



Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd.

Article of Association

Chapter 1 General Provisions

- Article 1: The company is organized in accordance with the provisions of the Limited Company of the Act, and is named "Dynamic Investment Holdings Co., Ltd.". English name: Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd.
- Article 2: The business of the company is H201010 Investment industry.
- Article 3: The Company specializes in investment, and the total investment is not subject to the restrictions on the total investment in Article 13 of the Company Act. The business decision-making of reinvestment shall be made by authorizing the resolution of the board of directors.
- Article 4: The Company may provide endorsement and guarantee to others for business needs, and its operations shall be in accordance with the company's endorsement and guarantee regulations.
- Article 5: The Company headquarters in Taoyuan City and may establish domestic or overseas branches with the resolution of the board of directors if necessary.

Chapter 2 Shares

- Article 6: The total capital of the company is NT\$4,000,000,000 (4billion NTD), divided into 400,000,000 shares with value NT\$10 per share, of which unissued shares are authorized to be issued in tranches by the board of directors. The total amount of shares issued mentioned in the preceding paragraph is reserved for 17,000,000 shares for the purpose of issuing employee share subscription warrant.
- Article 7: The treasury shares the Company purchased, new restricted employee shares issuance, new shares issuance, employee's share subscription warrants, and the parties of transfer, issuance, share acquisition or distribution may include staff of subsidiaries that are controlled under certain conditions. The certain conditions are authorized by the board of directors to stipulate.
- Article 8: The shares of the company shall be in registered form; the share certificates shall be affixed with the signatures or personal seals of the director representing the company and shall be duly certified or authenticated by the bank which is competent to certify

shares under the laws before issuance. The shares issued by the company are exempt from printing stock certificates but should be registered in the centralized securities depository enterprise.

Article 9: Unless otherwise stipulated by laws and securities regulations, the company's share transaction operations shall be handled in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies".

Article 10: The register of shareholders shall not be changed within 60 days before the regular shareholders' meeting, within 30 days before the special shareholders' meeting, or within 5 days before the base date of the company's decision to distribute dividends, bonuses or other benefits

Article 11: When the company buys back treasury shares, it can be transferred to employees at a price lower than the average price of the shares actually bought back, but it must be done in accordance with the relevant laws and the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting. The resolution may be adopted by two-thirds (2/3) of the total votes of the shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting attended by the shareholders representing a majority of the total number of outstanding shares issued by the company. The company issues employee stock warrants, and the issue price can be lower than the closing price on the issue date, the resolution may be adopted by two-thirds (2/3) of the total votes of the shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting attended by the shareholders representing a majority of the total number of outstanding shares issued by the company. The procedure handling may be filed in installments within one year from the date of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

Chapter 3 Shareholders' Meeting

Article 12: Shareholders' meetings shall be of the following two kinds: regular meetings and special meetings. Regular meetings shall be held at least once a year within six months after closing each fiscal year by the board of directors in accordance with Article 172 of the Company Act. The special meeting shall be convened in accordance with relevant laws and regulations when necessary; if the notification is approved by the counterparty, it may be done electronically.

Article 13: When the Company's shareholders' meeting is held, it may be held by video conference or other methods announced by the central competent authority.

Article 14: When a shareholder is unable to attend the shareholders' meeting for some reason, the power of attorney issued by the company shall be issued, specifying the scope of

authorization and entrusting a proxy to attend. The use of the proxy statement shall be handled in accordance with the Company Act and the "Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies" promulgated by the competent authority.

- Article 15: When the shareholders' meeting is held, the chairman shall take the chair. When the chairman asks for leave or cannot exercise his powers for some reason, the chairman of the board shall designate one managing director as the deputy; if there is no managing director, a director shall be designated as the deputy, when the chairman does not designate the deputy, the managing directors or directors shall choose one person as the deputy. When a shareholder meeting is convened by a person with the right to convene other than the board of directors, the chairperson shall follow Article 182-1 of the Company Act to handle the meeting.
- Article 16: Unless otherwise stipulated by laws and regulations, the shareholders of the company have one vote per share.
- Article 17: For the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, unless otherwise provided by the Company Act and other laws and regulations, there should be shareholders representing a majority of the total number of outstanding shares issued attending in person or a proxy by issuing power of attorney. The resolution can be implemented with the consent of more than half of the voting rights of the shareholders present. According to the regulations of the competent authority, the shareholders of the company can also exercise their voting rights electronically.
- Article 18: The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in minutes and handled in accordance with the provisions of Article 183 of the Company Act.

Chapter 4 Directors and Audit Committee

- Article 19: The Company sets up 7 to 9 directors, all of whom are elected by the shareholders meeting with the ability to act. The term of office is three years, and they can be re-elected. The candidate nomination system stipulated in Article 192-1 of the Company Act is adopted.

The total shareholding ratio of all its directors shall not be less than the percentage specified in the "Rules and Review Procedures for Director and Supervisor Share Ownership Ratios at Public Companies".

The election of directors of the Company shall be made by the shareholders' meeting from the candidates list. The election method adopts the single-registered cumulative

voting method. The number of votes exercising in respect of one share shall be the same as the number of directors or supervisors to be elected, and the total number of votes per share may be consolidated for election of one candidate or may be split for election of two or more candidates.

