



Delta Electronics, Inc. (the "Company")
Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles
(Translation)

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Chapter I General Principles

Article 1 In order to establish sound corporate governance systems, Delta Electronics, Inc. (the "Company") formulates the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and disclose them through the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) pursuant to the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles (the "Principles") adopted by the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (TWSE) and the Taipei Exchange (TPEX).

Article 2 When setting up the corporate governance system, in addition to complying with relevant laws, regulations, articles of incorporation, contracts signed with the TWSE or TPEX, and other relevant regulations, the Company shall follow the following principles:

1. Establish an effective corporate governance framework.
2. Protect the rights and interests of shareholders.
3. Strengthen the powers of the board of directors.
4. Respect the rights and interests of stakeholders.
5. Enhance information transparency.

Article 3 The Company shall follow the Criteria Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Reporting Companies and take into consideration the overall operational activities of itself and its subsidiaries to design and fully implement an internal control system, and shall conduct continuing reviews of the system, in order to ensure the continued effectiveness of its design and implementation in light of changes in the Company's internal and external environment.

The Company shall perform full self-assessments of its internal control system. Its board of directors and management shall review the results of the self-assessments by each department at least annually and the reports of the internal audit department

on a quarterly basis. Directors shall periodically hold discussions with their internal auditors about reviews of internal control system deficiencies. A record of the discussions shall be kept, and the discussions shall be followed up, improvements implemented, and a report submitted to the board of directors. The Company is advised to establish channels and mechanisms of communication between their independent directors, audit committees or supervisors, and chief internal auditors, and the convener of the audit committee or supervisors shall report their communication with the independent directors and chief internal auditors at the shareholders' meeting.

The management of the Company shall pay special attention to the internal audit department and its personnel, fully empower them and urge them to conduct audits effectively, to evaluate problems of the internal control system and assess the efficiency of its operations to ensure that the system can operate effectively on an on-going basis, and to assist the board of directors and the management to perform their duties effectively so as to ensure a sound corporate governance system.

Appointment, dismissal, evaluation and review, salary and compensation of internal auditors of the Company shall be submitted by the chief auditor to the Chairman for approval.

Article 3-1 The Company is advised to have an adequate number of corporate governance personnel with appropriate qualifications based on the size of the company, business situations and management needs, and to appoint a chief corporate governance officer as the most senior officer to be in charge of corporate governance affairs. Said officer shall be a qualified, practice-eligible lawyer or accountant or have been in a managerial position for at least three years in a securities, financial, or futures related institution or a public company in handling legal affairs, financial affairs, stock affairs, or corporate governance affairs.

It is required that the corporate governance affairs mentioned in the preceding paragraph include at least the following items:

1. Handling matters relating to board meetings and shareholders meetings according to laws.
2. Producing minutes of board meetings and shareholders meetings.
3. Assisting in onboarding and continuous development of directors and supervisors.

4. Furnishing information required for business execution by directors and supervisors.
5. Assisting directors and supervisors with legal compliance.
6. Reporting the results of whether the qualifications of independent directors comply with relevant laws and regulations when nomination, election and during their term of office to the board of directors.
7. Conducting matters related to changes of directors.
8. Other matters set out in the articles of corporation or contracts.

Chapter II Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests

Section 1 Encouraging Shareholders to Participate in Corporate Governance

Article 4 The corporate governance system of the Company shall be designed to protect shareholders' rights and interests and treat all shareholders equitably.

The Company shall establish a corporate governance system which ensures shareholders' rights of being fully informed of, participating in and making decisions over important matters of the Company.

Article 5 The Company shall convene shareholders meetings in accordance with the Company Act and relevant laws and regulations, and provide comprehensive rules for such meetings. TWSE/TPEX listed companies shall faithfully implement resolutions adopted by shareholders meetings in accordance with the rules for the meetings.

Resolutions adopted by shareholders meetings of the Companies shall comply with laws, regulations and articles of incorporation.

Article 6 The board of directors of the Company shall properly arrange the agenda items and procedures for shareholders meetings, and shareholders shall be granted reasonable time to deliberate each proposal and an appropriate opportunity to make statements. For a shareholders meeting called by the board of directors, it is advisable that the Chairman chair the meeting, that a majority of the directors and convener of the audit committee attend in person, and that at least one member of other functional committees attend as representative. Attendance details should be recorded in the shareholders meeting minutes.

