Walsin Lihwa Corporation
Board of Directors Meeting Regulations

The amendment was adopted by the Board of Directors on November 6, 2026

Article 1 Foundation

The Board of Directors Meeting Regulations (the Regulations) are adopted pursuant to Article 26-3 paragraph 8 of the Securities and Exchange Act and the Regulations Governing Board of Directors Meetings.

Article 2 Scope

Unless relevant laws and regulations provide otherwise, agendum, procedures, minutes, announcements, and other relevant matters of the Company's board of directors meetings (board meetings) shall be conducted in accordance with the Regulations.

Article 3 Convention and notification

Board meetings shall be convened at least once quarterly.

Directors of the board shall be notified in writing of the subject matters, time, and place of any board meeting seven days in advance, based on the date when such notification is sent, but a meeting may be called on short notice in case of emergency.

Board meeting notices may be delivered in writing, by email, or by fax, and shall be deemed given upon dispatch. With the consent of the recipient, such notices may be delivered electronically.

All matters set out in the subparagraphs of Article 7 shall be specified in the notice of the reasons for calling a board of directors meeting; none of them may be raised by an extraordinary motion.

Article 4 Meeting place and time

A board of directors meeting shall be held at the location and during the business hours of the Company, or at a place and time convenient to directors and suitable for holding such a meeting.

Article 5 Meeting notification and materials

The Sustainability Office shall serve as the secretariat for board meetings and coordinate board meeting affairs. The board meeting secretariat shall prepare the agenda items and provide sufficient meeting materials together with the meeting notice. A director who considers the meeting materials insufficient may request the board meeting secretariat to provide supplementary materials. If a director still considers the materials insufficient, the director may request that deliberation be

	postponed.
Article 6	**Agenda A** Agenda items for regular board of directors meetings shall include at least the following: 1. Reports: a) Minutes of the last meeting and actions arising as well as follow-ups with any resolution that has yet to be completely executed b) Important financial and business matters c) Internal audit activities d) Other important matters 2. Discussions: a) Items discussed and continued from the last meeting b) Items for discussion at this meeting 3. Extraordinary motions
Article 7	**Agenda B** The Company shall submit the following items for discussion by the board of directors: 1. Convening shareholders' meetings and implementing resolutions thereof. 2. Review and approval of the Company's organizational rules, important rules and regulations, and important contracts. 3. The Company's business plans. 4. Preparation and review of budgets, final accounts, and business reports. 5. Annual and semiannual financial reports signed or sealed by the chairperson, managerial officer, and accounting officer. 6. Adoption or amendment of an internal control system pursuant to Article 14-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, and assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control system. 7. Adoption or amendment, pursuant to Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, of handling procedures for financial or operational actions of material significance, such as acquisition or disposal of assets, derivatives trading, extension of monetary loans to others, and endorsements or guarantees for others. 8. The offering, issuance, or private placement of any equity-type securities. 9. The appointment or dismissal, performance evaluation, and remuneration standards of managerial officers. 10. The remuneration structure and system for directors. 11. The election or dismissal of the chairperson and vice chairperson of the board. 12. The appointment or dismissal of a financial, accounting, or internal audit officer. 13. A donation to a related party or a major donation to a non-related party, provided

that a public-interest donation for emergency relief due to a major natural disaster may be submitted to the next board meeting for retroactive recognition. The definitions of a donation to a related party and a major donation to a non-related party shall be handled with reference to paragraph 2.

14. Any acquisition or disposal of important property that requires approval by the board of directors under the Company's rules.

15. Decisions on the establishment, dissolution, or change of any branch, representative office, business premises, or plant.

16. Any matter required by Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act or any other law, regulation, Articles of Incorporation, or rules to be resolved by a shareholders' meeting or submitted to the board of directors, or any significant matter prescribed by the competent authority.

The term "related party" in subparagraph 13 of the preceding paragraph shall be governed by the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers. The term "major donation to a non-related party" means any individual donation, or cumulative donations within a one-year period to a single recipient, amounting to NT$100 million or more, or equal to or greater than 1 percent of net operating revenue or 5 percent of paid-in capital as stated in the CPA-attested financial report for the most recent year. If the Company has adopted other limits that do not exceed the foregoing donation thresholds, such limits shall apply.

The term "within a one-year period" in the preceding paragraph means the one-year period calculated retroactively from the date of the current board meeting. Amounts already submitted to and approved by the board of directors are excluded from the calculation.

At least one independent director shall attend each board meeting in person. For matters required to be submitted to the board of directors for discussion under paragraph 1, all independent directors shall attend in person. If an independent director is unable to attend in person, another independent director shall be appointed as proxy.

Article 8 **Agenda C**

The remuneration committee charter, and any amendment thereto, shall be adopted by resolution of the board of directors.

The remuneration committee members shall be appointed by resolution of the board of directors.

The remuneration committee shall provide recommendation on the remuneration for directors of the board and managerial officers for deliberation and resolution by the board of directors.

