opinion").) ◦

The content of this assessment opinion is only used for the subsequent report of the board of directors and shareholders' meeting of the board of directors and shareholders of the private placement case, and the correction and uploading of the private placement area of the public information observation station, and shall not be used for other purposes; In addition, this assessment opinion is based on the information provided by China Star Light and the public information in the public information observatory, and the securities underwriters will not update it and assume no legal responsibility for the impact of subsequent changes in the company's private placement plan or other circumstances that may lead to changes in the content of this opinion, and hereby declare.

二、Company Profit

Luxnet was established on November 15, 2001 of the Republic of China, and was listed on the counter trading center on December 12, 2011, the main products are optical communication active component sub-modules, optical communication active component chips and wafers and optical communication active component module foundry services, the paid-in capital at the end of 2016 is NT\$738,577. The following is the Company's financial information for the most recent three years and the most recent period as of April 12, 2017:

(一) Condensed Balance Sheets

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Accounting Title	2014	2015	2016
Current assets	1,653,937	2,596,449	1,773,931
Non-current assets	1,139,873	1,356,046	1,609,757
Total assets	2,793,810	3,952,495	3,383,688
Current liabilities	1,138,480	1,190,991	1,499,814
Non-current liabilities	191,341	772,134	260,858
Total liabilities	1,329,821	1,963,125	1,760,672
Share capital	672,709	743,719	738,577
Capital surplus	399,789	457,209	460,559
Retained earnings	395,324	803,149	435,294
Other equity interest	-3,833	-14,707	-11,414
Treasury stock	-	-	-
Total equity attributable to owners of parent	1,463,989	1,989,370	1,623,016
Equity attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-
Total equity	1,463,989	1,989,370	1,623,016
Share capital awaiting retirement (Unit : Share)	-	-	-
Equivalent issue shares of advance receipts for ordinary share (Unit : Share)	-	-	-
Number of treasury share acquired by the company and subsidiaries (Unit : Share)	-	-	-
Net Asset Value per Share (Dollar)	21.76	26.75	21.97

Source from : MOPS

(二) Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Income

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Accounting Title	2014	2015	2016
Operating revenues	3,015,222	4,181,307	2,518,184
operating costs	2,488,055	3,156,749	2,233,848
profit (loss) from operations	527,167	1,024,558	284,336
Unrealized profit (loss) from sale	-	-	-
Realized profit (loss) from sale	-	-	-
Net gross profit	527,167	1,024,558	284,336
Operating expenses	278,286	406,325	352,447
Other operating expenses income and expenses	-	-	-
Net operating income (loss)	248,881	618,233	-68,111
Non-operating income and expenses	19,682	40,349	-39,925
Profit (loss) from operations before tax	268,563	658,582	-108,036
tax expense (income)	51,687	116,241	6,748
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	216,876	542,341	-114,784
Total profit (loss) from discontinued operations	-	0	0
Profit (loss)	216,876	542,341	-114,784
Other comprehensive income	954	-480	-4,566
Total comprehensive income	217,830	541,861	-119,350
Profit (loss), attributable to owners of parent	216,876	542,341	-114,784
Profit (loss), attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	-	0	0
Profit (loss), attributable to non-controlling interests	-	0	0
Comprehensive income attributable	217,830	541,861	-119,350
Comprehensive income, attributable to former owner of business combination under common control	-	0	0
Comprehensive income, attributable to non-controlling interests	-	0	0
earnings per share (Dollar)	3.26	7.36	-1.56

Source from : MOPS

三、Underwriter assessment opinions

(一) Lawfulness assessment

Luxnet 2016 The after-tax loss attributable to the owner's equity of the parent company in the self-consolidated and financial statements is NT\$114,784 thousand, and the retained surplus is NT\$435,294,000, which is not subject to the restriction stipulated in Item 1 of Article 3 of the "Notes on Caution", the public offering company is a net profit after tax in the latest year and has no accumulated loss, and should issue securities by way of public offering.

After understanding that the issue price of the private placement of ordinary shares is not less than 80% of the reference price, it is not necessary to consult an independent expert to issue a reasonableness opinion on the basis of the price in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Paragraph 1, Paragraph 1, Item 4 of the "Matters to note"; It was also found that the company's applicants for this private placement were limited to strategic investors, and after reviewing the minutes of the company's board meeting, the selection method and purpose, necessity and expected benefits of the applicant have been fully discussed, which meets the requirements of Article 4, Paragraph 1, Paragraph 2, Item 2 of the "Matters to be Noted".

