



Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.

Handbook for the 2024 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

(TRANSLATION)

Meeting Date: May 30, 2024

(This English translation is prepared based on the Chinese version and is for reference purposes only. If there is any inconsistency between the Chinese version and this translation, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

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Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.

Procedures of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2024

1. Call the Meeting to Order
2. Chairman's Remarks
3. Reported Matters
4. Acknowledged Matters
5. Matters for Discussion
6. Special Motion
7. Meeting Adjourned

Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.

Agenda of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2024

1. Time: 10:00 am, Thursday, May 30, 2024
2. Form: Physical Conference
3. Venue: Silks Place Tainan (2F, No. 1, Heyi Rd., West Central Dist., Tainan City, Taiwan R.O.C.)
4. Call the Meeting to Order
5. Chairman's Remarks
6. Reported Matters
 - (1) To report 2023 Business Report
 - (2) To report 2023 Audit Committee's review report
 - (3) To report 2023 distribution of employees and directors' compensation
 - (4) To report distribution of 2023 profits
7. Acknowledged Matters
 - (1) To accept 2023 Business Report and Financial Statements
 - (2) To accept the proposal for distribution of 2023 profits
8. Matters for Discussion
 - (1) Shareholders' proposal to amend Articles of Incorporation
9. Special Motion
10. Meeting Adjourned

1. Reported Matters

1. To report 2023 business report

Description: Please refer to ATTACHMENT I

2. To report 2023 Audit Committee's review report

Description: Please refer to ATTACHMENT II

3. To report 2023 distribution of employees and directors' compensation

Description: Please refer to ATTACHMENT III

4. To report distribution of 2023 profits

Description:

- (1) In accordance with Article 18 of Catcher's Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is authorized to approve the distribution of profits partly or all in cash, and report the distribution to the annual general meeting of shareholders. The amount of cash dividends for the first and second half of 2023 approved by the Board of Directors were as follows.

2023	Date of the Board of Directors' resolution	Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	Total amount of cash dividends (NT\$)
The First half	2023/11/10	5	3,401,820,340
The Second half	2024/04/18	5 (Note)	3,401,820,340
The sum of distribution of 2023 profits		10	6,803,640,680

Note: The cash dividends of NT\$5 per share will be rounded till dollar; amounts less than one dollar are disregarded.

- (2) The Chairman is authorized by the Board of Directors to determine the record date, payment date and other related matters. In the event that proposed earnings distribution is affected by a change in the number of outstanding shares, the Chairman is authorized to adjust the distribution amount per share based on the actual number of the outstanding shares on the record date.

2. Acknowledged Matters

1. To accept 2023 business report and financial statements (proposed by the Board of Directors)

Description:

- (1) CATCHER's 2023 Business Report, Parent Company Only Financial Statements, and Consolidated Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors. The Financial Statements were audited by independent auditors, Ms. Chi Chen Lee and Mr. Hung Ju Liao, of Deloitte & Touche and also reviewed by the Audit Committee. For the 2023 Business Report, independent auditors' report and the aforementioned Financial Statements, please refer to Attachment I and Attachment V.
- (2) Please accept the 2023 Business Report, Parent Company Only Financial Statements, and Consolidated Financial Statements.

Resolution:

2. To accept the proposal for distribution of 2023 profits (proposed by the Board of Directors)

Description:

The Company's 2023 Earnings Distribution was approved by the Board of Directors and reviewed by the Audit Committee. Please accept the proposal for distribution of 2023 profits. Please refer to Attachment IV for the 2023 profits distribution table.

Resolution:

3. Matters for Discussion

1. To amend Articles of Incorporation (proposed by shareholders)

Description:

- (1) The Company received the joint written proposal from shareholder account No. 317560 and shareholder account No. 317557 on March 1, 2024 to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation. Please refer to Attachment VI for the shareholders' proposal.
- (2) Please refer to Attachment VII for the Comparison for the Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation.

4. Special Motion

5. Meeting Adjourned

ATTACHMENT I

2023 Business Report

Dear Shareholders,

The global interest rate hike cycle started in 2022, and the effects of monetary tightening began to emerge from the first half of 2023, resulting in sluggish end-demand in the market, lengthening the inventory destocking in the supply chain, and slowing down the global economy. Reflecting the declines in exports and weak investment sentiment, the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) and the Central Bank (of Taiwan) have respectively downgraded Taiwan's real GDP growth rate to 1.31% and 1.4% in 2023; the IMF has even significantly revised down Taiwan's economic growth rate to 0.8%.

Looking ahead, the gradual recovery of global merchandise trade and continued expansion of new technology applications are expected to boost Taiwan's foreign trade and investment; coupled with moderate growth in private consumption, increased government spending, and a low-base period in 2023, a more significant recovery is expected to arrive from the second half of 2024 onward. The Central Bank, the DGBAS, the Taiwan Institute of Economic Research (TIER), and the Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER) all predicted that Taiwan's economy will grow by more than 3% in 2024, but also cautioned that close attention should be paid to the risks of inflation, US-China relations, extreme climate change, and geopolitics, as well as to the uncertainties associated with global supply chain restructuring and economic fragmentation.

As a global leading brand providing structured parts total solutions, Catcher Technology possesses the most complete manufacturing matrix and the most solid customer base in the industry. The Company has since 2020 entered the non-consumer electronics field, diversifying its product mix and customer portfolio in an effort to mitigate risks while stabilizing profits. In the face of rising uncertainties associated with market movement and industry development, Catcher Technology has been leveraging its accumulated expertise in diversified material applications, comprehensive construction methods, innovative R&D and designs, superior processing technologies, and automated production to achieve a complete vertical integration, establish an optimal cost structure and economic scale, move toward advanced manufacturing, specialization and differentiation, and ultimately reinforce its

industry leadership.

It is observed that brand customers are gradually streamlining and integrating their product lines while extending product life cycles to reduce cost pressure, and that has intensified market competition. Catcher Technology's current priorities include actively pursuing customer orders, enhancing production efficiency, and maintaining its advantage in inventory management. The Company will also constantly improve its product development and technical innovation to ensure its leading position in research and development. In the mid to long run, Catcher Technology will continue to increase the proportion of mid-to-high-end products, develop new customers, and launch a cross-field platform through domestic and overseas investments and mergers & acquisitions, with all of these efforts aimed to build up its ecosystem and core competency in the new businesses.

Financial Performance

In 2023, Catcher Technology reported a consolidated sales revenue of NT\$18.074 billion (down 35% year-on-year) and a net profit attributable to owners at NT\$9.151 billion (down 16% year-on-year). Weak end-demand was the key reason for the declines in sales and earnings. However, the strengthened US dollar and a high-interest-rate environment have boosted the Company's foreign exchange gains and interest income, contributing substantially to its bottom line.

Operational Results (Group)

Unit: NT\$ thousand

Item	2023		2022	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Sales revenue	18,073,884	100%	27,820,529	100%
Gross profit	4,933,961	27%	8,866,897	32%
Operating profit	1,626,894	9%	4,968,798	18%
Net profit before tax	12,293,047	68%	16,543,047	59%
Net profit after tax	9,151,193	51%	10,902,179	39%

Profitability (Group)

Item		2023	2022
Return on assets (ROA)		4%	5%
Return on equity (ROE)		6%	7%
Ratio to paid-in capital	Operating profit	24%	70%
	Net profit before tax	181%	232%
Net profit margin		51%	39%
Earnings per share (NT\$, basic)		13.33	15.14

Industry Trend and Outlook

Looking at the outlook for the notebook PC industry, IDC predicts that the replacement trend will kick-start after the second quarter of 2024, coupled with the termination of Windows 10 support and the emergence of AI PCs, the volume of notebook PC shipment is expected to return to the growth track. Considering that the inventory destocking is coming to an end, the end market has been releasing the demand for replacement, while certain segments such as Chromebooks and gaming notebook PCs continuing to expand, Trendforce estimates that the volume of global notebook PC shipment will increase by 3.2% year-on-year to 172 million units in 2024. According to DIGITIMES, the overall notebook PC market will grow by 4.7% in 2024, driven by economic recovery, the easing of inflation and new product launch. Gartner also estimates that global PC shipments will grow by 4.9% in 2024. Looking ahead, the layout of consumer electronics products such as notebook PCs will remain thin and light with classy texture in design; the prevalence of AI PCs will radically change users' experiences and drive demand for replacement; the demand resulting from AI applications for high-speed data transmission as well as massive data processing and storage will drive upgrades of hardware specification and increase the design complexity of chassis and component/structured parts – these will bring enormous business opportunities.

Aging population and the COVID-19 pandemic have structurally changed the demand for medical devices and related industries, driving the growth of the global medical device market, generating a variety of innovative applications, and bringing new momentum for the precision manufacturing industry. IEK Consulting estimates that the global medical device market will grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.7% to reach US\$589.7 billion by 2025. The manufacturing of medical devices for minimally invasive surgeries is a highly integrated process – from utilizing various materials such as polymer plastics, chemicals, metal hardware and so forth, applying across different manufacturing processes

including optoelectronics, electromechanics, mechanical processing, electronics, semiconductors, to ultimately finishing with safety inspection, testing and sanitization – this is an integrated industry composed of material application, precision manufacturing as well as inspection and testing, hence suggesting unlimited potential for Taiwanese manufacturers who have played a critical role in the global supply chain. By integrating resources from upstream to downstream, introducing new technical requirements and unifying the core competencies from existing conglomerates, Taiwan should be able to set up a strong foothold in the development of high-end medical devices.

Geopolitical turmoil has forced the global semiconductor supply chain to gradually shift from specialization to localization and diversification; this has brought excellent opportunities for local manufacturers to form cross-industry alliances and establish new ecosystems for applications. Recently, the world's top three semiconductor equipment vendors have respectively set up their Taiwan-based advanced R&D centers. Such move is expected to increase the procurement from Taiwan, accomplish the ecosystems of equipment and component parts as well as local talent, enhance Taiwan's independent R&D capabilities in high-end processing technologies, and accelerate the establishment of a Taiwan-based supply chain for semiconductor equipment. In accordance with the World Fab Forecast (WFF) published by SEMI, the semiconductor inventory adjustment is coming to an end; driven by new applications such as artificial intelligence (AI), 5G and High Performance Computing (HPC), the global semiconductor capacity is expected to grow by 6.4% in 2024, with the amount of equipment purchases expanding to US\$51.5 billion, representing an annual increase of 5%. SEMI also estimates double-digit growth for the capital expenditure of global semiconductor equipment in 2024-2026, and that the related sales will return to the US\$100 billion mark, driven by demand for front- and back-end equipment. Taiwan consistently maintains its significance globally in both equipment spending and sales revenue; this suggests tremendous business opportunities for manufacturers within the relevant supply chains.

Production and Marketing Strategies

Having developed composite materials for many years, Catcher Technology is now one of the industry's leading providers of diverse materials and techniques. Leveraging its core strengths in materials science, precision manufacturing and surface treatment, Catcher Technology has been able to integrate key technologies and processes. Complementing with

such capabilities as highly flexible customization, automated and mass production, as well as optimal execution, Catcher Technology offers total solutions. No matter whether it is aluminum, magnesium alloy, titanium, or stainless steel and other metals, Catcher Technology masters and applies them effectively in designing and manufacturing various types of structured parts, continuously advancing itself toward diversification and cross-field development in order to meet customers' increasingly diverse and innovative demands.