Article 7 The Company shall encourage its shareholders to actively participate in corporate governance, so that shareholders meetings can proceed on a legal, effective and

secure basis. The Company shall seek all ways and means, including fully exploiting technologies for information disclosure, to upload annual reports, annual financial statements, notices, agendas and supplementary information of shareholders meetings in both Chinese and English concurrently, and shall adopt electronic voting, in order to enhance shareholders' attendance rates at shareholders meetings and ensure their exercise of rights at such meetings in accordance with laws.

The Company is advised to avoid raising extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals at a shareholders meeting, and is advised to adopt a candidate nomination system for the election of directors in accordance with the provisions of the articles of incorporation.

Shareholders of the Companies vote on each separate proposal in the shareholders meeting agenda, and following conclusion of the meeting, to enter the voting results the same day, namely the numbers of votes cast for and against and the number of abstentions on the Market Observation Post System.

Article 8 The Company, in accordance with the Company Act and other applicable laws and regulations, shall record in the shareholders meeting minutes the date and place of the meeting, the name of the chairperson, the method of adopting resolutions, and a summary of the essential points of the proceedings and the results of the meeting. With respect to the election of directors, the meeting minutes shall record the method of voting adopted therefore and the total number of votes for the elected directors. The shareholders meeting minutes shall be properly and perpetually kept by the Company during its legal existence, and should be sufficiently disclosed on the Company's website.

Article 9 The chairperson of the shareholders meetings shall be fully familiar and comply with the rules governing the proceedings of the shareholders meetings established by the Company. The chairperson shall ensure the proper progress of the proceedings of the meetings and may not adjourn the meetings at will.

In order to protect the interests of most shareholders, if the chairperson declares the adjournment of the meeting in a manner in violation of rules governing the proceedings of the shareholders meetings, it is advisable for the members of the board of directors other than the chairperson of the shareholders meeting to promptly assist the attending shareholders at the shareholders meeting in electing a new chairperson of the shareholders meeting to continue the proceedings of the meeting, by a resolution to

be adopted by a majority of the votes represented by the shareholders attending the said meeting in accordance with the legal procedures.

Article 10 The Company shall place high importance on the shareholder right to know, and shall faithfully comply with applicable regulations regarding information disclosure in order to provide shareholders with regular and timely information on Company financial conditions and operations, insider shareholdings, and corporate governance status through the MOPS or the website established by the Company.

In order to protect the interests of shareholders and implement the equal rights to shareholders, TWSE/TPEX listed companies prohibit insiders from using unpublished information on the market to buy and sell securities.

When insiders of the Company have been informed the financial position and performance of the financial statements, the insiders shall not trade their own shares from 30 days before the announcement of the annual financial statements and 15 days before the announcement of the quarterly financial statements.

Article 11 The shareholders shall be entitled to profit distributions by the Company. In order to ensure the investment interests of shareholders, the shareholders meeting may, pursuant to Article 184 of the Company Act, examine the statements and books prepared and submitted by the board of directors and the reports submitted by the audit committee, and may decide profit distributions and deficit off-setting plans by resolution. In order to proceed with the above examination, the shareholders meeting may appoint an inspector.

The shareholders may, pursuant to Article 245 of the Company Act, apply with the court to select an inspector in examining the accounting records and assets, particulars, documents and records of specific transaction of the Company.

The board of directors, audit committee and managers of the Company shall fully cooperate in the examination conducted by the inspectors in the aforesaid two paragraphs without any circumvention, obstruction or rejection.

Article 12 In entering into material financial and business transactions such as acquisition or disposal of assets, lending funds, and making endorsements or providing guarantees, the Company shall proceed in accordance with the applicable laws and/or regulations and establish operating procedures in relation to these material financial and business transactions which shall be reported to and approved by the shareholders meeting so as to protect the interests of the shareholders.

When the Company is involved in a merger, acquisition or public tender offer, in addition to proceeding in accordance with the applicable laws and/or regulations, it shall not only pay attention to the fairness, rationality, etc. of the plan and transaction of the merger, acquisition or public tender offer, but also information disclosure and the soundness of the Company's financial structure thereafter.