If the board of directors will decline to adopt, or will modify, a recommendation of the remuneration committee, it shall require the consent of a majority of the

directors in attendance at a meeting attended by two-thirds or more of the entire board, which in its resolution shall specifically explain whether the remuneration passed by it exceeds in any way the recommendation of the remuneration committee.

If the remuneration passed by the board of directors exceeds the recommendation of the remuneration committee, the circumstances and cause for the difference shall be specified in the board meeting minutes, and shall be publicly announced and reported in accordance with Article 19-2.

Article 9 Authorization

When the board of directors delegates any party to exercise the power on its behalf, the levels of such delegation and matters delegated therein shall be definite and specific.

Article 10 Attendance book and proxy arrangement

When a meeting of the board of directors is held, an attendance book shall be made ready for signature by directors attending the meeting and thereafter made available for future reference. All board directors shall attend board meetings in person; if attendance in person is not possible, they may, pursuant to the Company's articles of incorporation, appoint another director to attend as their proxy. Attendance via tale- or video-conference is deemed as attendance in person.

A director appointing another director to attend a board meeting in his or her place shall in each case give to that director a written proxy stating the scope of authorization with respect to the reasons for meeting.

A proxy as provided in the preceding two paragraphs may accept a proxy from one person only.

Article 11 Chairperson and delegation

Meetings of the board of directors shall be called and chaired by the chairperson of the board. However, the first meeting of each newly elected board of directors shall be called and chaired by the director who received votes representing the largest portion of voting rights at the shareholders' meeting in which the directors were elected; if there are two or more directors so entitled to call the meeting, they shall choose one person by and from among themselves to do so.

In the board of directors meeting convened by a majority of the directors on their own in accordance with Paragraph 4, Article 203 or Paragraph 3, Article 203-1 of the

Company Act, the directors shall elect from among themselves a chairman.

When the chairperson of the board is on leave or for any reason is unable to exercise the powers of the chairperson, delegation of the chairperson as provided in paragraph 3 of Article 208 of the Company Act shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 12 Reference materials and nonvoting participants

When holding a meeting of the board of directors, the Company may, as necessary for the agenda items of the meeting, notify non-director officers from relevant departments or subsidiaries to attend the meeting as nonvoting participants. When necessary, the Company may also invite certificated public accounts, attorneys, or other professionals to attend as nonvoting participants and to make explanatory statements, provided that they shall leave the meeting when deliberation or voting takes place.

Article 13 Meeting convention

When the time of a meeting has arrived and one-half all board directors are not present, the meeting chairperson may announce postponement of the meeting time, provided that only two postponements may be made. If the quorum is still not met after two such delays, the chairperson shall re-call the meeting following the procedures provided in Article 3, paragraph 2.

The term "all board directors " as used in the preceding paragraph shall be calculated as the number of directors then in office.

Article 14 Agenda discussion

A board of directors meeting shall be conducted in accordance with the order of business on the agenda as specified in the meeting notice. However, the order may be changed with the approval of a majority of directors present at the meeting.

The meeting chairperson may not declare the meeting closed without the approval of a majority of directors present at the meeting. During the meeting, the chairperson may discreetly announce the time for a break or negotiation.

If at any time during the proceeding of a board of directors meeting the directors sitting at the meeting are not more than half of the directors who shall be present at the meeting, the chairperson, upon motion by the directors sitting at the meeting, shall declare a suspension of meeting, in which case paragraph 1 of the preceding article shall apply mutatis mutandis.

If the chairperson is unable to preside over a meeting in progress for any reason or

fails to declare the adjournment of the meeting in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2, the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 11 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the selection and appointment of the chairperson's proxy.

Article 15 Control and moderation by the chairperson

The chairperson at a board meeting may personally answer the questions raised by attending directors or designate relevant executives to answer such questions, or designate nonvoting professionals at the meeting to provide relevant information as necessary.

The chairperson may stop repeated statements on any same proposal or irrelevant statements when such statements hinder meeting proceeding.

Article 16 Voting A

When the chairperson at a board of directors meeting is of the opinion that a matter has been sufficiently discussed to a degree of putting to a vote, the chairperson may announce the discussion closed and bring the matter to vote.

When a proposal comes to a vote at a board of directors meeting, if the chairperson puts the matter before all directors present at the meeting and none voices objection, the matter is deemed approved. If there is an amendment to or substitute for this proposed resolution, the chairperson shall decide the sequence of voting for the proposed resolution and the amendment or substitute. If any one of them has been adopted, the others shall be deemed vetoed.

If objection is voiced after solicitation by the chairperson, the resolution shall be voted.

The method of voting shall be one of the following as determined by the chairperson, but the chairperson shall solicit the opinions of a majority to determine the method when objection is voiced by any attending director.

1. By showing of hands or by voting machine
2. By voicing votes
3. By casting ballots
4. By other methods selected by the board of directors of the Company

The term "all board directors" as referred to in Article 12 does not include any non-voting director as prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 17.