Catcher Technology has continued to invest heavily in automated production, developing and designing its own automated equipment, adopting automatic optical inspection and introducing industrial internet of things (IOT) systems to ensure best quality. Facing the global wave of supply chain restructuring, Catcher Technology has standardized and automated its production processes, actively accelerated digital transformation, introduced smart manufacturing and strengthened traceability at each production stage, in a bid to effectively reduce cost, improve efficiency and quality control, and maintain a leading edge in the industry. Looking forward, automation remains a key focus of Catcher Technology's manufacturing process. The Company will continue to expand the application markets for core products as well as new technologies, while optimizing its workforce and reserving R&D capabilities to strengthen its growth momentum.

Catcher Technology possesses one of the world's top three capacities in manufacturing metal structured parts, offering excellent flexibility to meet customers' varied demands. Faced with geopolitical turmoil and the trend of supply chain decentralization, the Company will continue to adjust the allocation of production capacities between its two major facilities in Taiwan and Suqian (China), effectively reducing the operational risks associated with over-reliance on a single manufacturing site.

Adapting to changes in the market and business environment, as a crucial player in the supply chain, Catcher Technology consistently evaluates the possibility of external expansion or global deployment from various aspects, taking into account such factors as initial capital investment, operational costs, required technologies, and human resources. With a clear vision and on the premise that it is in the Company's interest, Catcher Technology will expand its factories and acquire new equipment to meet customers' demands. The Company also remains open to exploring investment and acquisition opportunities in new sectors that would complement its transformation.

Research and Development

As a world-class leader of light metal technology, Catcher Technology has worked for many years in the fields of basic material science, surface physics and chemical processing, and has moved on continuously toward the goals of high-end manufacturing, specialization and differentiation. The Company's R&D covers a wide range of materials and processing techniques – the former include special aluminum alloys, magnesium alloys, stainless steel, carbon (glass) fibers, plastics, powders, super-elastic memory alloys, carbon fiber composite sheets, and other metals; the latter include laser engraving/seamless welding, metal/plastic injection molding cladding, etching/multi-color process with anodizing, and high-precision and large-scale metal chassis extrusion. Catcher Technology applies materials/composite materials with different properties and special functions (for example high strength, high toughness, low magnetic shielding, and high RF penetration) to different molding processes, combined with a variety of secondary processing and surface treatment methods to develop technical capabilities and products of high precision, high added value and which can be mass produced.

Through exhibition participation and data collection, Catcher Technology has since 2018 accumulated technological capabilities for the development of its medical production line, while collaborating with existing customers to develop and manufacture related products. In recent years, the Company has also participated in various domestic industry-academia alliances to successively launch development projects while establishing a medical device technology platform, in the hope of localizing development and production while adding value to Taiwan's manufacturing.

Whether it is an existing ICT product or a new medical product order, the R&D team of Catcher Technology always works with its customers from the designing stage to accurately understand the customers' expectations for the product. In the R&D and manufacturing stages, the Company develops special processes and technologies that are perfectly integrated with the existing ones, while mixing a wide range of materials and manufacturing processes with the unibody method to make products that provide both special surfaces and high quality to satisfy customers' demands.

Response to External Competition, Laws and Regulations, and Changes in Business Environment

Rapid technology advancement, shortened product lifecycle, and an increasing number

of new entrants have intensified competition in the ICT industry. In response, Catcher Technology has since 2020 expanded into the non-consumer electronics segment with the goal of diversifying its product and customer portfolios. To ensure its leading industry position, the Company closely monitors and studies the market dynamics and technological development of various materials and workpieces, while constantly making in-depth efforts in basic material science to improve technical proficiency, product tiers, and operational efficiency. Thanks to its superior manufacturing process, technological base, and immense production capacity, Catcher Technology has been able to provide high-quality services to its customers, enhance long-term business relationships, and stabilize sources of profits.

Catcher Technology upholds the business philosophy of integrity and strictly adheres to relevant laws and regulations as well as the Supplier Code of Conduct of international customers. The Company also closely monitors the development of major legal and policy issues in finance, operations, environmental protection and various social aspects, and stipulates relevant management procedures and internal audit standards accordingly to safeguard its goodwill and to avoid violations of the law.

Amid the waves of sustainability, countries around the world in recent years have successively promoted environmental protection laws specific to electronics products. Major brand manufacturers have also set high standards strictly requiring all suppliers to comply with. To meet the regulatory compliance and global trends, Catcher Technology has constantly promoted green manufacturing. The Company will closely monitor, continuously update, and strictly adhere to regulatory developments to mitigate operational risks. The business environment is becoming more complex, with changes and fluctuations turning increasingly difficult to predict and control. When evaluating and formulating business and investment plans, Catcher Technology will consider industry conditions and observe economic movement more carefully in order to determine best strategies.

Business Objectives

In the face of a ten-year transformation, stable profitability is the major goal for Catcher Technology at current stage, and consumer electronics products such as notebook PCs will drive the Company's revenue momentum in the short run. After years of operations, Catcher has established a solid financial foundation and will continue to improve its operations, expand R&D capabilities, and develop its core products as well as application markets for technology innovation. In addition to sustaining its market leadership, the

Company has been diversifying businesses, focusing on high-growth, high-margin and high-threshold industries, such as medical devices and semiconductor equipment components to leverage its existing core competencies in specialized areas. After years of endeavors, Catcher Technology is now well prepared with the key strengths including innovative R&D applications and smart manufacturing management as required to enter the fields of high-end medical devices and semiconductor equipment components. The Company established Catcher Medtech for business promotion and integration of related investments, co-developed a minimally invasive surgical system with the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), and has been certified (ISO 13485) with its quality management system for medical devices. Taking into consideration the scale and scope of Taiwan's medical device industry, Catcher Technology invested in Bioteque Corp. and Pacific Hospital Supply Co., Ltd. given their relatively stable and profitable operations, in order to participate in the market expansion while continuously working diligently in the relevant ecosystems. Apart from organic growth, Catcher Technology will also move simultaneously in the healthcare and semiconductor fields through utilizing the Group's enormous resources to identify potential partnerships both domestically and globally as well as investment, merger and acquisition opportunities that are compatible with its long-term development.

While striving to achieve its business objectives, Catcher Technology has never forgotten its commitment to corporate social responsibility and sustainable management, and has made in-depth efforts in such areas as environment, society and governance. The CSR Task Force was founded in 2014 and renamed the Sustainable Development Office in 2022, designated for planning and promoting sustainability-related action plans, conducting regular analyses and risk assessments on major issues, setting pertinent goals and policies, and strengthening dialogues and communications with interested parties.

In response to government policies and customer requirements, Catcher Technology has been actively engaged in various international climate initiatives – the Company is committed to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), assesses the potential risks of climate changes to businesses and responsive strategies using the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) methodology, and discloses based on the standards stipulated by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) in order to comply with the global trend of sustainability and lay the groundwork for achieving the Net-Zero goal by 2050. In terms of corporate social responsibilities, Catcher Technology is committed to sponsorships of a wide range of social welfare programs including talent

development, music and arts, and social care. The Company has also introduced the ISO 45001 occupational health and safety management system to create a safe and healthy working environment. In terms of corporate governance, Catcher Technology regularly conducts risk assessments and formulates improvement plans for high-risk items, continuously strengthens its capability to manage operational changes, and has obtained ISO/IEC 27001:2013 (Information Security Management Systems) certification. To further strengthen the implementation of the risk management mechanism, the Company has recently formulated a risk management policy and submitted it to the Board of Directors for resolution.

In the face of a challenging environment, Catcher Technology adheres to the principles of "technological innovation, customer services, honesty and pragmatism, and sustainable management". The Company implements various management improvement measures, actively engaging in environmental, social and governance-related events in order to enhance corporate competitiveness, fulfill social responsibilities, and maximize value for its customers, shareholders and employees, ultimately achieving sustainable development.

Chairperson:
Shui-Shu Hung



President:
Tien-Szu Hung



Accounting Manager:
Chin-Chung Chen



ATTACHMENT II

Audit Committee's Review Report

The Board of Directors has prepared the Company's 2023 Financial Statements, Business Report and Earning Distribution Statement. Independent auditors, Certified Public Accountants of Deloitte & Touche, have audited the Financial Statements. The Business Report, Financial Statements and Earning Distribution Statement have been reviewed and determined to be correct and accurate by the Audit Committee of CATCHER. The Audit Committee hereby submits this report according to the Securities and Exchange Act and the Company Act.

Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.

Audit Committee

Convener:



April 18, 2024

ATTACHMENT III

Distribution of Employees and Directors' Compensation

On February 22, 2024, the Board of Directors resolved the distribution of compensation for employees and directors:

Item	Proposed amount
Compensation for Directors	NTD\$ 18,200,000
Compensation for Employees	NTD\$ 115,008,540

Note: No difference between the amount resolved by the Board of Directors and the amount accrued as expense in book.

ATTACHMENT IV

Distribution of 2023 Profits

	Unit: NTD
Retained Earnings at the beginning of this period	\$110,193,246,995
Profits for current year	\$9,151,193,422
Retained earnings debited for disposal (or retirement) of treasure shares	(5,130,045,910)
Dispose of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, with the accumulated gains or losses directly transferred to retained earnings	(224,250)
Retained earnings adjusted for investment accounted for using equity method	996,393
Profits for current year plus items other than profits for current year added to retained earnings for current year	4,021,919,655
Minus: legal reserve (10%)	(402,191,966)
Minus: reversal of special reserve	(424,881,066)
Retained earnings available for distribution	\$113,388,093,618
Items for distribution:	
Cash dividend for the first half of 2023 (NTD 5 per share)	(3,401,820,340)
Cash dividend for the second half of 2023 (NTD 5 per share)	(3,401,820,340)
Retained earnings at the end of this period	\$106,584,452,938

- (1) The cash dividend will be rounded till dollar. All cash dividend less than one dollar will be transferred into other revenues of the Company (or booked as part of shareholders' equity).

ATTACHMENT V

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Catcher Technology Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023, December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”).

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of other auditors (please refer to the Other Matter paragraph), the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2023, December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission, the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion based on our audits and the report of other auditors.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. 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.

The key audit matter identified in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 is as follows:

Due to the sales amount changed largely or with other specific characteristics of specific customers, we considered the materiality of this to the consolidated financial statements as well as the regulations in the auditing standards regarding the presumed significant risk in revenue recognition, and thus deemed the authenticity of revenue recognition from the customers as a key audit matter.

The main audit procedures that we performed in regard to this key audit matter include:

1. We obtained an understanding and tested the effectiveness of the design and implementation of the main internal control related to the sales revenue of the specific customers.
2. We selected appropriate samples from the subsidiary ledger of sales of the customers mentioned above, and we verified the occurrence of the sales and checked the documents and payment status related to the sales revenue. We also checked for any anomalies existing in the sales counterparties and the payment recipients.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Catcher Technology Co., Ltd. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion with other matter paragraph.

We did not audit the financial statements of certain subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the financial statements of an associate accounted for using the equity method as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, but such statements were audited by other auditors. Our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for certain subsidiaries and some investees accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit of subsidiaries and associates, and the amount of comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates, is based solely on the reports of other auditors. The total assets of certain subsidiaries were NT\$3,001,411 thousand and NT\$1,533,669 thousand, accounting for 1.17% and 0.63%, of consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively; the total comprehensive income was a gain of NT\$70,896 thousand and a loss of NT\$257,431 thousand, accounting for 0.81% and (1)% of consolidated total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The investments accounted for using the equity method were NT\$673,336 thousand and NT\$447,678 thousand, accounting for 0.3% and 0.2% of consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively; the share of profit of associates was NT\$47,258 thousand and NT\$36,841 thousand, accounting for 0.5% and 0.1% of consolidated total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

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 Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 Group's internal control.
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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Hung-Ju Liao and Chi-Chen Lee.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China
February 22, 2024

Notice to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, financial performance 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 applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2023, DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND JANUARY 1, 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022 (After Adjustment)		January 1, 2022 (After Adjustment)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 42,462,866	17	\$ 57,546,920	24	\$ 53,874,283	22
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	378,550	-	189,736	-	3,967,937	2
Financial at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Notes 4 and 8)	3,900,676	1	143,609	-	1,870,987	1
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 9 and 32)	66,975,463	26	116,953,536	49	122,046,739	49
Trade receivables (Notes 4, 11 and 25)	3,787,393	1	9,564,795	4	9,665,413	4
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 11)	1,631,003	1	843,330	-	503,406	-
Current tax assets (Notes 4 and 27)	13,688	-	52,278	-	425,494	-
Inventories (Notes 4, 5, 12 and 33)	2,250,076	1	3,392,456	1	3,316,762	1
Other current assets (Note 19)	221,420	-	309,385	-	406,109	-
Total current assets	<u>121,621,135</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>188,996,045</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>196,077,130</u>	<u>79</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS						
Financial at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (Notes 4 and 7)	1,516,149	1	1,298,244	1	958,795	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 8)	85,762,654	33	3,509,701	2	5,430,345	2
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Notes 4 and 9)	25,615,944	10	25,721,104	11	21,132,384	9
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 14)	2,930,670	1	2,181,179	1	8,050	-
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 15 and 33)	12,772,462	5	14,338,395	6	17,868,347	7
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 16)	968,308	-	999,332	-	1,016,568	1
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 17)	1,168,885	1	953,276	-	221,565	-
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 18)	10,698	-	22,707	-	57,707	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 27)	3,900,308	2	3,440,126	1	4,058,919	2
Other non-current assets (Note 19)	112,568	-	102,581	-	72,993	-
Total non-current assets	<u>134,758,646</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>52,566,645</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>50,825,673</u>	<u>21</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 256,379,781</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 241,562,690</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 246,902,803</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Short-term borrowings (Notes 20 and 32)	\$ 77,417,479	30	\$ 56,696,000	24	\$ 78,031,726	32
Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 25)	12,264	-	42,803	-	32,742	-
Trade payables (Note 21)	1,452,455	1	2,720,459	1	3,465,780	1
Other payables (Note 22)	4,365,322	2	5,686,595	2	5,983,148	2
Dividends payable	3,401,820	1	-	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 27)	5,432,719	2	3,183,772	1	309,608	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 16)	3,998	-	5,923	-	13,168	-
Other current liabilities (Note 22)	881,047	-	856,684	-	1,396,923	1
Total current liabilities	<u>92,967,104</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>69,192,236</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>89,233,095</u>	<u>36</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4, 5 and 27)	5,301,423	2	6,424,940	3	6,100,759	3
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 16)	133,357	-	126,297	-	126,873	-
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 23)	6,543	-	6,569	-	6,578	-
Other non-current liabilities (Note 22)	12,300	-	10,036	-	8,776	-
Total non-current liabilities	<u>5,453,623</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6,567,842</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6,242,986</u>	<u>3</u>
Total liabilities	<u>98,420,727</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>75,760,078</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>95,476,081</u>	<u>39</u>
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Note 24)						
Share capital - ordinary shares	6,803,641	3	7,144,671	3	7,616,181	3
Capital surplus	17,877,080	7	18,771,534	8	20,008,824	8
Retained earnings						
Legal reserve	22,902,142	9	22,354,680	9	21,497,294	8
Special reserve	545,903	-	16,961,466	7	14,394,310	6
Unappropriated earnings	112,488,261	44	102,803,702	43	108,287,799	44
Total retained earnings	135,936,306	53	142,119,848	59	144,179,403	58
Other equity	(2,669,364)	(1)	(2,244,484)	(1)	(16,961,466)	(7)
Treasure shares	-	-	-	-	(3,465,809)	(1)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	157,947,663	62	165,791,569	69	151,377,133	61
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	<u>11,391</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,043</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49,589</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity	<u>157,959,054</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>165,802,612</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>151,426,722</u>	<u>61</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 256,379,781</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 241,562,690</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 246,902,803</u>	<u>100</u>

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated February 22, 2024)

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

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

	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 16 and 25)	\$ 18,073,884	100	\$ 27,820,529	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 12, 23 and 26)	<u>13,139,923</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>18,953,632</u>	<u>68</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>4,933,961</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>8,866,897</u>	<u>32</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 11, 23 and 26)				
Selling and marketing expenses	281,316	1	374,384	1
General and administrative expenses	1,777,396	10	2,080,795	8
Research and development expenses	1,248,355	7	1,494,209	5
Expected credit gain	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(51,289)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>3,307,067</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3,898,099</u>	<u>14</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>1,626,894</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4,968,798</u>	<u>18</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 10, 14 and 26)				
Interest income	10,400,557	58	4,313,238	15
Other income	753,764	4	1,088,373	4
Foreign exchange gains, net	455,997	2	8,200,548	30
Other losses (gains)	142,483	1	(1,321,555)	(5)
Interest expense	(1,191,213)	(7)	(704,063)	(3)
Expected credit loss	-	-	(76,671)	-
Share of profit or loss of associates	<u>104,565</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>74,379</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>10,666,153</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>11,574,249</u>	<u>41</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	12,293,047	68	16,543,047	59
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 27)	<u>3,141,502</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5,646,809</u>	<u>20</u>
NET PROFIT	<u>9,151,545</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>10,896,238</u>	<u>39</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 14 and 24)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	223,469	1	(31,564)	-

(Continued)

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

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

	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	\$ (744,256)	(4)	\$ 14,859,468	53
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment in debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	94,202	1	(80,051)	-
Share of the other comprehensive income(loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>1,477</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,459</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	<u>(425,108)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>14,750,312</u>	<u>53</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 8,726,437</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>\$ 25,646,550</u>	<u>92</u>
NET PROFIT (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	\$ 9,151,193	51	\$ 10,902,179	39
Non-controlling interests	<u>352</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,941)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 9,151,545</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>\$ 10,896,238</u>	<u>39</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	\$ 8,726,089	48	\$ 25,647,939	92
Non-controlling interests	<u>348</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,389)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 8,726,437</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>\$ 25,646,550</u>	<u>92</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 28)				
Basic	<u>\$ 13.33</u>		<u>\$ 15.14</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ 13.32</u>		<u>\$ 15.11</u>	

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated February 22, 2024)

(Concluded)

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company											
	Retained Earnings					Other Equity						
	Share Capital	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total	Treasury Shares	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2022	\$ 7,616,181	\$ 20,008,824	\$ 21,497,294	\$ 14,394,310	\$ 108,287,799	\$ (16,859,133)	\$ (102,333)	\$ (16,961,466)	\$ (3,465,809)	\$ 151,377,133	\$ 49,589	\$ 151,426,722
Appropriation of the 2021 earnings (Note 24)												
Legal reserve	-	-	857,386	-	(857,386)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	2,567,156	(2,567,156)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(7,297,531)	-	-	-	-	(7,297,531)	-	(7,297,531)
Changes from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	-	-	-	-	(355)	-	-	-	-	(355)	-	(355)
Overdue unclaimed dividends of shareholders	-	1,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,192	-	1,192
Net profit (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	10,902,179	-	-	-	-	10,902,179	(5,941)	10,896,238
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	14,857,375	(111,615)	14,745,760	-	14,745,760	4,552	14,750,312
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	10,902,179	14,857,375	(111,615)	14,745,760	-	25,647,939	(1,389)	25,646,550
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	28,778	-	(28,778)	(28,778)	-	-	-	-
Buy-back of ordinary shares (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,936,809)	(3,936,809)	-	(3,936,809)
Cancellation of treasury shares (Note 24)	(471,510)	(1,238,482)	-	-	(5,692,626)	-	-	-	7,402,618	-	-	-
Decrease in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37,157)	(37,157)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	7,144,671	18,771,534	22,354,680	16,961,466	102,803,702	(2,001,758)	(242,726)	(2,244,484)	-	165,791,569	11,043	165,802,612
Appropriation of the 2022 earnings (Note 24)												
Legal reserve	-	-	523,797	-	(523,797)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(14,716,983)	14,716,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(6,803,641)	-	-	-	-	(6,803,641)	-	(6,803,641)
Appropriation of the first half 2023 earnings (Note 24)												
Legal reserve	-	-	23,665	-	(23,665)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(1,698,580)	1,698,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(3,401,820)	-	-	-	-	(3,401,820)	-	(3,401,820)
Changes from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	-	353	-	-	996	-	-	-	-	1,349	-	1,349
Overdue unclaimed dividends of shareholders	-	952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952	-	952
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	9,151,193	-	-	-	-	9,151,193	352	9,151,545
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(742,775)	317,671	(425,104)	-	(425,104)	(4)	(425,108)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	9,151,193	(742,775)	317,671	(425,104)	-	8,726,089	348	8,726,437
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(224)	-	224	224	-	-	-	-
Buy-back of ordinary shares (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,366,835)	(6,366,835)	-	(6,366,835)
Cancellation of treasury shares (Note 24)	(341,030)	(895,759)	-	-	(5,130,046)	-	-	-	6,366,835	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	\$ 6,803,641	\$ 17,877,080	\$ 22,902,142	\$ 545,903	\$ 112,488,261	\$ (2,744,533)	\$ 75,169	\$ (2,669,364)	\$ -	\$ 157,947,663	\$ 11,391	\$ 157,959,054

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors’ report dated February 22, 2024)

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022 (After Adjustment)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 12,293,047	\$ 16,543,047
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	2,755,327	3,406,043
Amortization expense	24,509	44,388
Expected credit loss	-	25,382
Net loss (gain) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(45,461)	1,207,127
Interest expense	1,191,213	704,063
Net loss on disposal of financial assets	2,872	175,820
Interest income	(10,400,557)	(4,313,238)
Dividend income	(69,627)	(102,502)
Share of (profit) loss of associates	(104,565)	(74,379)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(409,904)	(329,781)
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries	-	9,883
Unrealized loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange	2,257,470	(347,739)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	5,802,215	236,172
Other receivables	(28,354)	49,507
Inventories	858,353	202,771
Other current assets	(449,176)	(7,651)
Contract liabilities	(30,539)	10,061
Trade payables	(1,259,234)	(788,137)
Other payables	(799,707)	(924,971)
Other current liabilities	40,159	(634,129)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(26)	(9)
Cash generated from operations	11,628,015	15,091,728
Dividends received	69,626	100,622
Income tax paid	(2,517,109)	(1,543,304)
Net cash generated from operating activities	9,180,532	13,649,046
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(84,766,385)	(813,285)
Proceeds from sale of financial at fair value through other comprehensive income	285,674	3,341,771
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(286,520,547)	(330,470,552)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	334,317,118	338,139,804
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(506,715)	(7,283,270)
Proceeds from disposals of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	110,201	9,225,397
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	(744,740)	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(403,419)	(468,951)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	411,841	478,102

(Continued)

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022 (After Adjustment)
Increase in refundable deposits	\$ (64)	\$ (13,357)
Decrease in refundable deposits	12,993	2,330
Payments for intangible assets	(8,577)	-
Payments for investment properties	(466,967)	-
Interest received	7,898,704	3,608,787
Dividends received from associates	<u>113,005</u>	<u>110,624</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	<u>(30,267,878)</u>	<u>15,857,400</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	730,398,000	406,059,178
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(709,575,793)	(427,394,904)
Proceeds from guarantee deposits received	12,133	22,909
Refunds of guarantee deposits received	(16,125)	(14,888)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(6,329)	(13,286)
Cash dividends paid	(6,803,641)	(7,297,490)
Payments for buy-back of ordinary shares	(6,366,835)	(3,981,444)
Interest paid	(1,184,944)	(694,572)
Decrease in non-controlling interests	-	(37,157)
Proceeds from unclaimed dividends	<u>952</u>	<u>1,192</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>6,457,418</u>	<u>(33,350,462)</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	<u>(454,126)</u>	<u>7,516,653</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>(15,084,054)</u>	<u>3,672,637</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>57,546,920</u>	<u>53,874,283</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 42,462,866</u>	<u>\$ 57,546,920</u>

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated February 22, 2024)

(Concluded)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of Catcher Technology Co., Ltd. (the “Company”), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2023, December 31, 2022, and January 1, 2022, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the “parent company only financial statements”).

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of other auditors (refer to the Other Matter paragraph), the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023, December 31, 2022, and January 1, 2022, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and 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, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion based on our audits and the report of other auditors.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. 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.

The key audit matter identified in the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 is as follows:

Due to the sales amount changed largely or with other specific characteristics of specific customers, we considered the materiality of this to the parent company only financial statements as well as the regulations in the auditing standards regarding the presumed

significant risk in revenue recognition and thus deemed the authenticity of revenue recognition from the customers as a key audit matter.

The main audit procedures that we performed in regard to this key audit matter include:

1. We obtained an understanding and tested the effectiveness of the design and implementation of the main internal control related to the sales revenue of the specific customers.
2. We selected appropriate samples from the subsidiary ledger of sales of the customers mentioned above, and we verified the occurrence of the sales and checked the documents and payment status related to the sales revenue. We also checked for any anomalies existing in the sales counterparties and the payment recipients.

Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements of some investees accounted for using the equity method included in the financial statements of the Company, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, but such statements were audited by other auditors. Our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for some investees accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit of subsidiaries and associates, and the amount of comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates, is based solely on the reports of other auditors. The total investments in these investees accounted for using the equity method were NT\$3,670,650 thousand and NT\$1,978,253 thousand, accounting for 1.5% and 0.85% of total assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively; the amount of share of comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates were NT\$118,154 thousand and NT\$(218,131) thousand, accounting for 1.35% and (0.85)% of the Company's comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

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 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 the parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, 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 the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the parent company only financial information of entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Hung-Ju Liao and Chi-Chen Lee.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China
February 22, 2024

Notice to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, financial performance 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 applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and parent company only financial statements shall prevail.

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2023 ,DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND JANUARY 1, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022 (After Adjustment)		January 1, 2022 (After Adjustment)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 7,158,675	3	\$ 9,494,773	4	\$ 14,850,056	6
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	75,328	-	189,736	-	3,217,706	2
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 9 and 30)	35,372,805	15	23,233,136	10	28,965,935	12
Trade receivables (Notes 4, 10 and 23)	980,429	-	1,908,876	1	2,954,957	1
Trade receivables from related parties	-	-	-	-	799	-
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 10)	430,429	-	188,431	-	281,015	-
Other receivables from related parties (Notes 4 and 29)	5,464	-	3,480,461	1	122,566	-
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	84,316	-
Inventories (Notes 4, 5, 11 and 31)	852,742	-	1,192,484	1	1,238,939	1
Other current assets (Note 17)	27,540	-	69,835	-	96,140	-
Total current assets	44,903,412	18	39,757,732	17	51,812,429	22
NON-CURRENT ASSETS						
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 8)	57,348	-	57,330	-	36,240	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Notes 4 and 9)	25,555,944	11	25,651,104	11	21,131,531	9
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 12)	166,393,227	68	159,323,660	69	158,331,356	66
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 13, 29 and 31)	5,223,925	2	5,572,648	2	6,966,460	3
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 14)	172,412	-	169,727	-	173,014	-
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 15)	1,168,885	1	953,276	1	221,565	-
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 16)	9,295	-	15,392	-	29,423	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 25)	865,808	-	413,636	-	1,097,886	-
Other non-current assets (Note 17)	71,747	-	11,213	-	7,758	-
Total non-current assets	199,518,591	82	192,167,986	83	187,995,233	78
TOTAL	\$ 244,422,003	100	\$ 231,925,718	100	\$ 239,807,662	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Short-term borrowings (Note 18)	\$ 73,040,000	30	\$ 56,696,000	25	\$ 78,031,726	33
Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 23)	12,264	-	42,803	-	32,742	-
Trade payables (Note 19)	203,379	-	304,650	-	640,865	-
Trade payables to related parties (Notes 19 and 29)	4,148	-	30,414	-	191,713	-
Dividends payable	3,401,820	1	-	-	-	-
Other payables (Note 20)	2,421,412	1	3,060,972	1	3,990,515	2
Other payables to related parties (Note 29)	40,042	-	8,804	-	2,309	-
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 25)	5,385,907	2	2,903,565	1	309,608	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 14)	3,998	-	5,923	-	8,514	-
Other current liabilities (Note 20)	10,960	-	16,959	-	19,910	-
Total current liabilities	84,523,930	34	63,070,090	27	83,227,902	35
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4, 5 and 25)	1,798,210	1	2,921,157	2	5,062,739	2
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 14)	133,357	-	126,297	-	124,534	-
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 21)	6,543	-	6,569	-	6,578	-
Other non-current liabilities (Note 20)	12,300	-	10,036	-	8,776	-
Total non-current liabilities	1,950,410	1	3,064,059	2	5,202,627	2
Total liabilities	86,474,340	35	66,134,149	29	88,430,529	37
EQUITY (Note 22)						
Share capital - ordinary shares	6,803,641	3	7,144,671	3	7,616,181	3
Capital surplus	17,877,080	7	18,771,534	8	20,008,824	8
Retained earnings						
Legal reserve	22,902,142	10	22,354,680	10	21,497,294	9
Special reserve	545,903	-	16,961,466	7	14,394,310	6
Unappropriated earnings	112,488,261	46	102,803,702	44	108,287,799	45
Total retained earnings	135,936,306	56	142,119,848	61	144,179,403	60
Other equity	(2,669,364)	(1)	(2,244,484)	(1)	(16,961,466)	(7)
Treasury Shares	-	-	-	-	(3,465,809)	(1)
Total equity	157,947,663	65	165,791,569	71	151,377,133	63
TOTAL	\$ 244,422,003	100	\$ 231,925,718	100	\$ 239,807,662	100

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated February 22, 2024)

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 14, 23 and 29)	\$ 4,658,177	100	\$ 8,306,338	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 11, 21, 24 and 29)	<u>4,260,520</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>6,727,278</u>	<u>81</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>397,657</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1,579,060</u>	<u>19</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 21 and 24)				
Selling and marketing expenses	99,071	2	187,388	2
General and administrative expenses	345,150	7	340,812	4
Research and development expenses	<u>396,212</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>422,848</u>	<u>5</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>840,433</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>951,048</u>	<u>11</u>
PROFIT (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	<u>(442,776)</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>628,012</u>	<u>8</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 12 and 24)				
Interest income	3,550,057	76	1,128,250	14
Other income	14,868	1	89,928	1
Foreign exchange gains, net	85,990	2	6,504,532	78
Other gains and losses	(5,257)	-	(760,587)	(9)
Interest expense	(1,158,711)	(25)	(703,860)	(9)
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates	<u>9,323,474</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>5,493,049</u>	<u>66</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>11,810,421</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>11,751,312</u>	<u>141</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	11,367,645	244	12,379,324	149
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 25)	<u>2,216,452</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>1,477,145</u>	<u>18</u>
NET PROFIT	<u>9,151,193</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>10,902,179</u>	<u>131</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Note 22)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	18	-	21,090	-

(Continued)

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method				
Shares of other equity of subsidiaries	\$ 223,451	5	\$ (52,654)	-
	<u>223,469</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>(31,564)</u>	<u>-</u>
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(744,252)	(16)	14,854,916	179
Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries and associates	95,679	2	(77,592)	(1)
	<u>(648,573)</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>14,777,324</u>	<u>178</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	<u>(425,104)</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>14,745,760</u>	<u>178</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 8,726,089</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>\$ 25,647,939</u>	<u>309</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 26)				
Basic	\$ 13.33		\$ 15.14	
Diluted	<u>\$ 13.32</u>		<u>\$ 15.11</u>	

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated February 22, 2024)

(Concluded)

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Retained Earnings					Other Equity		Total	Treasury shares	Total Equity
	Share Capital	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income			
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2022	\$ 7,616,181	\$ 20,008,824	\$ 21,497,294	\$ 14,394,310	\$ 108,287,799	\$ (16,859,133)	\$ (102,333)	\$ (16,961,466)	\$ (3,465,809)	\$ 151,377,133
Appropriation of the 2021 earnings (Note 22)										
Legal reserve	-	-	857,386	-	(857,386)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	2,567,156	(2,567,156)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(7,297,531)	-	-	-	-	(7,297,531)
Changes from investment in associates accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	-	(355)	-	-	-	-	(355)
Overdue unclaimed dividends of shareholders	-	1,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,192
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	10,902,179	-	-	-	-	10,902,179
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	14,857,375	(111,615)	14,745,760	-	14,745,760
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	10,902,179	14,857,375	(111,615)	14,745,760	-	25,647,939
Disposal of investment in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	28,778	-	(28,778)	(28,778)	-	-
Buy-back of ordinary shares (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,936,809)	(3,936,809)
Cancellation of treasury shares (Note 22)	(471,510)	(1,238,482)	-	-	(5,692,626)	-	-	-	7,402,618	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	7,144,671	18,771,534	22,354,680	16,961,466	102,803,702	(2,001,758)	(242,726)	(2,244,484)	-	165,791,569
Appropriation of the 2022 earnings (Note 22)										
Legal reserve	-	-	523,797	-	(523,797)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(14,716,983)	14,716,983	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(6,803,641)	-	-	-	-	(6,803,641)
Appropriation of the first half 2023 earnings (Note 22)										
Legal reserve	-	-	23,665	-	(23,665)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(1,698,580)	1,698,580	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(3,401,820)	-	-	-	-	(3,401,820)
Changes from investment in associates accounted for using equity method	-	353	-	-	996	-	-	-	-	1,349
Overdue unclaimed dividends of shareholders	-	952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	9,151,193	-	-	-	-	9,151,193
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(742,775)	317,671	(425,104)	-	(425,104)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	9,151,193	(742,775)	317,671	(425,104)	-	8,726,089
Disposal of investment in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(224)	-	224	224	-	-
Buy-back of ordinary shares (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,366,835)	(6,366,835)
Cancellation of treasury shares (Note 22)	(341,030)	(895,759)	-	-	(5,130,046)	-	-	-	6,366,835	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	\$ 6,803,641	\$ 17,877,080	\$ 22,902,142	\$ 545,903	\$ 112,488,261	\$ (2,744,533)	\$ 75,169	\$ (2,669,364)	\$ -	\$ 157,947,663

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors’ report dated February 22, 2024)

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022 (After Adjustment)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 11,367,645	\$ 12,379,324
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	702,646	806,521
Amortization expense	17,071	22,852
Loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5,069	750,526
Interest expense	1,158,711	703,860
Interest income	(3,550,057)	(1,128,250)
Dividend income	(8,853)	(76,623)
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates	(9,323,474)	(5,493,049)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(7,255)	(23,886)
Transfer of property, plant and equipment to expenses	-	19
Unrealized loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange	2,273,132	(363,581)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	928,447	1,046,081
Trade receivables from related parties	-	799
Other receivables	(8,946)	46,098
Other receivables from related parties	23,462	523,146
Inventories	339,742	46,456
Other current assets	7,058	24,306
Contract liabilities	(30,539)	10,061
Trade payables	(101,271)	(336,215)
Trade payables to related parties	(26,266)	(161,299)
Other payables	(677,363)	(937,537)
Other payables to related parties	2,902	(548)
Other current liabilities	(5,999)	(2,953)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(26)	(9)
Cash generated from operations	3,085,836	7,836,099
Dividends received	7,224,979	15,506,583
Income tax paid	(896,207)	(256,102)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>9,414,608</u>	<u>23,086,580</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(190,286,657)	(144,962,583)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	175,967,434	146,542,441
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(5,886,195)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	108,343	8,349,915
Acquisitions of investments accounted for using the equity method	(2,306,000)	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(96,721)	(168,993)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,022	7,951
Increase in refundable deposits	-	(12,000)
		(Continued)

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022 (After Adjustment)
Decrease in refundable deposits	\$ 12,930	\$ 22
Payments for of intangible assets	(7,100)	(1,327)
Payments for investment properties	(466,967)	-
Interest received	<u>3,311,940</u>	<u>1,004,499</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	<u>(13,761,776)</u>	<u>4,873,730</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	730,398,000	406,059,178
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(714,054,000)	(427,394,904)
Proceeds from guarantee deposits received	6,505	3,369
Refunds of guarantee deposits received	(3,401)	(1,150)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(6,329)	(9,797)
Cash dividends paid	(6,803,641)	(7,297,490)
Payments for buy-back of ordinary shares	(6,366,835)	(3,981,444)
Interest paid	(1,160,181)	(694,547)
Proceeds from unclaimed dividends	<u>952</u>	<u>1,192</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>2,011,070</u>	<u>(33,315,593)</u>
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(2,336,098)	(5,355,283)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>9,494,773</u>	<u>14,850,056</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 7,158,675</u>	<u>\$ 9,494,773</u>

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated February 22, 2024)

(Concluded)

ATTACHMENT VI

Shareholders' Proposal to the Annual General Meeting in 2024

Subject: Amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation

Description:

We believe that the provisions stipulated in Paragraph 4, Article 18 of the Articles of Incorporation of Catcher Technology Co., Ltd. deprive shareholders' right to propose distribution of cash dividends from a company's period-end profits. It is also against the essence of "simplifying the execution of shareholders' rights" and "enhancing the impact of institutional investors on corporate governance", as stated by the Financial Supervisory Commission in its Corporate Governance Sustainable Development Roadmap.

We hereby propose to:

1. Eliminate the 12 (Chinese) characters "...distributed in the form of new shares, ...shall...", as stipulated in Subparagraph 5, Paragraph 2, Article 18 of the Articles of Incorporation of Catcher Technology Co. Ltd., with the remaining text retained;
2. Eliminate Paragraph 4, Article 18 of the Articles of Incorporation of Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.;
3. Reserve the original text of Article 20 while adding 22 (Chinese) characters "...The thirty-second amendment was made on May 30, 2024" at the end.

Joint proposers

Segregated Investment Account of Vasanta
Maser Fund Pte. Ltd. entrusted by CTBC Bank
ID Number: 76756744

Account Number: 317560

Number of shares held: 3,412,000

Joint proposers

Segregated Investment Account of Pagoda
Street Ltd. entrusted by CTBC Bank
ID Number: 72973299

Account Number: 317557

Number of shares held: 3,402,000

Joint contact person: Hui-Lun Chu

Address: 12th Floor, No. 23, Sec. 1, Bade Rd., Zhongcheng Dist., Taipei Taiwan

Phone: +886 983-695-388

ATTACHMENT VII

Comparison for the Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation

After amendment	Before amendment	Remark
<p>Article 18:</p> <p>(Paragraph 1 is abridged)</p> <p>If there is a surplus after the end of the accounting year, the distribution shall be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To pay taxes; 2. To make up for accumulated losses; 3. To provide a statutory surplus reserve of 10%; this, however, shall not apply when the statutory surplus accumulation has reached the total capital of the Company; 4. To provide or reverse special surplus reserves in accordance with the Company's operational needs and statutory requirements; 5. If there is still a surplus, plus the accumulated undistributed surplus in the previous period and the undistributed surplus adjustment in the current period, the Board of Directors shall propose a distribution resolution. Where profit is distributed through the issuance of new shares, and it shall be subject to the resolution of general meetings of shareholders before distribution. <p>(Paragraph 3 is abridged)</p> <p>In accordance with Paragraph 5, Article 240 of the Company Act, the Company shall authorize the distributable dividends and bonus in whole or in part, or in accordance with Paragraph 1, Article 241 of the Company Act, the legal reserve or capital reserve in whole or in part, to be paid in cash, pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors</p>	<p>Article 18:</p> <p>(Paragraph 1 is abridged)</p> <p>If there is a surplus after the end of the accounting year, the distribution shall be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To pay taxes; 2. To make up for accumulated losses; 3. To provide a statutory surplus reserve of 10%; this, however, shall not apply when the statutory surplus accumulation has reached the total capital of the Company; 4. To provide or reverse special surplus reserves in accordance with the Company's operational needs and statutory requirements; 5. If there is still a surplus, plus the accumulated undistributed surplus in the previous period and the undistributed surplus adjustment in the current period, the Board of Directors shall propose a distribution resolution. Where profit is distributed through the issuance of new shares shall be subject to the resolution of general meetings of shareholders before distribution. <p>(Paragraph 3 is abridged)</p> <p>In accordance with Paragraph 5, Article 240 of the Company Act, the Company shall authorize the distributable dividends and bonus in whole or in part, or in accordance with Paragraph 1, Article 241 of the Company Act, the legal reserve or capital reserve in whole or in part, to be paid in cash, pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors</p>	<p>Proposed by shareholders to eliminate some provisions in Article 18.</p>

<p>attended by two thirds of the total number of Directors; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the general meetings of shareholders.</p>	<p>attended by two-thirds of the total number of Directors; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the general meetings of shareholders.</p>	
<p>Article 20:</p> <p>This charter was enacted on September 19, 1984.</p> <p>(The first to the thirty-first amendments are abridged)</p> <p>The thirty-second amendment was made on May 30, 2024.</p>	<p>Article 20:</p> <p>This charter was enacted on September 19, 1984.</p> <p>(The first to the thirty-first amendments are abridged)</p>	<p>Amendment date was recorded to maintain the traceability.</p>

APPENDIX I

Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.

Articles of Incorporation

Chapter 1: General Provisions

Article 1

The Company is organized as a company limited by shares and permanently existing in accordance with the Company Act of the Republic of China (the “Company Act”); its English name is Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.

Article 2

The scope of business of the Company shall be as follows:

1. CA01090 Aluminum molding business
2. CA01150 Magnesium molding business
3. CA01990 Other non-metal business
4. CC01110 Computer and peripheral manufacturing business
5. CB01010 Machinery and equipment manufacturing business
6. F401010 International trade business
7. CA02080 Metal forging business
8. CB01990 Other mechanical manufacturing business
9. C805050 Industrial plastic manufacturing business
10. CA04010 Surface treatment business
11. CQ01010 Mode manufacturing business
12. F108031 Medical equipment wholesale business
13. F208031 Medical equipment retail business
14. CF01011 Medical equipment manufacturing business
15. I301010 Information software service business
16. ZZ99999 Except for the permitted businesses, the Company may engage in other businesses not prohibited or restricted by laws or regulations

Article 2-1

To meet the operational needs, the Company may provide endorsements/guarantees to external parties in accordance with the Regulations Governing Making of Endorsements/Guarantees.

Article 2-2

To Company may, as deemed necessary to meet the operational needs and with the resolution of the Board of Directors, invest in other businesses. The total investment amount may exceed 40% of the total paid-in capital of the Company, not subject to the regulations stipulated in Article 13 of the Company Act.

Article 3

The head office of the Company is located in Tainan City, Taiwan, the Republic of China. Subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, the Company may, if necessary, set up branch offices or other affiliates within or outside the territory of the Republic of China.

Article 4

The Company shall make public announcements in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Article 28 of the Company Act.

Chapter 2: Shares

Article 5

The registered capital of the Company shall be NT\$10,000,000,000, divided into 1,000,000,000 common shares with a par value of NT\$10 per share and issued in batches.

A total of 23,000,000 shares shall be set aside from the aforementioned common shares for the use as employee stock options, the Board of Directors is authorized to issue the employee stock options by batches.

Article 5-1

Where the Company transfers shares to employees at a price lower than the actual repurchase price or issues employee stock options at a price lower than the market price (or net asset value per share), it shall obtain approvals from two-thirds or more of the voting rights of the shareholders who represent more than half of the total issued shares.

Article 6

The shares of the Company are registered, issued under the signature or seal of the Company's Directors, and duly certified according to the law. Additionally, it is permissible to consolidate the shares to issue securities of larger denominations.

Article 6-1

The handling of the Company's stock affairs shall be conducted in accordance with pertinent laws and regulations, as well as directives from the competent authorities.

Article 6-2

The Company may be exempt from printing stock certificates for the issuance of shares, but registration with a securities centralized depository institution is required.

Article 7

Within sixty days prior to the general meeting of shareholders, thirty days prior to the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, or five days prior to the record date for the distribution of dividends, bonuses, or other benefits determined by the Company, no renaming or transfer of shares shall be processed.

Chapter 3: Shareholders' Meetings

Article 8-1

The Company shall convene two types of shareholders' meetings:

1. General meetings: Shall be convened annually by the Board of Directors, and it shall be held within six months after the end of each fiscal year.
2. Extraordinary meetings: Shall be convened in accordance with the Company Act, whenever necessary.

Article 8-2

Shareholders' meetings shall be convened by means of video conference or other methods publicly announced by the central competent authority.

Article 9

Shareholders who are unable to attend general meetings shall provide a proxy letter issued by the Company specifying the scope of authorization and comply with the "Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies", promulgated by the competent authority, to appoint proxy attendance.

Article 10

Each shareholder of the Company shall be entitled to one vote for each share held, unless otherwise specified in the Article 179 of the Company Act.

Article 11

Resolutions reached at general meetings of shareholders, unless otherwise stipulated by the Company Act, shall require the attendance of more than half of the total shareholders representing the issued shares, and shall require the consent of the majority of the voting rights of the attending shareholders.

Chapter 4: Board of Directors and Audit Committee

Article 12

The Company shall have seven to nine Directors. Directors shall be elected by adopting the candidate nomination system as stipulated in Article 192-1 of the Company Act. The Company shall have not less than three independent Directors and the number of independent Directors shall not be less than one-fifth of total number of Directors. Directors shall be elected from the list of candidates at shareholders' meetings, with a three-year tenure of office and eligible for re-election. The nomination and public announcement for Director candidates, as well as related matters, shall be conducted in accordance with the Company Act and the Securities and Exchange Act.

Article 12-1

The majority of the elected Directors shall not have the following relationships: 1. Spouse; 2. Relatives within the second degree of consanguinity.