The relevant personnel of the Company handling the matters in the preceding paragraph shall pay attention to the occurrence of any conflicts of interest and the need for recusal.

Article 13 In order to protect the interests of the shareholders, it is advisable that the Company designate personnel exclusively dedicated to handling shareholder proposals, inquiries, and disputes.

The Company shall properly deal with any legal action duly instituted by shareholders in which it is claimed that shareholder rights and interests were damaged by a resolution adopted at a shareholders meeting or a board of directors meeting in violation of applicable laws, regulations, or the Company's articles of incorporation, or that such damage was caused by a breach of applicable laws, regulations or the Company's articles of incorporation by any directors or managers in performing their duties.

Section 2 Corporate Governance Relationships Between the Company and Its Affiliated Enterprises

Article 14 The Company shall clearly identify the objectives and the division of authority and responsibility between it and its affiliated enterprises with respect to management of personnel, assets, and financial matters, and shall properly carry out risk assessments and establish appropriate firewalls.

Article 15 Unless otherwise provided by the laws and regulations, a manager of the Company may not serve as a manager of its affiliated enterprises.

A director who engages in any transaction for himself or on behalf of another person that is within the scope of the Company's operations shall explain the major content of such actions to the shareholders meeting and obtain its consent.

Article 16 The Company shall establish sound systems for management of finance, operations, and accounting in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. It shall further, together with its affiliated enterprises, properly conduct an overall risk assessment of

major banks they deal with and customers and suppliers, and implement the necessary control mechanisms to reduce credit risk.

Article 17 When the Company and its affiliated enterprises enter into inter-company business transactions, a written agreement governing the relevant financial and business operations between them shall be made in accordance with the principle of fair dealing and reasonableness. Price and payment terms shall be definitively stipulated when contracts are signed, and non-arm's length transactions shall be prohibited.

All transactions or contracts made by and between the Company and its affiliated persons and shareholders, and improper channeling of profits are strictly prohibited.

Article 18 A corporate shareholder having controlling power over the Company shall comply with the following provisions:

1. It shall bear a duty of good faith to other shareholders and shall not directly or indirectly cause the Company to conduct any business which is contrary to normal business practice or not profitable.
2. Its representative shall follow the rules implemented by the Company with respect to the exercise of rights and participation of resolution, so that at a shareholders meeting, the representative shall exercise his/her voting right in good faith and for the best interest of all shareholders and shall exercise the fiduciary duty and duty of care of a director.
3. It shall comply with relevant laws, regulations and the articles of incorporation of the Company in nominating directors and shall not act beyond the authority granted by the shareholders meeting or board meeting.
4. It shall not improperly intervene in corporate policy making or obstruct corporate management activities.
5. It shall not restrict or impede the management or production of the Company by methods of unfair competition such as monopolizing corporate procurement or foreclosing sales channels.

Article 19 The Company shall retain at all times a register of major shareholders who own a relatively high percentage of shares and have controlling power, and of the persons with ultimate control over those major shareholders.

The Company shall disclose periodically important information about its shareholders holding more than 10 percent of the outstanding shares of the Company relating to the pledge, increase or decrease of share ownership, or other matters that may possibly trigger a change in the ownership of their shares.

Chapter III Enhancing the Functions of the Board of Director

Section 1 Structure of the Board of Directors

Article 20 The board of directors of the Company shall be responsible to shareholders. The various procedures and arrangements of its corporate governance system shall ensure that, in exercising its authority, to comply with laws, regulations, its articles of incorporation, and the resolutions of its shareholders meetings.

The structure of the Company's board of directors shall be determined by choosing an appropriate number of board members, not less than five, in consideration of its business scale, the shareholdings of its major shareholders, and practical operational needs.

The composition of the board of directors shall be determined by taking diversity into consideration, such as having different professional background, working field or gender etc., and shall have the knowledge, skills, and experience necessary to perform their duties. To achieve the ideal goal of corporate governance, the board of directors shall possess the following abilities:

1. Ability to make operational judgments.
2. Ability to perform accounting and financial analysis.
3. Ability to conduct management administration.
4. Ability to conduct crisis management.
5. Knowledge of the industry.
6. An international market perspective.
7. Ability to lead.
8. Ability to make policy decisions.