Based on the above assessment, the company's handling of the private placement case this time still met the requirements of precautions and legality.

(二) Necessity and reasonableness assessment

Luxnet Optical products are mainly photoelectric active components, and focus on (A) gallium arsenide (GaAs) and indium phosphide (InP) raw materials for optical fiber communication lasers, photodetector diode components and their packaging products, and (B) laser and photodetector components and their packaging products used in optical fiber communications, computer peripherals and cloud computing data centers. In terms of development trend, the continuous growth of cloud computing data centers, fiber-to-the-home and 4G LTE wireless communication base stations will make the demand for optical fiber communication components reach another peak, but in 104~105 years, due to the large expansion of production capacity by optical communication manufacturers, coupled with the effect of rapid expansion of the supply chain of Chinese mainland domestic optical communication manufacturers, resulting in overcapacity in the market, a sharp decline in product prices, coupled with the effect of the company's important customer ZTE by US trade sanctions, resulting in a slowdown in market inventory destocking and other factors, resulting in a sharp decline in the company's revenue and profit, the revenue of 105 fell by 39.78% compared with the previous year, and the profit per share fell from 7.36 yuan in the previous year to -1.56 yuan.

Faced with this operational dilemma, the company reviewed and adjusted its management and strategic direction internally, and actively sought opportunities for technical cooperation or strategic alliances with domestic and foreign industrial manufacturers, so it issued ordinary shares through private placement in 2017 and solicited strategic investors to participate in the offering, so as to strengthen industrial competitiveness and enhance overall operational efficiency; In addition, the company chooses to raise private securities with a faster time limit to enhance the flexibility and flexibility of fundraising. Therefore, the company's private placement case in 2017 is reasonable and necessary.

(三) Selection of candidates and assessment of their feasibility and necessity

1. Selection of candidates and assessment of their feasibility and necessity Selection of candidates and assessment of their feasibility and necessity

The selection of applicants for this private placement is limited to strategic investors who can strengthen industrial competitiveness and enhance overall operational efficiency, and must meet the qualifications of specific persons under Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act and related regulations.

2. Feasibility and necessity of the candidate

The company's consideration of the current capital market conditions and the timeliness and feasibility of fundraising, as well as the non-transferability of private securities within three years, will further ensure the long-term cooperative relationship between the company and strategic investment partners; In addition, by authorizing the board of directors to conduct private placements according to the actual needs of the company's operations, it will also effectively enhance the flexibility and flexibility of the company's fundraising. The implementation of the plan is expected to strengthen the company's competitiveness and enhance operational efficiency, which is beneficial to shareholders' equity. Therefore, the feasibility and necessity of the candidates for this private placement are still possible.

(四) The impact of the private placement on the company's business, finances and shareholders' equity

Luxnet resolution to handle private placement of ordinary shares in 2017, according to the "should be noted" assessment of the occurrence of changes affecting the management right (please refer to the third paragraph of the first point of this assessment opinion). The following describes the impact that the private placement may have on the company's business, finances and shareholders' equity :

1. Impact on the company's business :

Luxnet intends to introduce strategic investors in this private placement to seek technical cooperation or strategic alliance opportunities with domestic and foreign industrial manufacturers, which is expected to strengthen industrial competitiveness and improve overall operational efficiency, which is conducive to the company's future business development.

2. Impact on the company's finances :

The purpose of the Company's private placement of ordinary shares was to enhance working capital and meet the needs of the Company's long-term operational development. After the issuance, the company can obtain stable long-term funds, reduce the debt ratio, improve the financial structure, and save interest expense compared to bank borrowing, which should not have a material adverse effect on the company's financial position.

3. Impact on the company's shareholders' equity :

If the private placement quota is fully issued, the proportion of the offeree to the total number of shares after the issuance will be 25.77%, which will have a greater dilution effect on the original shareholders' shareholding, and there is a possibility of change in management rights. However, strategic investors can be expected to benefit the company's operations and will not have a material adverse effect on shareholders' equity

In summary, the private placement of ordinary shares should have positive benefits on the company's business and finances, and in the long run, it will not have a material adverse impact on the shareholders' equity of the company.

