

Stock Symbol: 6129



普誠科技股份有限公司
Princeton Technology Corp.

2025 General Shareholders' Meeting Agenda

Date: June 17, 2025

Place: 1F, No.219-2, Section 3, Zhong Xing Road, Xindian Dist., New Taipei City
(The Koos Hotel)

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1. MEETING AGENDA

Princeton Technology Corp. 2025 General Shareholders' Meeting

Time: 9:00AM, June 17, 2025

Place: 1F, No.219-2, Section 3, Zhong Xing Road, Xindian Dist., New Taipei City
(The Koos Hotel)

1. Meeting called to order
2. Chairman's address
3. Reported items
 - (1) FY2024 business report
 - (2) Audit Committee's review report
 - (3) Remuneration to directors and employees
 - (4) Establishment of Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles
 - (5) Establishment of Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct
 - (6) Establishment of Codes of Ethical Conduct
4. Proposed resolutions
 - (1) Submission and acknowledgement the Company's FY2024 financial statements and business report
 - (2) Submission and acknowledgement the Company's FY2024 deficit compensation
5. Items for Discussion
 - (1) Discuss amendment to Articles of Incorporation
6. Special motions
7. Meeting adjourned.

2. REPORTED ITEMS

ITEM 1 (Proposed by the board of directors)

Proposal: FY2024 business report.

Explanation: The 2024 business report is attached hereto as Attachment I.

ITEM 2 (Proposed by the board of directors)

Proposal: Audit Committee's review report.

Explanation: The Audit Committee's review report is attached hereto as Attachment II.

ITEM 3 (Proposed by the board of directors)

Proposal: Remuneration to directors and employees.

Explanation: Due to the company's operating loss in 2024, the board of directors decided not to pay director compensation and employee bonus. Employees and directors remuneration is no difference from the estimated fee of recognized year.

ITEM 4 (Proposed by the board of directors)

Proposal: Establishment of Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles.

Explanation:

- (1) In order to improve the management of honest business, the Company has formulated the " Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles " with reference to the " Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies ".
- (2) Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles is attached hereto as Attachment III.

ITEM 5 (Proposed by the board of directors)

Proposal: Establishment of Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct.

Explanation:

- (1) In order to improve the management of honest business, the Company has formulated the " Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct " with reference to the " Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies ".
- (2) Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct is attached hereto as Attachment IV.

ITEM 6 (Proposed by the board of directors)

Proposal: Establishment of Codes of Ethical Conduct.

Explanation:

- (1) In order to guide the behavior of the company's directors and managers to comply with ethical standards and enable the company's stakeholders to better understand the company's ethical standards, the "Code of Ethical Conduct" is established for them to follow.
- (2) Codes of Ethical Conduct is attached hereto as Attachment V.

3. PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS

ITEM 1 (Proposed by the board of directors)

Proposal: Submission and acknowledgement of the Company's FY2024 financial statements and business report.

Explanation:

- (1) The Company's FY2024 consolidated financial statements have been audited by independent auditors and approved by Audit Committee.
- (2) The 2024 Business Report, Independent Auditors' Audit Report, and the above-mentioned Financial Statements are attached hereto as Attachments I, VI and VII.
- (3) Request for acknowledgement of the above-mentioned financial statements and business report.

Resolution:

ITEM 2 (Proposed by the board of directors)

Proposal: Submission and acknowledgement of the Company's FY2024 deficit compensation.

Explanation:

- (1) The net loss after tax for the year 2024 is NT\$181,529,290, plus retained earnings yet to be compensated at the beginning of the year of NT\$1,060,229, retained earnings adjustment - the actuarial profit of NT\$6,047,970 and the provision of special surplus reserve of NT\$39,933,875, the Company's deficit yet to be compensated at the end of FY2024 is NT\$134,487,216.
- (2) Due to the company's operating loss in 2024, the Company proposes not to distribute shareholders' dividend.
- (3) FY2024 deficit compensation statement is attached hereto as Attachment VIII.
- (4) Request for acknowledgement.

Resolution:

4. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

ITEM 1 (Proposed by the board of directors)

Proposal: Discuss amendment to Articles of Incorporation. Please discuss.

Explanation:

- (1) According to the regulations of the Financial Supervisory Commission, listed and OTC companies should stipulate in their articles of association that a certain percentage of annual profits should be set aside to adjust the salaries or distribute remuneration to grassroots employees. Therefore, we plan to amend some provisions of our company's "Articles of Association".
- (2) The amendment to Articles of Incorporation has been approved by the Board of Directors meeting on February 27, 2025.
- (3) Comparison table for the amendment is attached hereto as Attachment IX.
- (4) Please discuss.

Resolution:

5. SPECIAL MOTIONS

6. MEETING ADJOURNED

To the Shareholders

1. Business Results from Last Year

1. FY2024 revenue of the Company was NT\$631,460 thousand. After-tax net loss was NT\$181,529 thousand. After-tax earning per share was negative NT\$1.0. Total asset at the end of 2024 was NT\$2,038,598 thousand. Total liability was NT\$171,639 thousand. Debt to equity ratio was 9%. Current ratio was 510%. The Company's financial condition remains solid.

FY2024 consolidated revenue of the Company was NT\$1,146,674 thousand. After-tax net loss was NT\$181,529 thousand. After-tax earning per share was negative NT\$1.0. Total asset on the consolidated basis at the end of 2024 was NT\$2,360,977 thousand. Total liability on the consolidated basis was NT\$303,437 thousand. Debt to equity ratio was 12%. Current ratio was 567%. The Company's consolidated financial condition remains solid.

2. Budget implementation status: The company has not announced financial forecasts for 2024, so it is not applicable.
3. The Company continues to deepen its close cooperation with key strategic customers in the development of customized application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) products. The inkjet printer head driver IC project has been successfully developed and has officially entered the mass production stage. We continue to expand a series of products with customers, from industrial use to consumer use. In the rapidly developing automotive application field, we have made progress in the research and development of LED and motor driver IC products. The continued development of these products will not only greatly enrich our product line, but also provide customers with more comprehensive solutions. What is even more exciting is that these innovative products will be launched in conjunction with the company's new generation of microcontroller (MCU) platform to create a synergistic effect and enhance our competitive advantage in the market. In order to further strengthen our product and technology R&D capabilities, the Company actively expanded its R&D team in 2024. This strategic move aims to promote the in-depth development of independent technologies and accelerate the product development process, thereby providing customers with more advanced and complete solutions.

2. Business Goals for the Current Year

1. Business Goals for the Current Year: The company will continue to focus on automotive and consumer electronics applications, and focus on the development of high-efficiency motor drive technology. In addition, in order to improve product integration, we will develop new MCUs with specific specifications and combine them with various existing driver ICs to further strengthen product layout and market competitiveness.
2. