

Articles of Incorporation
Princeton Technology Corp.
(Translation)

Chapter 1 - General

Article 1: The Company is established in conformity with the Company Act and named Princeton Technology Corporation.

Article 2: The Company engages in the following businesses:

- (1) Manufacture and sale of electronic instruments and parts and components (except for controlled devices, medical instruments, and measuring instruments).
- (2) Design and plan of computer application systems.
- (3) Manufacture and sale of computer, computer peripherals and parts and components.
- (4) Design, manufacture and install of industrial automation systems.
- (5) Design and manufacture of integrated circuits.
- (6) Consult for the latest technologies for the aforementioned businesses.
- (7) Import and export related to the aforementioned businesses.
- (8) Operation and investment of aforementioned businesses.

Article 2-1: Where the Company invests in another company as a shareholder with limited liability, the restriction that such investment may not exceed 40% of paid-in capital shall not apply.

Article 2-2: The Company may make endorsement or issue guarantee for business needs. Related operations shall follow the Company's Procedure for Endorsement and Guarantee Operations.

Article 3: The Company has its principal office in New Taipei City, Taiwan, and if deemed necessary, may set up domestic and foreign branches or offices in accordance with the resolution adopted by the board of directors.

Article 4: Public announcements by the Company shall be made in accordance with Article 28 of Company Act.

Chapter 2 - Shares

Article 5: The authorized capital of the Company shall be NT\$2,500,000,000, divided into 250,000,000 shares with a par value of NT\$10 each. The board of directors is authorized to issue the aforesaid shares in several tranches.

Of the aforesaid capital stock, NT\$345,000,000 is reserved for stock options of

employees with the issue of 34,500,000 shares with a par value of NT\$10 each in the form of stock options and issued in several tranches in accordance with the resolution adopted by the board of directors.

In the case of stock buy-back as permitted by law, the board of directors is authorized to make such decision according to rules and regulations.

Any decision to transfer shares to employees lower the actual average buyback price or issue employee stock options at below-the-market prices shall be approved by shareholders in a shareholders' meeting attended by shareholders holding and representing more than one-half of all issued and outstanding shares and at which meeting more than two thirds of the votes held by shareholders present cast in favor of such decision.

Article 6: The share and bond certificates of the Company shall be issued as registered shares. The share and bond certificates shall be signed or sealed by at least three directors, serially numbered, and duly authenticated by the competent authority or as required by law before issued. Pursuant to the Company Act, when the Company issues new shares or bonds, the total new shares or bonds can be printed on one single certificate or issued in dematerialized form. However the Company shall request the securities central depository institution for custody or registration of the certificates issued.

Article 7: Transfer of shares shall be suspended within sixty (60) days before any general shareholders' meeting, within thirty (30) days before any special shareholders' meeting, and within five days before the base date on which dividends, bonuses or other interest are scheduled to be paid by the Company.

Chapter 3 - Shareholders' Meeting

Article 8: The shareholders' meetings of the Company shall be classified as either general meetings or special meetings. General meetings shall be called by the board of directors according to law once a year within six months after the end of the fiscal year. Special meetings shall be called as necessary in accordance with the law.

Article 8-1: When the shareholders' meeting of the company is held, it may be held by video conference or other methods announced by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Article 9: In case a shareholder is unable to attend a shareholders' meeting, he/she may appoint someone to attend the meeting on his/her behalf with a written proxy prepared by the Company with his/her signature or seal and stating therein the scope of authorization with reference to the subjects to be discussed at the meeting. The appointment of proxy to attend a shareholders' meeting shall follow the Rules for Attending Shareholders' Meeting of a Public Company by Proxy promulgated by the competent authority except Article 177 of the Company Act.

Article 10: Shareholders of the Company shall be entitled with one vote for each share of capital stock held, except for situations of no voting right set out in the Company Act. With the exceptions to trust enterprises or transfer agents approved by the securities authority, the votes of any shareholder represented by a proxy shall not exceed 3% of the total shares issued and outstanding of the Company; the votes of

shares exceeding the aforesaid limit shall not be counted.