(五) Summary of the assessment opinion

In summary, the legality, use of funds, efficiency and purpose of issuance, selection of applicants, and the impact of the private placement on the company's business, finances and shareholders' rights and interests after the private placement are still necessary and reasonable according to the assessment of the securities underwriters.

Declaration of independence

The Company was entrusted to issue an assessment opinion on the necessity and reasonableness of Luxnet Corporation (hereinafter referred to as Luxnet) 2017 private placement securities.

In order to carry out the business of the above-mentioned business, the company hereby declares that it does not have the following circumstances :

1. The Company is not an investee company of Luxnet's Equity Investment.
2. The Company is not an investor in the evaluation of Luxnet's equity method.
3. The chairman or general manager of the Company and the chairman or general manager of Luxnet are not the same person, or have no relationship with spouse or second parents.
4. The Company is not a director or supervisor of Luxnet.
5. Luxnet is not a director or supervisor of the Company.
6. Aside from the above, the Company and Luxnet do not have a relationship with the related persons stipulated in Article 18 of the Financial Reporting Standards for Securities Issuers.

For Luxnet to handle the necessity and reasonableness assessment opinions of private placement of ordinary shares, the evaluation opinions put forward by the company have maintained the spirit of detachment and independence.

Assessment agency : Concord Securities Co.,Ltd.

IV. Appendix

Appendix I

LuxNet Corporation Articles of Incorporation

Section I General Provisions

Article 1 : The Corporation shall be incorporated by the Company Act of the Republic of China, and its Chinese name shall be 華星光通科技股份有限公司, and its English name shall be "LuxNet Corporation".

Article 2 : The Corporation operates the following business:

CC01080 Electronics Components Manufacturing

F119010 Wholesale of Electronic Materials

F219010 Retail Sale of Electronic Materials

F401010 International Trade

I501010 Product Designing

Article 3 : The Corporation shall have its principal office in Taoyuan City, and shall be free, whenever necessary and upon approval of the Board of Directors to set up branch offices at various locations within or outside the territory of the Republic of China.

Section II Capital Stock

Article 4 : The total capital stock of the Corporation shall be in the amount of 2,000,000,000 New Taiwan Dollars, divided into 200,000,000 shares, at ten New Taiwan Dollars each, and may be paid-up in installments subject.

A total of 8,000,000 shares (representing 80,000,000 New Taiwan Dollars) among the above total capital stock shall be reserved for issuing employee stock options and may be paid-up in installments subject to the approval by the meeting of the Board of Directors.

Article 4-1 : If the Company wishes to cancel the public offering, it shall handle the matters related to the cancellation of the public offering in accordance with the provisions of Article 156-bis of the Company Law, except for the approval of the board of directors.

Article 4-2 : If the Company intends to transfer the repurchased shares of the Company to the employees at a lower price than the average price of the actual repurchased shares, the transfer shall be carried out only after the resolution of the latest shareholders' meeting in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Article 4-3 : If the Company intends to issue employee stock warrants at a subscription price lower than the market price (net value per share), it shall issue them only after a resolution of the shareholders' meeting in accordance with relevant regulations.

Article 4-4 : The treasury shares acquired by the Company in accordance with the Company Law may be transferred to employees of the controlled or subordinate company who meet certain conditions. The Company's employee stock option certificates may be issued to the recipients, including employees of the controlled or affiliated company who meet certain conditions. When the Company issues new shares, the employees who offtake the shares may include employees of the controlling or subordinate company who meet certain conditions. The Company's issuance of new shares restricting the rights of employees may include employees of controlled or affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

Article 5 : The total amount of the company's reinvestment shall not be subject to the

restriction of 40% of the paid-in share capital under Article 13 of the Company Law.

Article 6 : The company's shares are registered and signed or sealed by the directors representing the company, and issued after obtaining a visa in accordance with the law.

After the public offering of the Company, the issued shares may be exempted from printing shares, but should be registered with the centralized securities custodian institution.

Article 7 : Unless otherwise provided by laws and regulations, the company's stock affairs operations shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the "Guidelines for the Handling of Shares of Public Offering Companies".