Article 12-2

Where the elected Directors do not meet the provisions of Article 12-1, those who obtain lower votes and lower voting rights represented are ineligible.

Article 12-3

The qualifications, shareholding restrictions, limitations on concurrent positions, nomination and election procedures, and any other matters with respect to independent Directors shall be handled in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations stipulated by the securities regulatory authority.

Article 12-4

Pursuant to Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company establishes an Audit Committee responsible for carrying out the duties of supervisors as stipulated in the Company Act, the Securities and Exchange Act, and other relevant laws and regulations. The Audit

Committee shall be composed of all independent Directors, with no fewer than three members, and one of them shall possess expertise in accounting or finance, and one of them shall serve as the convener. Resolutions of the Audit Committee shall require the consent of at least half of all members.

Article 13

The Board of Directors shall be formed by Directors. The Chair of the Board shall be elected by a majority vote of the Directors in attendance, who represent two-thirds of the Board of Directors. The Chair of the Board represents the Company externally.

Article 13-1

The Board of Directors shall be formed by Directors and shall operate with the following functions and responsibilities:

1. Preparation of business report.
2. Proposing the distribution of profits or the making-up of losses.
3. Proposing the increase or reduction of capital.
4. Preparation of important procedures, rules, amendments, or agreements.
5. Appointment and removal of the Company's President or Vice President.
6. Approval of the investment in other businesses.
7. Establishment or abolishment of branch offices.
8. Examination of business budgets and financial statements.
9. Appointment and removal of accountants.
10. Decision on shareholders' monetary claims or the technologies or goodwill which the Company is in need to exchange with its shares within the authorized capital amount.
11. Decision on the Company's issuance of new shares in exchange with other companies' shares within the authorized capital amount.
12. The issuance of employees stock options.
13. Decision on repurchasing the shares of the Company and transferring them to employees.
14. Other duties granted by the Company Act or by general meetings of shareholders.

Article 13-2

Where the vacancies in the Board of Directors reach one-third of the total number of Directors, or where all independent Directors are removed, the Board of Directors shall convene an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders within sixty days to conduct a by-election. The newly elected Directors shall serve the remaining tenure of the predecessors.

Article 13-3

Unless otherwise stipulated by the Company Act, the Board of Directors shall be convened and

chaired by the Chairman of the Board. Unless otherwise stipulated by the Company Act, resolutions of the Board of Directors shall require the presence of more than half of the Directors and the consent of more than half of the Directors present.

Article 13-4

The convening of the Board of Directors shall state the reasons and notify Directors within the deadlines stipulated by the securities regulatory authority, and may be notified by email or fax. However, in case of emergency, the Board may be convened at any time.

Article 13-5

The Board of Directors may establish audit, remuneration or other functional committees.

Article 14

Where the Chair of the Board of Directors is on leave or unable to exercise his/her duties for reasons, his/her deputy shall act in accordance with Article 208 of the Company Act.

Article 15

When a Director is unable to attend a meeting in person, he/she may issue a proxy letter authorizing another Director to act on his/her behalf, with each proxy limited to representing one individual. Meetings of the Board of Directors may be conducted via video conferencing, and Directors participating in the meeting via video conferencing shall be deemed to be personally present. The Company authorizes the Board of Directors to determine Directors' remuneration based on industry standards, and such remuneration shall be paid regardless of profit or loss.

Article 15-1

The Company may purchase liability insurance for its Directors to cover the indemnification obligations they are legally liable for within their terms of office in accordance with the scope of business operations.

Article 15-2

With regard to the matters that should be reported to the Board of Directors as stipulated in Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act, independent Directors shall attend the Board meetings in person, and shall not be represented by non-independent Directors. If an independent Director has objections or reservations, he/she shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board meeting. If an independent Director is unable to attend the Board meeting in person to express his/her objections or reservations, in addition to legitimate reasons, he/she shall provide written opinions in advance, and which shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board meeting.

Chapter 5: President and Vice Presidents

Article 16

The Company may appoint managers, whose appointment, dismissal, and remuneration shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Article 29 of the Company Act.

Chapter 6: Accounting

Article 17

The Company shall, at the end of each accounting year, prepare (1) the business report, (2) the financial statements, and (3) proposals for the distribution of profits or the allocation of losses, and other relevant documents. These documents shall be submitted to the Audit Committee for review thirty days prior to the general meeting of shareholders. Upon verification by the Audit Committee, they shall be presented to the general meetings of shareholders for approval.

Article 18

The distribution of profits or the making-up of losses of the Company shall be paid after the end of each semi-annual accounting year. If there is a surplus in the first half of the accounting year, the distribution shall be performed as follows:

1. To pay taxes;
2. To make up for accumulated losses;
3. To estimate the retention for employees and Directors' compensation;
4. To provide a statutory surplus reserve of 10%; this, however, shall not apply when the statutory surplus accumulation has reached the total capital of the Company;
5. To provide or reverse special surplus reserves in accordance with the Company's operational needs and statutory requirements;
6. If there is still a surplus, plus the accumulated undistributed surplus in the previous period and the undistributed surplus adjustment in the current period, the Board of Directors shall propose a distribution resolution. Where profit is distributed through the issuance of new shares shall be subject to the resolution of general meetings of shareholders before distribution; where profit is distributed in cash shall be distributed upon the resolution by the Board of Directors.

If there is a surplus after the end of the accounting year, the distribution shall be performed as follows:

1. To pay taxes;
2. To make up for accumulated losses;

3. To provide a statutory surplus reserve of 10%; this, however, shall not apply when the statutory surplus accumulation has reached the total capital of the Company;
4. To provide or reverse special surplus reserves in accordance with the Company's operational needs and statutory requirements;
5. If there is still a surplus, plus the accumulated undistributed surplus in the previous period and the undistributed surplus adjustment in the current period, the Board of Directors shall propose a distribution resolution. Where profit is distributed through the issuance of new shares shall be subject to the resolution of general meetings of shareholders before distribution.

The Company is still in its growth stage, therefore, its dividend policy shall be determined pursuant to such factors as the economic environment, sustainability and long-term development; the steadiness and growth of dividends will be also taken into account. Cash dividends shall not be below ten percent (10%) of the total dividends; however, when cash dividends fall below NT\$0.5 per share, the dividends may still be distributed in the form of stocks.

In accordance with Paragraph 5, Article 240 of the Company Act, the Company shall authorize the distributable dividends and bonus in whole or in part, or in accordance with Paragraph 1, Article 241 of the Company Act, the legal reserve or capital reserve in whole or in part, to be paid in cash, pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of Directors; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the general meetings of shareholders.

Article 18-1

If the Company makes a profit for the current year, it shall pay no less than one percent of the profit as employee's compensation. The Board of Directors shall decide to distribute it in the form of stocks or cash, and the recipients of such distribution may include employees of affiliated or subsidiary companies who meet certain criteria, which shall be determined by the Board of Directors. In addition, the Company may allocate up to one percent of the aforementioned profit as Directors' remuneration, subject to resolution by the Board of Directors. Reports on the allocation of employees' compensation and Directors' remuneration shall be presented at general meetings of shareholders. However, when the Company still has accumulated losses, it shall first reserve an amount for offsetting the losses before allocating employees' compensation and Directors' remuneration in accordance with the aforementioned ratios.

The transferees of the shares acquired by the Company, the recipients of employee stock options, the employees who purchase newly issued shares, and the recipients of newly issued shares with restricted rights shall include employees of affiliated or subsidiary companies who meet certain criteria, which shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Chapter 7: Supplementary Articles

Article 19

In regard to all matters not provided for in these Articles of Incorporation, the Company Act shall govern.

Article 20

Article 20: This charter was enacted on September 19, 1984. The first amendment was made on June 12, 1986. The second amendment was made on July 22, 1986. The third amendment was made on March 16, 1989. The fourth amendment was made on June 13, 1990. The fifth amendment was made on July 27, 1992. The sixth amendment was made on October 1, 1992. The seventh amendment was made on June 20, 1994. The eighth amendment was made on April 27, 1996. The ninth amendment was made on September 13, 1996. The tenth amendment was made on January 31, 1997. The eleventh amendment was made on July 10, 1997. The twelfth amendment was made on September 27, 1997. The thirteenth amendment was made on June 21, 1998. The fourteenth amendment was made on November 2, 1998. The fifteenth amendment was made on March 18, 1999. The sixteenth amendment was made on April 24, 2000. The seventeenth amendment was made on June 12, 2001. The eighteenth amendment was made on May 30, 2002. The nineteenth amendment was made on May 6, 2003. The twentieth amendment was made on May 24, 2004. The twenty-first amendment was made on May 31, 2005. The twenty-second amendment was made on May 30, 2006. The twenty-third amendment was made on June 28, 2007. The twenty-fourth amendment was made on June 26, 2009. The twenty-fifth amendment was made on June 25, 2010. The twenty-sixth amendment was made on June 13, 2012. The twenty-seventh amendment was made on June 13, 2013. The twenty-eighth amendment was made on May 19, 2016. The twenty-ninth amendment was made on June 11, 2018. The Thirtieth amendment was made on June 12, 2019. The thirty-first amendment was made on May 27, 2022.

DISCLAIMER:

CATCHER's Articles of Incorporation have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in Taiwan, the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language version shall prevail.

APPENDIX II

Rules and Procedures of Shareholders' Meetings

Article 1

To establish a strong governance system and sound supervisory capabilities for the Company's shareholders meetings, and to strengthen management capabilities, these Rules are adopted pursuant to Articles of the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies.

Article 2

The rules of procedures for the Company's shareholders meetings, except as otherwise provided by law, regulation, or the articles of incorporation, shall be as provided in these Rules.

Article 3

Unless otherwise provided by law or regulation, the Company's shareholders meetings shall be convened by the Board of Directors.

Changes in the manner of convening the Company's shareholders meetings shall be approved by the Board of Directors at the latest before the shareholders' meeting notice is given.

The Company shall prepare electronic versions of the shareholders' meeting notice and proxy forms, and the origins of and explanatory materials relating to all proposals, including proposals for ratification, matters for deliberation, or the election or dismissal of Directors or supervisors, and upload them to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) 30 days before the date of a regular shareholders meeting or 15 days before the date of a special shareholders meeting. The Company shall prepare electronic versions of the shareholders meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials and upload them to the MOPS 21 days before the date of the regular shareholders meeting or before 15 days before the date of the special shareholders meeting. However, if a company's paid-in capital as at the end of a recent fiscal year amounted to NT\$10 billion or more, or according to the register of shareholders at the shareholders' meeting convened in the recent fiscal year, the Company's foreign and mainland Chinese shareholding ratio recorded is more than 30%, the transmission of the aforementioned electronic files shall be completed 30 days before the date of the shareholders' meeting. In addition, 15 days before the date of the shareholders meeting, the Company shall also have prepared the shareholders meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials and made them available for review by shareholders at any time. The meeting agenda and supplemental materials shall also be displayed at the Company and the professional shareholder services agent designated thereby.

For the procedure manual and meeting supplementary materials mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Company shall provide shareholders with reference in the following ways on the day of the shareholders' meeting:

1. When a physical shareholders' meeting is held, the aforementioned materials shall be distributed on the spot of the shareholders' meeting.
2. When convening a video-assisted shareholders' meeting, the aforementioned materials shall be distributed on the spot of the shareholders' meeting, and sent to the Platform for Shareholder Meetings with Video Conferencing as an electronic file.
3. When holding a video shareholders' meeting, the electronic file shall be transmitted to the Platform for Shareholder Meetings with Video Conferencing.