Article 21 The Company shall establish a fair, just, and open procedure for the election of directors, encourage shareholder participation, and adopt the cumulative voting mechanism pursuant to the Company Act in order to fully reflect shareholders' views. Unless the competent authority otherwise grants an approval, a spousal relationship or a familial relationship within the second degree of kinship may not exist among more than half of the directors of the Company.

When the number of directors falls below five due to the discharge of a director for any reason, the Company shall hold a by-election for director at the following shareholders

meeting. When the number of directors falls short by one-third of the total number prescribed by the articles of incorporation, the Company shall convene a special shareholders meeting within 60 days of the occurrence of that fact for a by-election for director(s).

The aggregate shareholding percentage of all of the directors of the Company shall comply with the laws and regulations. Restrictions on the share transfer of each director and the creation, release, or changes of any pledges over the shares held by each director shall be subject to the relevant laws and regulations, and the relevant information shall be fully disclosed.

Article 22 The Company is advised to specify in its articles of incorporation that it adopts the candidate nomination system for elections of directors, carefully review the qualifications of a nominated candidate and the existence of any other matters set forth in Article 30 of the Company Act, and act in accordance with Article 192-1 of the Company Act.

Article 23 Clear distinctions shall be drawn between the responsibilities and duties of the chairperson of the board of the Company, the chief executive officer and those of its general manager.

It is inappropriate for the Chairman also act as the general manager or other equivalent position (highest managerial position). If the Chairman also acts as the general manager or other equivalent position (highest managerial position) or the Chairman and general manager or other equivalent position (highest managerial position) are spouses or relatives within one degree of consanguinity, it is advisable that the number of independent directors be increased and there be a majority of the members of the board of directors who are not employees or managers.

The Company with a functional committee shall clearly define the responsibilities and duties of the committee.

Section 2 Independent Director System

Article 24 The Company shall appoint at least three independent directors in accordance with its articles of incorporation and the independent directors may not be less than one-third of the total number of directors. Independent directors may not serve for more than three consecutive terms.

The independent directors of the Company shall be elected pursuant to the candidates nomination system in Article 18-1 of the Company Law.

If the Company and its group enterprises and organizations, and another company and its group enterprises and organizations nominate for each other any director, supervisor or managerial officer as a candidate for an independent director of the other, the Company shall, at the time it receives the nominations for independent directors, disclose the fact and explain the suitability of the candidate for independent director. If the candidate is elected as an independent director, the Company shall disclose the number of votes cast in favor of the elected independent director.

The "group enterprises and organizations" in the preceding paragraph comprise the subsidiaries of the Company, any foundation to which the Company's cumulative direct or indirect contribution of funds exceeds 50 percent of its endowment, and other institutions or juristic persons that are effectively controlled by the Company.

Change of status between independent directors and non-independent directors during their term of office is prohibited.

The professional qualifications, restrictions on both shareholding and concurrent positions held, determination of independence, method of nomination and other requirements with regard to the independent directors shall be set forth in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matter for Public Companies, and the rules and regulations of the Taiwan Stock Exchange or GreTai Securities Market.

Article 25

The Company shall stipulate the scope of duties of the independent directors and empower them with manpower and physical support related to the exercise of their power. The Company or other board members shall not obstruct, reject or circumvent the performance of duties by the independent directors.

The Company shall stipulate the remuneration of the directors, under its articles of incorporation according to applicable laws and regulations. The remuneration of the directors shall fully reflect the personal performance and the long-term management performance of the Company, and shall also take the overall operational risks of the Company into consideration. Different but reasonable remuneration from that of other directors may be set forth for the independent directors.

Section 3 Functional Committees

Article 26 For the purpose of developing supervisory functions and strengthening management mechanisms, the board of directors of the Company, in consideration of the scale of the board of directors and the number of the independent directors, may set up functional committees for auditing.

Functional committees shall be responsible to the board of directors and submit their proposals to the board of directors for approval.