Article 7-1 : The transfer of shares shall cease within 60 days before the opening of each ordinary meeting of shareholders, within 30 days before the extraordinary meeting of shareholders, or within 5 days before the basis date on which the company decides to distribute dividends and dividends or other benefits.

Section III Shareholders Meeting

Article 8 : Shareholders' meetings of the Corporation are of two types:

I. Regular meetings which shall be convened within six months after the close of each fiscal year.

II. Special meetings which shall be convened in accordance with relevant laws, rules, and regulations when necessary.

The convening and notice of the shareholders' regular and special meetings shall be processes in accordance with Article 172 of the Company Act.

The notice may as an alternative, be given by means of electronic transmission.

Article 9 : When a shareholders' meeting is held, the chairman of the board of directors shall be the chairman. When the chairman of the board of directors requests leave or is unable to exercise his or her powers for any reason, the chairman of the board of directors shall designate a director to act as his agent; If the chairman of the board of directors does not appoint a proxy, the directors shall appoint one person to act as an agent. The shareholders' meeting shall be convened by a person other than the board of directors who convenes the board, and the chairman shall be the person with the right to convene, and if there are two or more convener rights, one person shall be elected to serve as each other.

Article 10 : If a shareholder is unable to attend a shareholders' meeting, he/she may appoint a proxy to attend it, with a power of attorney issued by the Corporation indicating the scope of power authorized, in accordance with Article 177 of the Company Act and 'Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies'.

Article 11 : Each share is entitled to one voting right, unless there is no voting right in accordance with the provisions of the Company Law. Except as otherwise provided by the Company Act, shareholders' meetings may be held if attended by shareholders representing more than one half of the total issued and outstanding capital stock of the Corporation. Resolutions shall be adopted at the meeting with the concurrence of a majority of the votes held by shareholders present at the meeting. Shareholders of the Corporation can also vote via the electronic voting system and those who do shall be deemed to have attended the meeting in person; electronic voting shall be conducted in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. =

Article 12 : The resolutions of the shareholders' meetings shall be recorded in the minutes and such minutes shall be signed by or affixed with the seal of the Chairman of the meeting. Minutes shall be sent to all shareholders within twenty days after the meeting. The distribution of the minutes of shareholders' meeting may be effected by means of a public notice after the Corporation has offered its

shares to the public. The first item of proceedings shall be distributed by a company offering shares to the public by way of public announcement.

Section IV Directors and the Audit Committee

Article 13 : The Corporation shall have seven to nine Directors. Their term of office shall be three years and shall be elected from among the shareholders with disposing capacity. And all directors may be re-elected.

If it is necessary to amend this Article or the Measures for the Election of Directors, in addition to the provisions of Article 172 et seq. of the Company Law, a comparative table before and after the amendment shall be specified in the cause of convening the shareholders' meeting. After the public offering of the Company, the aggregate shareholding ratio of all directors concerned shall be in accordance with the regulations of the securities authority. The Company may purchase liability insurance for directors for their liability for the execution of their business during their term of office.

Article 14 : The Company shall appoint independent directors among the above directorships, and the number of independent directors shall not be less than three. The election of independent directors and non-independent directors adopts a candidate nomination system, and the list of candidates is elected together with the shareholders' meeting, and the number of candidates is calculated separately. The nomination and selection method of independent directors and non-independent directors and other matters to be complied with shall be handled in accordance with the relevant regulations of the securities authority.

Article 14-1 : Pursuant to Article 14quarter of the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company has established an audit committee, which consists of all independent directors, one of whom serves as the convener, and at least one of whom shall have accounting or financial expertise. The decisions of the Audit Committee shall be approved by at least one-half of all members. The first term of the Audit Committee shall be established on the date of the first election of the independent directors elected in accordance with the preceding Article. From the date of establishment of the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee shall be responsible for enforcing the functions and powers of the Supervisor under the Company Act, the Securities and Exchange Act, and other laws and regulations.

Article 15 : The Board of Directors shall be attended by more than two-thirds of the directors and a majority of the directors present shall agree to elect one of them as the chairman of the board of directors and may elect one of them as the vice chairman of the board. The chairman represents the company externally .

Article 16 : The board of directors shall be convened by the chairman of the board of directors, unless otherwise provided by the Company Law. Unless otherwise provided by the Companies Law, the resolution of the board of directors shall be carried out with the presence of a majority of the directors and the consent of a majority of the directors present.