Those shareholders who hold less than 1,000 shares of registered stock may be informed of the meeting notice 30 days in advance by means of posting a public announcement on the Market Observation Post System website. All shareholders shall be notified 15 days in advance when an extraordinary general meeting is convened. Those shareholders who hold less than 1,000 shares of registered stock may be notified 15 days in advance by means of posting a public announcement on the Market Observation Post System website.

The subject of the meeting shall be explicitly stated in notices and public announcements. When the relevant parties grant their consent, notification may be performed using electronics means. The election or dismissal of Directors, amendment to the Articles of Incorporation, the dissolution, merger, split up of the Company, or anything as stated in Article 185, Paragraph 1 of the Company Act, Article 26-1 and Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, or Articles 56-1 and 60-2 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers shall be stated as the causes of convention and shall not be proposed as special motions in the meeting.

Shareholders holding at least 1% of the total number of issued shares may submit annual general meeting proposals to the Company in writing. Any proposal relates to Article 172, Paragraph 1-4 of the Company Act shall not be accepted.

The company shall publicly announce acceptance of shareholders' proposals, the place of acceptance, and the acceptance period before the book closure date prior to the annual general meeting. The acceptance period may be no shorter than 10 days.

The proposal shall not exceed 300 characters in length (including punctuation marks), or the proposing shareholder shall not submit more than one proposal, and fail to comply with these requirements will cause the entire proposal being excluded from the Shareholders' meeting. The proposing shareholder(s) or its designee shall attend the meeting and join the discussion.

The Company shall notify those shareholders who submitted proposals of the results of process of the proposals prior to the notification of annual general meeting. If the shareholders' proposals to be included in the meeting agenda according to the rule; such proposals shall be included in the agenda. With regard to any shareholder proposals not

included in the meeting agenda, the Board shall include in the meeting handbook an explanation of why each proposal was not included.

Article 4

For each shareholders meeting, a shareholder may appoint a proxy to attend the meeting by providing the proxy form issued by the Company and stating the scope of the proxy's authorization.

A shareholder may issue only one proxy form and appoint only one proxy for any given shareholders meeting, and shall deliver the proxy form to the Company before 5 days before the date of the shareholders meeting. When duplicate proxy forms are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail unless a declaration is made to cancel the previous proxy appointment.

After a proxy form has been delivered to the Company, if the shareholder intends to attend the meeting in person or to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronically, a written notice of proxy cancellation shall be submitted to the Company before 2 days before the meeting date. If the cancellation notice is submitted after that time, votes cast at the meeting by the proxy shall prevail.

After a proxy form has been delivered to the Company, if the shareholder intends to attend the video conference shareholders' meeting, a written notice of proxy cancellation shall be submitted to the Company 2 days before the meeting date. If the cancellation notice is submitted after that time, votes cast at the meeting by the proxy shall prevail.

Article 5

The venue for a shareholders' meeting shall be the premises of the Company, or a place easily accessible to shareholders and suitable for a shareholders' meeting. The meeting may begin no earlier than 9 a.m. and no later than 3 p.m. Full consideration shall be given to the opinions of the independent Directors with respect to the place and time of the meeting.

When convening a video shareholders' meeting, no restrictions on the venue prescribed in the preceding paragraph apply.

Article 6

The handbook of shareholders' meeting, annual report, attendance pass, speaking slips, ballots, and other material should be provided to the shareholders in attendance.

Shareholders and their proxies shall attend shareholders meetings based on attendance cards, sign-in cards, or other certificates of attendance. The Company may not arbitrarily add requirements for other documents beyond those showing eligibility to attend presented by shareholders. Solicitors soliciting proxy forms shall also bring identification documents for verification.

Government or juristic shareholders may send more than one representative to a shareholders' meeting. However, a juristic person attending a shareholders' meeting as a proxy may send only one representative to attend.

The Company shall specify in its shareholders meeting notices the time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, the place to register for attendance, and other matters for attention.

The time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, as stated in the preceding paragraph, shall be at least 30 minutes prior to the time the meeting commences. The place at which attendance registrations are accepted shall be clearly marked and a sufficient number of suitable personnel assigned to handle the registrations.

When convening a video shareholders' meeting, registration should be accepted on the Platform for Shareholder Meetings with Video Conferencing 30 minutes before the start of the meeting. Shareholders who have completed the registration shall be deemed to have attended the shareholders' meeting in person.

Shareholders who would like to attend the video shareholders' meeting shall register with the Company 2 days before the shareholders' meeting.

When convening a video shareholders' meeting, the Company shall upload the meeting procedures, annual report and other pertinent information to the Platform for Shareholder Meetings with Video Conferencing 30 minutes before the start of the meeting and continue to disclose it until the end of the meeting.

Article 6-1

When convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, the Company shall state the following matters in the meeting notice:

1. The methods for shareholders to attend video shareholders' meetings and exercise their rights.
2. The measures, at least including the follows, to handle the problems occurring at the Platform for Shareholder Meetings with Video Conferencing caused by natural disasters, incidents or order force majeure events:
 - The time period needed if the aforementioned problems continue and cannot be resolved, causing the meeting to be postponed or resumed later, and the date of the meeting if it is to be postponed or resumed.
 - Shareholders who have not registered to participate in the original shareholders' meeting by video shall not participate in the postponed or resumed meeting.
 - For a video-assisted shareholders' meeting, if the video conference cannot be continued, after deducting the number of shares attending the shareholders' meeting by video, the

total number of shares attending the shareholders' meeting reaches the statutory quota for convening a shareholders' meeting, the meeting should continue. The number of share of the shareholders attending by video shall be included in the total number of shares of shareholders present, but their votes to all resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be regarded as abstention.

- Handling methods in the event that all the motions have been announced, but no provisional motion has been made

3. Proper alternative measures provided to shareholders having difficulty in attending shareholders' meetings by video.

Article 7

If a shareholders meeting is convened by the board of Directors, the meeting shall be chaired by the chairperson of the board. When the chairperson of the board is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the chairperson, the vice chairperson shall act in place of the chairperson; if there is no vice chairperson or the vice chairperson also is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the vice chairperson, the chairperson shall appoint one of the managing Directors to act as chair, or, if there are no managing Directors, one of the Directors shall be appointed to act as chair. Where the chairperson does not make such a designation, the managing Directors or the Directors shall select from among themselves one person to serve as chair.

When a managing Director or a Director serves as chair, as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the managing Director or Director shall be one who has held that position for six months or more and who understands the financial and business conditions of the company. The same shall be true for a representative of a juristic person Director that serves as chair.

It is advisable that shareholders meetings convened by the board of Directors be chaired by the chairperson of the board in person and attended by a majority of the Directors.

If a shareholders meeting is convened by a party with power to convene but other than the board of Directors, the convening party shall chair the meeting. When there are two or more such convening parties, they shall mutually select a chair from among themselves.

The Company may appoint its attorneys, certified public accountants, or related persons retained by it to attend a shareholders meeting in a non-voting capacity.

Article 8

The Company, beginning from the time it accepts shareholder attendance registrations, shall make an uninterrupted audio and video recording of the registration procedure, the proceedings of the shareholders' meeting, and the voting and vote counting procedures.

The recorded materials of the preceding paragraph shall be retained for at least 1 year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

When convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, the Company shall record and retain information including shareholders' registration, attendance, raising questions, voting, vote counting, voting results and so forth, and shall record audio and video continuously until the end of the meeting.

The Company shall properly retain the aforementioned information and audio/video recording for the duration of the existence of the Company, and shall provide the audio/video recording to the party entrusted with video conference services for preservation.

Article 9

Attendance at shareholders' meetings shall be calculated based on number of shares. The number of shares in attendance shall be calculated according to the shares indicated by the attendance book or sign-in cards handed in and the shares reported by the Platform for Shareholder Meetings with Video Conferencing, plus the number of shares whose voting rights are exercised by correspondence or electronically.

The chair shall call the meeting to order at the appointed meeting time and announce the number of shares with no voting rights, the number of shares representing the attendance, and so forth.

However, when the attending shareholders do not represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chair may announce a postponement, provided that no more than two such postponements, for a combined total of no more than 1 hour, may be made. If the quorum is not met after two postponements and the attending shareholders still represent less than one third of the total number of issued shares, the chair shall declare the meeting adjourned.

The Company shall announce the video shareholders' meeting fails to be convened on the Platform for Shareholder Meetings with Video Conferencing if the quorum is not met after two postponements as referred to in the preceding paragraph, but the attending shareholders represent one third or more of the total number of issued shares, a tentative resolution may be adopted pursuant to Article 175, paragraph 1 of the Company Act; all shareholders shall be notified of the tentative resolution and another shareholders meeting shall be convened within 1 month. Shareholders who would like to participate in a video shareholders' meeting by video shall re-register with the Company in accordance with Paragraph 6.

When, prior to conclusion of the meeting, the attending shareholders represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chair may resubmit the tentative resolution for a vote by the shareholders meeting pursuant to Article 174 of the Company Act.

Article 10

If a shareholders meeting is convened by the board of Directors, the meeting agenda shall be set by the board of Directors. The meeting shall proceed in the order set by the agenda, which may not be changed without a resolution of the shareholders meeting.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis to a shareholders meeting convened by a party with the power to convene that is not the board of Directors.

The chair may not declare the meeting adjourned prior to completion of deliberation on the meeting agenda of the preceding two paragraphs (including extraordinary motions), except by a resolution of the shareholders meeting. If the chair declares the meeting adjourned in violation of the rules of procedure, the other members of the board of Directors shall promptly assist the attending shareholders in electing a new chair in accordance with statutory procedures, by agreement of a majority of the votes represented by the attending shareholders, and then continue the meeting.

The chair shall allow ample opportunity during the meeting for explanation and discussion of proposals and of amendments or extraordinary motions put forward by the shareholders; when the chair is of the opinion that a proposal has been discussed sufficiently to put it to a vote, the chair may announce the discussion closed and call for a vote.

Article 11

Before speaking, an attending shareholder must specify on a speaker's slip the subject of the speech, his/her shareholder account number (or attendance card number), and account name. The order in which shareholders speak will be set by the chair.

A shareholder in attendance who has submitted a speaker's slip but does not actually speak shall be deemed to have not spoken. When the content of the speech does not correspond to the subject given on the speaker's slip, the spoken content shall prevail.

Except with the consent of the chair, a shareholder may not speak more than twice on the same proposal, and a single speech may not exceed 5 minutes. If the shareholder's speech violates the rules or exceeds the scope of the agenda item, the chair may terminate the speech.

When an attending shareholder is speaking, other shareholders may not speak or interrupt unless they have sought and obtained the consent of the chair and the shareholder that has the floor; the chair shall stop any violation.

When a juristic person shareholder appoints two or more representatives to attend a shareholders' meeting, only one of the representatives so appointed may speak on the same proposal.

After an attending shareholder has spoken, the chair may respond in person or direct relevant personnel to respond.

Shareholders participating in a video shareholders' meeting by video are allowed to raise questions in text on the Platform for Shareholder Meetings with Video Conferencing, after the chair announces the start of the meeting until the adjournment. The number of questions asked for each proposal shall not exceed two times, no more than 200 words each time. The provisions of Paragraph 1-5 shall not apply.

Article 12

Voting at a shareholders meeting shall be calculated based the number of shares.

With respect to resolutions of shareholders meetings, the number of shares held by a shareholder with no voting rights shall not be calculated as part of the total number of issued shares.

When a shareholder is an interested party in relation to an agenda item, and there is the likelihood that such a relationship would prejudice the interests of the Company, that shareholder may not vote on that item, and may not exercise voting rights as proxy for any other shareholder.

The number of shares for which voting rights may not be exercised under the preceding paragraph shall not be calculated as part of the voting rights represented by attending shareholders.

With the exception of a trust enterprise or a shareholder services agent approved by the competent securities authority, when one person is concurrently appointed as proxy by two or more shareholders, the voting rights represented by that proxy may not exceed 3 percent of the voting rights represented by the total number of issued shares. If that percentage is exceeded, the voting rights in excess of that percentage shall not be included in the calculation.

Article 13

A shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share held, except when the shares are restricted shares or are deemed non-voting shares under Article 179, paragraph 2 of the Company Act.

When this Corporation holds a shareholders' meeting, it may allow the shareholders to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronic means. When voting rights are

exercised by correspondence or electronic means, the method of exercise shall be specified in the shareholders meeting notice. A shareholder exercising voting rights by correspondence or electronic means will be deemed to have attended the meeting in person, but to have waived his/her rights with respect to the extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals of that meeting.

A shareholder intending to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronic means under the preceding paragraph shall deliver a written declaration of intent to the Company 2 days before the date of the shareholders' meeting. When duplicate declarations of intent are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail, except when a declaration is made to cancel the earlier declaration of intent.

After a shareholder has exercised voting rights by correspondence or electronic means, in the event the shareholder intends to attend the shareholders meeting in person, a written declaration of intent to retract the voting rights already exercised under the preceding paragraph shall be made known to this Company, by the same means by which the voting rights were exercised, 2 days before the date of the shareholders' meeting. If the notice of retraction is submitted after that time, the voting rights already exercised by correspondence or electronic means shall prevail. When a shareholder has exercised voting rights both by correspondence or electronic means and by appointing a proxy to attend a shareholders' meeting, the voting rights exercised by the proxy in the meeting shall prevail.

Except as otherwise provided in the Company Act and in this Corporation's articles of incorporation, the passage of a proposal shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the voting rights represented by the attending shareholders. At the time of a vote, for each proposal, the chair or a person designated by the chair shall first announce the total number of voting rights represented by the attending shareholders, followed by a poll of the shareholders. After the conclusion of the meeting, on the same day it is held, the results for each proposal, based on the numbers of votes for and against and the number of abstentions, shall be entered into the MOPS.

When there is an amendment or an alternative to a proposal, the chair shall present the amended or alternative proposal together with the original proposal and decide the order in which they will be put to a vote. When any one among them is passed, the other proposals will then be deemed rejected and no further voting shall be required.

Vote counting for shareholders meeting proposals or elections shall be conducted in public at the place of the shareholders' meeting. Immediately after vote counting has been completed, the results of the voting, including the statistical tallies of the numbers of votes, shall be announced on-site at the meeting, and a record made of the vote.

When convening a video shareholders' meeting, shareholders participating by video shall conduct voting on various resolutions and elections through the Platform for Shareholder

Meetings with Video Conferencing after the chair announces the start of the meeting, and shall complete the voting before the chair announces the close of voting. Those who exceed the time limit will be deemed a waiver.

When the shareholders' meeting is convened by video conference, after the chair announces the close of voting, the votes shall be counted at one time, and the voting and election results shall be announced.

When the company holds a video shareholders' meeting, shareholders who have registered to attend the shareholders' meeting by video in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, but who wish to attend the physical shareholders' meeting in person, shall revoke the registration in the same manner as for the registration 2 days before the shareholders' meeting; Those who fail to revoke within the time limit can only attend the shareholders' meeting by video conferencing.

Shareholders who exercise voting rights in writing or electronically without revoking their intentions while participating in the shareholders' meeting by video shall not exercise their voting rights on the original proposal or propose amendments to the original proposal or exercise the voting rights for amendments to the original proposal, except for temporary motions.

Article 14

The election of Directors at a shareholders meeting shall be held in accordance with the applicable election and appointment rules adopted by the Company, and the voting results shall be announced on-site immediately, including the names of those elected as Directors and the numbers of votes with which they were elected.

The ballots for the election referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be sealed with the signatures of the monitoring personnel and kept in proper custody for at least 1 year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the ballots shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

Article 15

Matters relating to the resolutions of a shareholders meeting shall be recorded in the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall be signed or sealed by the chair of the meeting and a copy distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after the conclusion of the meeting.

The meeting minutes shall accurately record the year, month, day, and place of the shareholders' meeting, the chair's full name, the methods by which resolutions were adopted, and a summary of the deliberations and their results (including statistical weighting). In the election of Directors, the number of votes received by each candidate shall be disclosed, with the information retained for the duration of the existence of the Company.

When a shareholders' meeting is convened by video conference, in addition to the matters to be recorded in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the meeting shall record the start and end time of the shareholders' meeting, the method of convening the meeting, the names of the chairman and recorders, and measures taken against as well as the outcome when the Platform for Shareholder Meetings with Video Conferencing is blocked or shareholders fail to participate in the video shareholders' meeting due to natural disasters, incidents or other force majeure.

When the Company convenes a video shareholders' meeting, in addition to complying with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, it shall also specify in the meeting minutes the alternative measures provided to shareholders who have difficulty in participating in video shareholders' meetings.

Article 16

On the day of a shareholders' meeting, the Company shall compile in the prescribed format a statistical statement of the number of shares obtained by solicitors through solicitation, the number of shares represented by proxies, and shares of shareholders who attend the shareholders' meeting in writing or electrically, and shall make an express disclosure of the same at the place of the shareholders' meeting. When the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the Company shall upload the aforesaid information to the Platform for Shareholder Meetings with Video Conferencing at least 30 minutes before the start of the meeting, and continue to disclose it until the end of the meeting.

When announcing to hold a video shareholders' meeting, the Company shall disclose the total number of shares of the attending shareholders on Platform for Shareholder Meetings with Video Conferencing. The same shall apply if the total number of shares and voting rights of the attending shareholders are counted during the meeting.

If matters put to a resolution at a shareholders' meeting constitute material information under applicable laws or regulations or under Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation regulations, the Company shall upload the content of such resolution to the MOPS within the prescribed time period.

Article 17

Staff handling administrative affairs of a shareholders meeting shall wear identification cards or arm bands.

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

At the place of a shareholders meeting, if a shareholder attempts to speak through any device other than the public address equipment set up by this Corporation, the chair may prevent the shareholder from so doing.

When a shareholder violates the rules of procedure and defies the chair's correction, obstructing the proceedings and refusing to heed calls to stop, the chair may direct the proctors or security personnel to escort the shareholder from the meeting.

Article 18

When a meeting is in progress, the chair may announce a break based on time considerations.

If a force majeure event occurs, the chair may rule the meeting temporarily suspended and announce a time when, in view of the circumstances, the meeting will be resumed. If the meeting venue is no longer available for continued use and not all of the items (including extraordinary motions) on the meeting agenda have been addressed, the shareholders meeting may adopt a resolution to resume the meeting at another venue.

A resolution may be adopted at a shareholders meeting to defer or resume the meeting within 5 days in accordance with Article 182 of the Company Act.

Article 19

When the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the Company shall immediately disclose the voting results of various resolutions and election results on the Platform for Shareholder Meetings with Video Conferencing as Assistance in accordance with regulations, and shall continue to disclose the aforementioned information for at least 15 minutes after the chairman announces the adjournment of the meeting.

Article 20

When the Company holds a video shareholder meeting, the chairman and recorder should be in the same place.

Article 21

For a shareholders' meeting convened by video conference, when the Platform for Shareholder Meetings with Video Conferencing or participation by video conference is blocked due to natural disasters, incidents or other force majeure events, and if the situation lasts for more than 30 minutes, before the chairman announces the adjournment of the meeting, it shall be postponed or renewed within five days, and Article 182 of the Company Act does not apply.

When a shareholders' meeting is postponed or renewed as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, shareholders who have not registered to participate in the original shareholders'

meeting by video conferencing shall not participate in the extension or continuation of the meeting.

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 whereby the shareholders' meeting should be adjourned or resumed, shareholders who have registered to participate in the original shareholders' meeting by video and have completed the registration, but who have not participated in the postponed or resumed meeting, their shares entitled for attending the original shareholders' meeting, shares with voting rights and shares with election rights which have been exercised shall be included in the total number of shares, shares with voting rights and shares with election rights for the shareholders participating in the postponed or resumed shareholders' meeting.

When the shareholders meeting is postponed or reconvened in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, the resolutions for which the voting and counting of votes have been completed, and the voting results or the list of elected Directors are announced, do not need to be re-discussed or resolved.

When a video shareholders' meeting cannot be continued under the situations as stated in the provision of Paragraph 1, after deducting the number of shares attended by video conference, if the total number of shares attended still reaches the statutory quota for convening a shareholders' meeting, the meeting shall continue, with no need to postpone or renew the meeting in accordance with the Paragraph 1.

In the event that the meeting should be continued as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, for the shareholders who participate in the shareholders' meeting by video conference, the number of their shares shall be included in the total number of shares attended, but their votes to all resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be regarded as abstention.

The Company shall postpone or renew the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, and shall handle the relevant matters, including the date of the shareholders' meeting and pre-works, in accordance with the provisions set forth in Paragraph 7 of Article 44-27 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies and the provisions of each of these articles.

When a video shareholders' meeting is postponed, with regard to the meeting period prescribed in the latter paragraph of Article 12 and Paragraph 3 of Article 13 of the Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies, and Paragraph 2 of Article 44-5, Article 44-15, and Paragraph 1 of Article 44-17 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, the Company shall postpone or renew the date of the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1.

Article 22

When the company convenes a video shareholders' meeting, it shall provide appropriate alternatives for shareholders who have difficulty in attending the shareholders' meeting by video.

Article 23

These Rules and Procedures shall come into force after being approved by the shareholders' meeting and the same shall apply to amendments.

DISCLAIMER: CATCHER's Rules and Procedures of Shareholders' Meeting have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in Taiwan, the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language version shall prevail.

APPENDIX III

Directors' Shareholdings

1. As of April 1, 2024, Catcher Technology has issued 680,364,068 shares or paid-in capital of NT\$ 6,803,640,680.
2. Calculated in accordance with Article 26 of the Securities and Exchange Act, as well as the Rules and Review Procedures for Director and Supervisor Share Ownership Ratios at Public Companies, excluding the shares held by independent Directors, all Directors are required to hold a minimum of 21,771,650 shares. As of April 1, 2024, all Directors held 31,650,594 shares.
3. The Company has set up an Audit Committee, thus the statutory shares held by supervisors as stipulated are not applicable.

As of April 1, 2024, shareholdings of all board members were as follows:

Position	Name	Number of shares held	Shareholding %
Chairman	Shui-Shu Hung (Note)	10,704,834	1.57%
Director	Tien-Szu Hung	10,661,889	1.57%
Director	Yung Yu Investment Co., Ltd. (Representative: Shui-Sung Hung)	10,283,871	1.51%
Director	Mon-Huan Le	0	0.00%
Independent Director	Wen-Che Tseng	0	0.00%
Independent Director	Tsornng-Juu Liang	0	0.00%
Independent Director	Ming-Yang Cheng	0	0.00%
All Directors		31,650,594	4.65%

Note: Number of shares includes shares in trust with discretion reserved.