Article 20: The number of independent directors in the number of directors mentioned above shall not be less than three. The candidate nomination system is adopted, and the shareholders' meeting selects and appoints from the list of candidates for independent directors. Independent directors and non-independent directors shall be elected together, and the elected number shall be calculated separately.

Article 21: The company's audit committee will be established in accordance with the provisions of Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act. The Audit Committee consists of all independent directors. The number, terms of office, exercise of powers and other matters to be complied with by the Audit Committee shall be handled in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

The board of directors of the company may set up another functional committee such as salary and remuneration; its membership qualification, exercise of powers and related matters shall be handled in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, which shall be determined by the board of directors.

Article 22 When the number of vacancies in the board of directors of a company equals one third of the total number of directors, the board of directors shall call, within 60 days, a special meeting of shareholders to elect succeeding directors to fill the vacancies and the term of office shall be limited to the term of the original appointment.

Article 23: The board of directors shall be organized by the directors. The board of directors shall elect a chairman of the board directors from among the directors by a majority vote at a meeting attended by over two-thirds of the directors. The chairman represents the company externally and executes all the company's affairs in accordance with laws, regulations, and resolutions of the shareholders' meeting and the board of directors.

Article 24: The board of directors shall meet at least quarterly by the chairman. The reasons for calling a board of directors meeting shall be notified to each director at least seven days in advance. In emergency circumstances, however, a meeting may be called on shorter notice. The notice may be sent by means of written form, E-mail, or fax.

Article 25: Unless otherwise stipulated by Company Law and other laws and regulations, the resolutions of the board of directors shall be attended by more than half of the directors, and shall be implemented with the consent of more than half of the directors present.

The production and distribution of meeting minutes can be done electronically.

Article 26: The chairman as the chairman of the board of directors, when the chairman requests leave or is unable to exercise his powers for some reason, his proxy shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Article 208 of the Company Act.

Directors should attend the board meeting in person. If a director is unable to attend the meeting for any reason, he/she must issue power of attorney and enumerate the scope of authorization of the reason for the convening and entrust other directors to act as his/her proxy. The proxy in the mentioned preceding paragraph is limited to those entrusted by one person.

When a board meeting is held by video conferencing, its directors who participate in the meeting through the video screen shall be deemed to have attended the meeting in person.

Article 27: The remuneration of the company's directors shall be determined by the board of directors according to the extent of their participation in the company's operations and the value of their contributions, in accordance with the industry's usual standards. The board of directors may decide to pay the directors' travel expenses according to the usual standards in the industry.

Chapter 5 Managers and Staff

Article 28: The appointment, dismissal and remuneration of the company's managers shall be handled in accordance with Article 29 of the Company Act.

Chapter 6 Accounting

Article 29: At the end of each fiscal year of the Company, the board of directors shall prepare the following documents and submit them to the general meeting of shareholders for approval according to legal procedures:

- (1) Business report;
- (2) Financial statements;
- (3) Surplus earning distribution or loss off-setting proposals.

Article 30: If the company has an annual profit, it shall distribute no less than 1/1,000th as employee remuneration (Of the aforementioned employee remuneration amount, no less than 1% shall be set aside as remuneration for entry-level employees), which shall be distributed in stock or cash by the special resolution of the board of directors. The company's profit shall be allocated no more than 3% as the director's remuneration by the resolution of

the board of directors. Employee remuneration and directors' remuneration distribution proposal shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

However, when the company still has accumulated losses, it shall reserve the compensation amount in advance and then allocate the employee's remuneration and director's remuneration according to the proportion in the preceding paragraph.

If there is a surplus in the annual final accounts of the company, it should first pay taxes and make up for past losses, then allocate 10% as legal reserve, but when the legal reserve has reached the paid-in capital, it may not be set aside; the remaining balance shall be set aside or reversed to the special reserve according to the regulations of the competent authority; if there is still any remaining balance, together with the accumulated undistributed surplus, the board of directors shall formulate a surplus distribution proposal and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for resolution to distribute dividends to shareholders.

The company may authorize the board of directors to issue cash dividends and bonuses by special resolution in accordance with the provisions of Articles 240 and 241 of the Company Act, and to issue capital reserves or legal reserves in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act in cash, and report to the latest shareholders' meeting.

When the company sets aside special reserves in accordance with the law, for other net equity deductions and net increases in the fair value of investment real estate that occur in the current period, a same amount of a special reserve shall be set aside as the amount from the current after-tax net profit plus the amount of items other than the current after-tax net profit included in the current undistributed surplus. If there is still a shortage, it shall be set aside from the undistributed surplus of the previous period. For the net reduction of other equities accumulated in the previous period and the net increase in the fair value of the investment real estate, a same amount of the special reserve will be set aside from the undistributed surplus in the previous period. If there is still a shortage, the amount of the current after-tax net profit plus the items other than the current after-tax for the current period included in the undistributed surplus is set aside.

The company's dividend policy is to follow the expansion of the business scale and consider the needs of the company's capital expenditure and operating turnover, as well as the degree of dilution to earnings per share, and appropriately distribute cash or shares. However, cash dividends are distributed at no less than ten percent of the total amount of dividends for the year.

Chapter 7 Supplementary Provisions

Article 31: Matters not stipulated in this charter shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act and other laws and regulations.

Article 32: This Articles of Association was set on May 20, 2022.

The first revision was on May 18, 2023.

The second revision was on May 22, 2025.