Functional committees shall adopt an organizational charter to be approved by the board of directors. The organizational charter contains the numbers, terms of office, and powers of committee members, as well as the meeting rules and resources to be provided by the Company for exercise of power by the committee.

Article 27 The Board of Directors of the Company establishes an audit committee composed of the entire number of independent directors, one of whom shall be convener, and at least one of whom shall have accounting or financial expertise.

For the Company that has established an audit committee, the provisions regarding supervisors in the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company Act, and other laws and regulations shall apply mutatis mutandis to the audit committee.

The exercise of power by audit committee and independent directors and related matters shall be set forth in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, the Regulations Governing the Exercise of Powers by Audit Committees of Public Companies, and the rules and regulations of the TWSE.

Article 27-1 The Company establishes a compensation committee, and it is advisable that more than half of the committee members be independent directors. The professional qualifications for the committee members, the exercise of their powers of office, the adoption of the organizational charter, and related matters shall be handled pursuant to the Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of a Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Stock Exchange or Traded Over the Counter.

Article 28 The Company shall select as its external auditor a professional, responsible, and independent attesting CPA, who shall perform regular reviews of the financial conditions and internal control measures of the Company. With regard to any irregularity or deficiency discovered and disclosed in a timely manner by the auditor

during the review, and concrete measures for improvement or prevention suggested by the auditor, the Company shall faithfully implement improvement actions.

The Company shall refer to the Audit Quality Indicators to evaluate the independence and competency of the CPA engaged by the Company regularly, and no less frequently than once annually. In the event that the Company engages the same CPA without replacement for 5 years consecutively, or if the CPA is subject to disciplinary action or other circumstances prejudicial to the CPA's independence, the Company shall evaluate the necessity of replacing the CPA and submit its conclusion to the board of directors.

Article 29 It is advisable that the Company engage a professional and competent legal counsel to provide adequate legal consultation services to the Company, or to assist the directors and the management to improve their knowledge of the law, for the purposes of preventing any infraction of laws or regulations by the Company or its staff and ensuring that corporate governance matters proceed pursuant to the relevant legal framework and the prescribed procedures.

When, as a result of performing their lawful duties, directors or the management are involved in litigation or a dispute with shareholders, the Company shall retain a legal counsel to provide assistance as circumstances require.

The audit committee or an independent director may retain the service of legal counsel, CPA, or other professionals on behalf of the Company to conduct a necessary audit or provide consultation on matters in relation to the exercise of their power, at the expense of the Company.

Section 4 Rules for the Proceedings and Decision-Making Procedures of Board Meetings

Article 30 The board of directors of the Company shall meet at least once every quarter, or convene at any time in case of emergency. The attendance (excluding proxies) of each director during the term of office shall not less than 75%. To convene a board meeting, a meeting notice which specifies the purposes of the meeting shall be sent to each director under the legal deadlines. Sufficient meeting materials shall also be prepared and enclosed in the meeting notice. If the meeting materials are deemed inadequate, a director may ask the unit in charge to provide more information or request a postponement of the meeting with the consent of the board of directors.

The Company shall adopt rules of procedure for board meetings, which shall follow the Regulations Governing Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings of Public Companies with regard to the content of deliberations, procedures, matters to be recorded in the meeting minutes, public announcements, and other matters for compliance.

Article 31 A director shall exercise a high degree of self-discipline and shall voluntarily abstain from voting, for himself or herself or as proxy for another director, on a proposal submitted to the board of directors that risks the involvement of the director's own interest to the detriment of the interest of the Company. The directors shall practice self discipline as to their internal relationship and must not support each other in an inappropriate manner.

Matters requiring the voluntary recusal of a director shall be clearly set forth in the rules of procedure for board meetings.

Article 32 The independent directors must attend a board meeting in person without being represented by a non-independent director via proxy when the meeting is convened for considering any of the matters submitted to the board pursuant to Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act. When an independent director has a dissenting or qualified opinion, it shall be noted in the minutes of the board of directors' meeting; if the independent director cannot attend the board meeting in person to voice his or her dissenting or qualified opinion, he or she should provide a written opinion before the board meeting unless justifiable reasons exist for failure to so comply, and the opinion shall be noted in the minutes of the board of directors' meeting.