Article 17 : When the board of directors meets, the chairman of the board of directors shall be the chairman, and if the chairman of the board of directors is unable to exercise his or her powers for any reason, his proxy shall be handled in accordance with Article 208 of the Company Law. Directors shall attend the board of directors in person, and if a director is unable to attend for any reason, he or she may appoint another director to act as an agent, provided that a power of attorney shall be issued each time and the scope of authorization for the reason for convening shall be listed, and the proxy in the preceding paragraph shall be limited to the entrustment of one person. The Board of Directors may participate in the meeting by videoconference, and the directors shall be deemed to be present in person. The convening of the Board of

Directors of the Company shall be notified to the Directors seven days in advance, and the Company may convene the Board of Directors at any time in case of emergency. The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company may be made in writing, by e-mail or by fax.

Article 18 : The directors of the Company may pay regular remuneration such as carriage fees, salaries, etc., regardless of operating profits and losses, the amount of which is authorized to be agreed upon by the Board of Directors according to the degree of participation and contribution to the operation of the Company, taking into account the level of domestic and foreign industries.

Section V Management

Article 19 : The Company may appoint managers, whose appointment, dismissal and remuneration shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Company Law ◦

Section VI Accounting

Article 20 : The Company's fiscal year runs from January 1 to December 31. At the end of each year, final accounts shall be processed.

Article 21 : The Company shall, in accordance with Article 228 of the Company Law, at the end of each fiscal year, have the following forms prepared by the board of directors and submit them to the Audit Committee for verification 30 days before the meeting of the ordinary meeting of shareholders, and the Audit Committee shall issue a report and submit it to the ordinary meeting of shareholders for recognition.

1. Business report.
2. Financial Statements.
3. Proposals for the distribution of surpluses or the provision of losses.

Article 22 : The distribution of dividends and dividends is based on the proportion of shares held by shareholders. When the company has no surplus, dividends and dividends shall not be paid ◦

Article 23 : If the company makes a profit in the year, it shall allocate 5% to 15% for employee remuneration and not more than 5% for directors and supervisors. However, if the company still has accumulated losses, it should reserve the amount of compensation in advance. The remuneration of employees in the preceding paragraph shall be paid to the recipients of stock or cash, including employees of controlled or affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

Article 24 : If there is any net profit after closing of a fiscal year, the Corporation shall first pay business income tax, offset losses in previous years, set aside a legal capital reserve at 10% of the profits left over, except when the statutory surplus reserve has reached the amount of paid-in capital of the company; In addition, according to the company's operational needs and the provisions of the law, a special surplus reserve will be allocated, and the rest will be in addition to the payment of dividends, if there is still a surplus and the undistributed surplus at the beginning of the same period, the board of directors shall propose a surplus distribution proposal to the shareholders' meeting for resolution.

The Company will consider the environment and growth stage, according to future capital needs and long-term financial planning, the annual dividends paid to shareholders account for 10% to 70% of the undistributed surplus, and in order to meet the needs of shareholders for cash inflow, if there is a surplus in the annual accounts, the total amount of cash dividends paid annually shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends paid to shareholders in the current year, and the actual amount paid shall be subject to the amount paid by the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

Section VII Supplementary Provisions

Article 25 : The company may engage in external endorsement guarantee business due to business or investment relationships ◦

Article 26 : In regard to all matters not provided for in the Articles of Incorporation, the Company Law and relevant laws and regulations of the Republic of China shall govern.

Article 27 : The Article of Incorporations was approved on Oct. 23, 2001, the first Amendment was approved by the shareholders' meeting on Jun. 12 2002, the second Amendment on Jan. 14,2003, the third Amendment on July 16, 2003, the fourth Amendment on Aug. 2, 2004,the fifth Amendment on June 2, 2006, the sixth Amendment on June 24, 2010, the seventh Amendment on Dec. 16, 2010, the eighth Amendment on June 22, 2012, the ninth Amendment on May 27, 2015, the tenth Amendment on May 25, 2016, the eleventh Amendment on June 29, 2018, the twelfth Amendment on June 14, 2019,the thirteenth Amendment on June 16,2020, the fourteenth Amendment on June 17,2022.