Article 17 Voting B, vote monitoring and ballot counting

Except as otherwise stated in the Securities and Exchange Act or in the Company Act, a resolution on a matter at a board of directors meeting requires the approval of a majority of the directors present at the meeting that shall be attended by a majority of all directors. The resolution shall be reported and recorded at the meeting.

If and when necessary, the chairperson may appoint several persons for vote monitoring and ballot counting. Such persons shall be appointed from among the board of directors and shall help ensure the integrity of voting and ballot counting. Ballots shall be deemed void under any of the following conditions:

1. Ballots not prepared by the Company
2. Ballots not placed in the ballot box
3. Blank ballots not completed by the voter
4. Ballots with other written characters, letters, and/or symbols in addition to the area(s) required to be filled
5. Ballots that are illegible, altered, and/or written over

Article 18 Recusal of directors due to conflicts of interest

If an interested party relationship exists between any director, or a juristic person the director represents, and any agenda item, the director shall disclose the important aspects of the interested party relationship at the respective meeting, shall not participate in discussion of or voting on that agenda item, shall recuse himself or herself from the discussion or the voting on the item, and shall not exercise voting rights as proxy for any other director if such relationship is likely to prejudice the interests of the Company.

Where the spouse, a blood relative within the second degree of kinship of a director, or any company which has a controlling or subordinate relation with a director has interests in the matters under discussion in the meeting of the preceding paragraph, such director shall be deemed to have a personal interest in the matter.

With respect to a resolution at a board of directors meeting, paragraph 2 of Article 180 of the Company Act, as applied mutatis mutandis under paragraph 3 of Article 206 of that Act, shall apply in cases where a board director is prohibited by the preceding paragraph from exercising voting rights.

Article 19 Meeting minutes and signature

Minutes shall be prepared of the discussions at board of directors meetings; the meeting minutes shall record the following in detail:

1. Session (or year), time, and place of meeting
2. Name of the meeting chairperson
3. Attendance of directors at the meeting, specifying the names and number of members present, excused, and absent
4. Names and titles of those attending the meeting as nonvoting participants
5. Name of minutes taker
6. Matters reported
7. Agenda items: the resolution method and result of each proposal, and the summary of comments as well as any objections or reservations made by directors, experts, or any others; the name of any director that is an interested party as referred to in paragraph 1 of the preceding article, an explanation of the important aspects of the relationship of interest, the reasons why the director was required or not required to enter recusal, and the status of their recusal; opinions expressing objections or reservations at the meeting that were included in records or stated in writing
8. Extraordinary motions: the name of the persons proposing the extraordinary motions, the resolution method and result of each motion, and the summary of comments as well as any objections or reservations made by directors, experts, or any others; the name of any director that is an interested party as referred to in paragraph 1 of the preceding article, an explanation of the important aspects of the relationship of interest, the reasons why the director was required or not required to enter recusal, and the status of their recusal; opinions expressing objections or reservations at the meeting that were included in records or stated in writing
9. Other matters required to be recorded: Objections or reservations expressed by independent directors on the items in Article 7 and the circumstances and cause for the difference if the remuneration passed by the board of directors exceeds the recommendation of the remuneration committee

Any resolution passed at a meeting of the board of directors that securities authorities require publication shall be published on the websites designated by

such authorities within two days of the meeting.

The attendance book shall be part of the minutes for each board of directors meeting and shall be well preserved throughout the existence of the Company.

The minutes of a board of directors meeting shall bear the signature or seal of both the meeting chairperson and the minutes taker; a copy of the minutes shall be distributed to each director within 20 days after the meeting and well preserved as important company records throughout the existence of the Company.

The production and distribution of the meeting minutes referred to in paragraph 1 may be done in electronic form.

Article 20 Board meeting proceeding recording

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

If before the end of the preservation period referred to in the preceding paragraph any litigation arises in connection with a resolution of a board of directors meeting, the relevant audio or video recordings shall continue to be preserved until the litigation is concluded and the aforementioned five-year rule shall not be applicable.

Where a board of directors meeting is held via tale- or video conferencing, the documentation of the meeting shall be considered part of the meeting minutes and be well preserved throughout the existence of the Company.

Article 21 (Deleted)

Article 22 Supplement

The adoption of the Regulations and any amendment to the Regulations shall be approved by the board of directors of the Company and reported to the Company's shareholders' meeting.

The Regulations came into force on January 1, 2007. The first amendment was made on March 25, 2008; the 2nd amendment on March 23, 2012; the 3rd amendment on March 21, 2013; the 4th amendment on August 13, 2014; the 5th amendment on August 4, 2017; the 6th amendment on February 27, 2020; the 7th amendment on August 4, 2020; the 8th amendment on April 9, 2021; the 9th amendment on January 10, 2023; the 10th amendment on January 26, 2024; and the 11th amendment on November 6, 2026, becoming effective upon approval by the board of directors.