In any of the following circumstances, decisions made by the board of directors shall be noted in the meeting minutes, and in addition, announced and reported on the MOPS two hours before the beginning of trading hours on the first business day after the date of the board meeting:

1. An independent director has a dissenting or qualified opinion which is on record or stated in a written statement.
2. The matter was not approved by the audit committee, but had the consent of more than two-thirds of all directors.

During a board meeting, managers from relevant departments who are not directors may, in view of the meeting agenda, sit in at the meetings, make reports on the current business conditions of the Company and respond to inquiries raised by the directors. Where necessary, a CPA, legal counsel, or other professional may be invited to sit in at the meetings to assist the directors in understanding the conditions of the Company for

the purpose of adopting an appropriate resolution, provided that they shall leave the meeting when deliberation or voting takes place.

Article 33 Staff personnel of the Company attending board meetings shall collect and correctly record the meeting minutes in detail, as well as a summary, the method of resolution, and voting results of all the proposals submitted to the board meeting in accordance with relevant regulations.

The minutes of the board of directors meetings shall be signed by the chairperson and secretary of the meeting and sent to each director within 20 days after the meeting. The director attendance records shall be made part of the meeting minutes, and the attendance of directors shall be comprehensively stated and treated as important corporate records, and kept safe permanently during the life of the Company.

Meeting minutes may be produced, distributed, and preserved by electronic means.

The Company shall record on audio or video tape the entire proceedings of a board of directors meeting and preserve the recordings for at least 5 years, in electronic form or otherwise.

If before the end of the preservation period referred to in the preceding paragraph a lawsuit arises with respect to a resolution of a board of directors meeting, the relevant audio or video recordings shall be preserved for a further period, in which case the preceding paragraph does not apply.

Where a board of directors meeting is held via teleconference or video conference, the audio or video recordings of the meeting form a part of the meeting minutes and shall be preserved permanently.

When a resolution of the board of directors violates laws, regulations, the articles of incorporation, or resolutions adopted in the shareholders meeting, and thus causes an injury to the Company, dissenting directors whose dissent can be proven by minutes or written statements will not be liable for damages.

Article 34 The Company shall submit the following matters to its board of directors for discussion:

1. Corporate business plans.
2. Annual and semi-annual financial reports.
3. Adoption or amendment to an internal control system pursuant to Article 14-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, and evaluation of effectiveness of an internal control system.
4. Adoption or amendment, pursuant to Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, to the 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 performance assessment and the standard of remuneration of the managerial officers.
7. The structure and system of director's remuneration.
8. The appointment or discharge of a financial, accounting, or internal audit officer.
9. 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 next board meeting for retroactive recognition.
10. Any matter required by Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act or any other law, regulation, or bylaw to be approved by resolution at a shareholders meeting or to be approved by resolution at a meeting of the board of directors, or any such significant matter as may be prescribed by the competent authority.

Except for matters that must be submitted to the board of directors for discussion under the preceding paragraph, when the board of directors is in recess, it may delegate the exercise of its power to others in accordance with law, regulations, or its articles of incorporation. However, the level of delegation or the content or matters to be delegated shall be clearly specified, and general authorization is not permitted.

Article 35 The Company shall ask the appropriate corporate department or personnel to execute matters pursuant to board of directors' resolutions in a manner consistent with the planned schedule and objectives. It shall also follow up on those matters and faithfully review their implementation.

The board of directors shall remain informed of the progress of implementation and receive reports in subsequent meetings to ensure the actual implementation of the board's management decisions.

Section 5 Fiduciary Duty, Duty of Care and Responsibility of Directors

Article 36 Members of the board of directors shall faithfully conduct corporate affairs and perform the duty of care of a good administrator. In conducting the affairs of the Company, they shall exercise their powers with a high level of self-discipline and prudence. Unless matters are otherwise reserved by law for approval in shareholders meetings or in the

articles of incorporation, they shall ensure that all matters are handled according to the resolutions of board of directors.

When a director of the Company has resigned or been reappointed in accordance with the Article 27, Paragraph 3 of the Company Law, the resigned director or corporate shareholders shall immediately notify the Company and the Corporate Governance Officer.

The Company or the Corporate Governance Officer shall handle the matters in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations upon receipt of the notification in the preceding paragraph.