Appendix2

LuxNet Corporation Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings

1. The rules of procedure of the shareholders' meeting of the Company shall be handled in accordance with these Regulations, unless otherwise provided by laws and regulations or the Articles of Association.
2. The Company shall set up a signature book for the attending shareholders to sign in, or the attending shareholders shall pay the sign-in card to sign in on their behalf; The video meeting of the shareholders' meeting shall be accepted and reported on the video conference platform of the shareholders' meeting 30 minutes before the start of the meeting, and the shareholders who have completed the registration shall be deemed to have attended the shareholders' meeting in person.
The number of shares present is calculated according to the number of shares reported to the signing book or the sign-in card and video conference platform, plus the number of shares exercising voting rights electronically.
3. The attendance and voting of shareholders' meetings shall be calculated on the basis of shares.
If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, and the shareholders wish to participate by video conference, they should register with the Company two days before the shareholders' meeting.
4. The place where the shareholders' meeting shall be held shall be at the seat of the Company or at a place convenient for shareholders to attend and suitable for the convening of the shareholders' meeting, and the start time of the meeting shall not be earlier than 9 a.m. or later than 3 p.m. When the Company convenes a video shareholders' meeting, it shall not be restricted by the location of the preceding paragraph.
5. If the shareholders' meeting is convened by the board of directors, the chairman of the board of directors shall be the chairman of the board, and if the chairman of the board of directors requests leave or is unable to exercise his or her powers for any reason, the vice chairman of the board of directors shall act as his or her representative, and if no vice chairman or vice chairman of the board of directors also requests leave or is unable to exercise his or her powers for any reason, the chairman of the board of directors shall designate a permanent director to act as his or her representative; If there is no managing director, one director shall be appointed to act as an agent, and if the chairman of the board of directors has not appointed an agent, the managing director or directors shall appoint one person to act as an agent.
If a shareholders' meeting is convened by a person other than the board of directors who has the right to convene, the chairman of the meeting shall be the person with the right to convene.
6. The company may appoint appointed lawyers, accountants or relevant personnel to attend the shareholders' meeting as observers
The meeting staff handling the shareholders' meeting should wear identification cards or armbands.
7. The company shall record or video record the entire process of the shareholders' meeting and keep it for at least one year.
If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the company shall record and keep the shareholders' registration, registration, registration, questions, voting and the company's vote counting results, and continuously and continuously record and record the entire video conference. The Company shall properly preserve the information and audio and video recordings in the preceding paragraph during the period of existence, and provide the audio and video recordings to the person entrusted with the video conference affairs for

preservation.

8. The Chairman shall declare the meeting open immediately, provided that if no shareholder representing a majority of the total number of issued shares is present, the Chairman may announce the postponement of the meeting for a maximum of two postponements, and the total postponement shall not exceed one hour. If the second postponement is still insufficient and more than one-third of the total number of issued shares is present, the chairman shall announce the meeting; If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the company shall also announce the streaming meeting on the video conference platform of the shareholders' meeting. If the second postponement of the preceding paragraph is still insufficient and more than one-third of the total number of issued shares is present, the shareholders may make a false resolution in accordance with the provisions of Article 175, Paragraph 1 of the Company Law, and notify the shareholders of the false resolution to convene the shareholders' meeting within one month; If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, and the shareholders wish to participate by video conference, they shall re-register with the Company in accordance with Article 3. Before the end of the meeting, if the number of shares represented by the shareholders present reaches a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chairman may submit the false resolution to the general meeting for voting in accordance with Article 174 of the Company Law.

If a meeting of shareholders is convened by videoconference, if an obstacle occurs on the videoconference platform or by video conferencing due to natural disasters, incidents or other force majeure events before the chairman announces the adjournment of the meeting, and lasts for more than 30 minutes, the meeting shall be postponed or resumed within five days, and the provisions of Article 182 of the Company Law shall not apply.

9. If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the board of directors and its agenda is determined by the board of directors, the meeting shall be conducted in accordance with the scheduled agenda and shall not be changed without a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

If a shareholders' meeting is convened by a person other than the board of directors with convening power, the agenda set forth in the preceding two paragraphs shall be applied before the conclusion of the proceedings (including provisional motions), and the chairman shall not declare the meeting adjourned without a resolution.