Article 11: Except as otherwise provided by Company Act or relevant regulations, no resolution shall be adopted at a shareholders' meeting unless it is attended by shareholders holding and representing over one-half of all issued and outstanding shares and at which meeting over one-half of the votes held by shareholders present cast in favor of such resolution.

Chapter 4 - Directors and Supervisors

Article 12: The Company shall have seven to eleven directors and the actual quota of their seats of each session elected by the shareholders' meeting was authorized to be decided by the board meeting. The nomination system is selected by the shareholders' meeting on the list of directors' candidates. The term of office of directors shall be three years; re-election shall be permissible.

After the Company's shares are issued to the public, the percentage of shareholdings of all the directors selected shall follow the regulation of the competent authority in charge of securities affairs. When a shareholder elects a director, each share has the same right of election as the number of directors to be elected, and may elect one person or a number of electors, and the more votes of the votes shall be elected

In conformity with Article 183 of Security and Exchange Act, among the previous said directors quota, the independent directors shall not be fewer than three persons in number, one of whom shall be convener, and at least one of whom shall have accounting or financial expertise. The candidates nomination system is adopted and the shareholders shall elect from among the nominees listed in the roster of independent director candidates. Their professional qualifications, restrictions on shareholdings and concurrent positions held, assessment of independence, method of nomination, and other matters for compliance with respect to independent directors shall follow the regulation of the competent authority in charge of securities affairs.

Article 13: According to Article 14-4 of Security and Exchange Act, the Company shall establish a Audit Committee which shall be composed of the entire number of independent directors. It shall not be fewer than three persons in number, one of whom shall be convener, and at least one of whom shall have accounting or financial expertise. The Audit Committee shall in charge of executing the power ruled by Company Act, Security and Exchange Act and other related regulations.

Article 14: The following relationships may not exist among more than half of the Company's directors:

1. a spousal relationship.
2. a familial relationship within the second degree of kinship.

Article 15: The board of directors shall be organized by directors, among them the Chairman of the Board shall be elected by more than half of directors present at a meeting attended by more than two thirds of directors. The Vice Chairman of the Board

shall be elected in the same manner by and among the directors. The Chairman of the Board shall internally be the Chairman of the meetings of shareholders and meetings of the board of directors and externally represent the Company. The board of directors' meetings may be held by video conference. Directors who attend meetings by video conference are deemed as attend the meetings in person.

Article 16: Directors should attend the board of directors' meetings in person. In case a director is unable to attend a board of directors' meeting, he/she may submit a written proxy stating the scope of authorization for the proxy to present on his/her behalf.

If the chairman of the board of directors is on leave or unable to perform his/her duties, the vice chairman shall act on his/her behalf. If both the chairman and the vice chairman are on leave or unable to perform their duties, the chairman shall designate a director to act on his/her behalf.

Article 17: Remunerations for directors of the Company shall be authorized for approval of the board of directors and at the normal levels adopted by other firms of the same industry no matter the Company has profit or not.

The Company shall authorize the chairman of the board to buy duty security insurance for all the directors to secure their benefit.

Article 18: The authority and responsibility of the board of directors are as follows:

1. Approval of operational policy and medium- and long-term development plans.
2. Approval and oversight of execution of annual business plans.
3. Approval of annual budget and examination of the final settlement of account.
4. Examination of capital increase/decrease plans.
5. Examination of earnings distribution or deficit makeup plans.
6. Approval of important contracts.
7. Examination of Articles of Incorporation or amendments thereof.
8. Approval of organization bylaws and important business rules and systems.
9. Approval of establishment, reorganization or removal of branch offices.
10. Approval of major capital expenditure plans.
11. Appointment and discharge of president and vice presidents.
12. Execution of resolutions adopted at shareholders' meeting.
13. Approval of items proposed by the president.
14. Approval of calling shareholders' and board of directors' meetings and deciding business report items thereof.
15. Handling of other items in accordance with the law.