The Company shall arrange professional training for its directors, and the directors shall complete a minimum of 3-hour professional training per year in each following year after being elected.

It is advisable that the Company formulate rules and procedures for board of directors performance assessments, and that each year it conduct regularly scheduled performance assessments of the board of directors, the audit committee, the compensation committee, and individual directors through self-assessment, peer-to-peer assessments, engaging outside professional institutions, or in any other appropriate manner. It is advisable that the performance assessment of the board of directors include the following aspects, and that appropriate assessment indicators be developed in consideration of the company's needs:

1. The degree of participation in the company's operations.
2. Improvement in the quality of decision making by the board of directors.
3. The composition and structure of the board of directors.
4. The election of the directors and their continuing professional education.
5. Internal controls.

It is advisable that performance assessments of board members (self-assessments or peer-to-peer assessments) include the following aspects, with appropriate adjustments made on the basis of the company's needs:

1. Their grasp of the company's goals and missions.
2. Their recognition of director's duties.
3. Their degree of participation in the company's operations.
4. Their management of internal relationships and communication.
5. Their professionalism and continuing professional education.
6. Internal controls.

It is advisable that the performance assessment of the audit committee cover the following aspects, subject to changes according to the company's needs:

1. Their degree of participation in the company's operations.
2. Their recognition of the duties of the functional committee.
3. Improvement in the quality of decision making by the functional committee.
4. The composition of the functional committee, and election and appointment of committee members.
5. Internal control.

It is advisable that the performance assessment of the compensation committee cover the following aspects, subject to changes according to the company's needs:

1. Their degree of participation in the company's operations.
2. Their recognition of the duties of the functional committee.
3. Improvement in the quality of decision making by the functional committee.
4. The composition of the functional committee, and election and appointment of committee members.

The Company is advised to submit the results of performance assessments to the board of directors and use them as reference in determining compensation for individual directors, their nomination and additional office term.

Article 36-1 It is advisable for the Company to establish a succession plan for the management. The development and implementation of such plan shall be periodically evaluated by the board of directors to ensure sustainable operation.

Article 37 If a resolution of the board of directors violates law, regulations or the articles of incorporation, then at the request of shareholders holding shares continuously for a year or an independent director to discontinue the implementation of the resolution, members of the board shall take appropriate measures or discontinue the implementation of such resolution as soon as possible.

Upon discovering a likelihood that the Company would suffer material injury, members of the board of directors shall immediately report to the audit committee, an independent director member of the audit committee in accordance with the foregoing paragraph.

Article 38 The Company is advised to take out directors liability insurance with respect to liabilities resulting from exercising their duties during their terms of occupancy so as to reduce and spread the risk of material harm to the Company and shareholders arising from the wrongdoings or negligence of a director.

The Company shall report the insured amount, coverage, premium rate, and other major contents of the liability insurance it has taken out or renewed for directors, at the next board meeting.

Article 39 Members of the board of directors shall participate in training courses on finance, risk management, business, commerce, accounting, law or corporate social responsibility offered by institutions designated in the Rules Governing Implementation of Continuing Education for Directors and Supervisors of TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, which cover subjects relating to corporate governance upon becoming directors and throughout their terms of occupancy. They shall also ensure that Company employees at all levels will enhance their professionalism and knowledge of the law.

Chapter IV Respecting Stakeholders' Rights

Article 40 The Company shall maintain channels of communication with its banks, other creditors, employees, consumers, suppliers, community, or other stakeholders of the Company, respect and safeguard their legal rights and interests.

When the Company involves in a management buyout, it shall monitor the soundness of financial structure of the Company thereafter.

When any of a stakeholder's legal rights or interests is harmed, the Company shall handle the matter in a proper manner and in good faith.

Article 41 The Company shall provide sufficient information to banks and its other creditors to facilitate their evaluation of the operational and financial conditions of the Company and its decision-making process. When any of their legal rights or interest is harmed, the Company shall respond with a responsible attitude and assist creditors in obtaining compensation through proper means.

Article 42 The Company shall establish channels of communication with employees and encourage employees to reflect employees' opinions about the management, financial conditions, and material decisions of the Company concerning employee welfare.