After the meeting is adjourned, the shareholders shall not elect another chairman to resume the meeting at the original location or at another place.

10. Before attending a shareholder speech, a speech slip must be filled in to indicate the main purpose of the speech, the shareholder's account number (or attendance card number) and the account name, and the chairman will determine the order of their speeches. A shareholder present who merely gives a statement and does not speak shall be deemed to have not spoken. If the content of the speech does not match the content of the speech, the content of the speech shall prevail.
- When attending a shareholder speech, other shareholders shall not interfere with their speeches except with the consent of the chairman and the shareholder who made the speech, and the chairman shall stop the violator.
- If the shareholders' meeting is convened by video conference, the shareholders participating by video conference may ask questions in text on the video conference platform of the shareholders' meeting after the chairman announces the meeting and before the announcement of the adjournment, and the number of questions for each proposal shall not exceed two times, each time shall be limited to 200 words, and the provisions of Article 11 and Items 1 to 3 of this Article shall not apply.

11. Each shareholder speaking on the same proposal shall not exceed two times and shall not exceed five minutes each time without the consent of the Chairman.

If a shareholder's speech violates the provisions of the preceding paragraph or exceeds the scope of the issue, the chairman may stop the shareholder's speech.

12. When a legal person is entrusted to attend a shareholders' meeting, the legal person may appoint only one representative to attend.
When a corporate shareholder appoints two or more representatives to attend a shareholders' meeting, only one person may speak on the same proposal.
13. After attending a statement by a shareholder, the chairman may reply in person or by designating a relevant person.
14. If the Chairman considers that the discussion of a motion has reached a level where it is to be put to a vote, he may suspend the discussion and put it to a vote.
15. The scrutineers and counting officers for voting on motions shall be designated by the Chairman, provided that the scrutineers shall be shareholders.
The results of the voting shall be reported on the spot and recorded.
If the shareholders' meeting is convened by video conference, the Company shall immediately disclose the voting results of various proposals and election results to the video conference platform of the shareholders' meeting after the voting is completed, and shall continue to disclose the meeting for at least 15 minutes after the chairman announces the adjournment of the meeting.
16. During the proceedings, the President may declare a break at such time as he may determine.
17. Unless otherwise provided in the Company Law and the Articles of Association, voting on a motion shall be passed with the consent of a majority of the voting rights of the shareholders present.
18. If there is an amendment or replacement for the same motion, the Chairman shall determine the order in which it shall be voted on with the original motion.
If one of the motions has already been passed, the other motions shall be considered rejected and no further vote shall be taken.
19. The Chairman may direct pickets (or security personnel) to assist in maintaining order at the venue. Pickets (or security personnel) should wear picket armbands when present to assist in maintaining order.
20. Matters not stipulated in these Rules shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Company Law or the Articles of Association.
21. The Rules and Procedures shall be effective from the date it is approved by the Shareholders' Meeting. The same applies in case of revision.
22. The Rules of Procedure was approved on June 24, 2010, the first Amendment was approved by the shareholders' meeting on May 25, 2016, the second Amendment on May 25, 2016, the third Amendment on July 16, 2003, the fourth Amendment on June 17, 2022.

Appendix3

LuxNet Corporation Shareholdings of All Directors

1. The statutory number of shares of the current directors of the Company is as follows :

Total issued shares shares	132,339,794 Shares
The minimum required combined shareholding of all directors by law	8,000,000 Shares

2. The shareholding of directors on the book closure date as of April 22, 2023

Position	Position	Shareholding	Shareholding
Chairman	Huei Ming Chien	30,000	0.02%
Vice Chairman	TriKnight Capital Corporation : Duen-Chian Cheng	14,680,990	11.09%
Director	Chih Cheng Chien	0	0
Director	Hsing Hsien Kung	1,478,284	1.12%
Director	YSI Investment Corporattion : Ming Shi	1,368,579	1.03%
Director	Chih Ping Kuo	330,709	0.25%
Independent	Yung Sheng Liu	0	0
Director	Ruei Ming Jamp	0	0
Independent	Yi Hua Chung	0	0
Shareholding of directors		17,888,562	13.51%

Note : The Company has set up an audit committee in accordance with the Act, the provisions on the minimum percentage requirements for the shareholding of supervisors in the preceding two paragraphs shall not apply.