Article 19: In calling a meeting of the board of directors, a notice setting forth therein the meeting date, venue, and subject(s) to be discussed at the meeting shall be given to each director and supervisor no later than 7 days prior to the scheduled meeting date. However, in the case of emergency, the meeting may be convened at any

time.

The notice set forth in the preceding Paragraph may be effected by means of writing, facsimile, electronic transmission.

Article 20: The Company's operating policies and other important matters shall be decided and approved by the board of directors. The board of directors may also set up governance committee, audit committee and other functional committees and approve the authorities and rules of respective committees.

Chapter 5 - Managers

Article 21: The Company shall have one president and several vice presidents. All other matters concerning their appointment, removal and payment shall be handled in accordance with Article 29 of Company Act.

Chapter 6 - Accounting

Article 22: The company's fiscal year is from January 1st to December 31st each year.

At the close of each fiscal year, the board of directors shall prepare the following statements and records and present to the general meeting of shareholders for approval.

1. the business report;
2. the financial statements; and
3. the surplus earning distribution or loss off-setting proposals.

Article 23: The company's annual profit, if any, should be set aside 5% to 20% for employees remunerated by the board resolution to grant stock or cash distribution, which were issued contain subordinate employees meet certain conditions of. The company allocated profit by resolution of the Board to set aside no more than 1.5% for the remuneration of directors. The proposal of employee remuneration and compensation of directors assigned should be reported to the shareholders' meeting. While there are accumulated losses of the company, it should be reserved in advance to make up the amount, then allocated to employee remuneration and compensation of directors according to the proportion of pre-term charges.

Article 24: After the final settlement of account each year, the Company shall allocate its surplus earnings, if any, to pay taxes according to the law. After the make up accumulated losses, the Company should allocate 10% of statutory surplus reserve until the statutory surplus reserve has reached the company paid-in capital. then make provisions set aside by law or rotary special reserve. If there are balances, the board drafted a proposal for distribution of profits with the unallocated surplus accumulated and draw proposal of dividend allocation to the shareholder meeting. The company's dividend policy is in line with the current and future development plans, taking into consideration the investment environment, capital requirements

and competition at home and abroad, and taking into account the interests of shareholders. Earnings available for distribution each year set aside not less than 50% of the dividend distribution to shareholders dividend. The allocation of shareholder dividends, to whom cash or in shares, cash dividend will be not less than 50% of the total dividend.

Chapter 7 - Supplemental Provisions

Article 25: The organization bylaws of the Company shall be provided separately.

Article 26: For items not provided in the rules, Articles of Incorporation, the Company Act and other relevant laws and regulations shall govern.

Article 27: These Article of Incorporation were drawn up on April 29, 1986 and underwent the

First amendment on December 22, 1986;

Second amendment on July 24, 1987;

Third amendment on October 6, 1987;

Fourth amendment on December 31, 1987;

Fifth amendment on June 25, 1988;

Sixth amendment on July 16, 1988;

Seventh amendment on May 21, 1990;

Eighth amendment on December 8, 1990;

Ninth amendment on June 10, 1991;

Tenth amendment on September 8, 1998;

Eleventh amendment on June 9, 2000;

Twelfth amendment on June 9, 2000;

Thirteenth amendment on November 3, 2000;

Fourteenth amendment on July 4, 2001;

Fifteenth amendment on May 17, 2002;

Sixteenth amendment on May 17, 2002;

Seventeenth amendment on June 6, 2003;

Eighteenth amendment on June 1, 2004;

Nineteenth amendment on June 1, 2004;

Twentieth amendment on June 12, 2006;

Twenty-first amendment on June 13, 2007;

Twenty-second amendment on June 13, 2008;

Twenty-third amendment on June 17, 2010;

Twenty-fourth amendment on June 10, 2011

Twenty-fifth amendment on June 18, 2012

Twenty-sixth amendment on June 8, 2016.

Twenty-seventh amendment on June 14, 2017.

and

Twenty-eighth amendment on June 16, 2022.

Princeton Technology Corp.

Chairman - Richard Chiang