Article 43 In developing its normal business and maximizing the shareholders' interest, the Company shall pay attention to consumers' interests, and enhance its public interest image and fulfill its corporate social responsibility by marketing and packaging, and participating in various activities.

Chapter V Improving Information Transparency

Section 1 Enhancing Information Disclosure

Article 44 Disclosure of information is a major responsibility of the Company. The Company shall perform its obligations faithfully in accordance with the relevant laws and the related TWSE rules.

The Company shall establish an Internet-based reporting system for public information, appoint personnel responsible for gathering and disclosing the information, and establish a spokesperson system so as to ensure the proper and timely disclosure of information about policies that might affect the decisions of shareholders and stakeholders.

Article 45 In order to enhance the accuracy and timeliness of the material information disclosed, the Company may appoint a spokesperson and acting spokesperson(s) who understand thoroughly the Company's financial and business conditions and who are capable of coordinating among departments for gathering relevant information and representing the Company in making statements independently.

The Company shall appoint one or more acting spokespersons who shall represent the Company, when the spokesperson cannot perform his/her duties, provided that the order of authority is established to avoid any confusion.

In order to implement the spokesperson system, the Company shall unify the process of making external statements. It shall require the management and employees to maintain the confidentiality of financial and operational secrets and prohibit their disclosure of any such information at will.

The Company shall disclose the relevant information immediately whenever there is any change to the position of a spokesperson or acting spokesperson.

Article 46 In order to keep shareholders and stakeholders fully informed, the Company may utilize the convenience of the Internet and set up a website containing the information regarding the Company's finances, operations, and corporate governance. It is also advisable for the Company to furnish information regarding corporate governance in English.

To avoid misleading information, the aforesaid website is maintained by specified personnel, and the recorded information shall be accurate, detailed and updated on a timely basis.

Article 47 The Company shall hold an investor conference in compliance with the regulations of the TWSE, and keep an audio or video record of the meeting. The financial and business information disclosed in the investor conference shall be disclosed on the designated Internet information posting system and provided for inquiry through the website established by the Company, or through other channels, in accordance with the TWSE rules.

Section 2 Disclosure of Information on Corporate Governance

Article 48 The Company's website shall set specific webpage to disclose the following information regarding corporate governance and continue updating:

1. Board of Directors: Such as the resumes of board members and their responsibilities, the diversity policy and implementation of board members.
2. Functional Committees: Such as the resumes of the members of each functional committee and their responsibilities.
3. Corporate Governance Related Policies: Such as the Articles of Incorporation, the Rules and Procedures of the Meeting of Board of Directors, and the Functional Committee Charter.
4. Important Information Related to Corporate Governance: Such as information of appointment of a chief corporate governance officer, etc.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 49 The Company shall at all times monitor domestic and international developments in corporate governance as a basis for review and amendment of the Company's own corporate governance mechanisms, so as to enhance their effectiveness.

Article 50 Standard operational protocol for responding to requests from directors
When responding to requests from directors, in addition to complying with relevant laws, regulations and articles of incorporation, the Company shall follow the following principles set forth in the Article.
Directors of the Company shall be provided appropriate and timely information, which forms and qualities are sufficient to let Directors make decisions upon obtaining those information and perform Directors duties.

The Company designated the Investor Services unit to be in charge of handling all matters related to the proceedings of the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Company. The unit shall draft agenda and prepare sufficient meeting materials, and shall deliver them together with the notice of the meeting. A director of the opinion that the meeting materials provided is insufficient in content may request the agenda unit to supplement the materials in three days. If a director is of the opinion that materials concerning any proposal are insufficient in content, the deliberation of such proposal may be postponed by a resolution of the Board of Directors.

All directors shall be able to receive the chief corporate governance officer's assistance to ensure that the proceedings of the meetings and all applicable laws and regulations follow regulatory compliance and the good communications among members of directors and managements.

The Company has established a chief corporate governance officer to be responsible for responding to requests from directors and efficiently assist directors in executing duties in 7 days. In case of special circumstances, the time frame for responding may be discussed with directors.

Article 51 This Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles of the Company, and any amendments hereto, shall come into in force after adoption by a resolution of the board of directors.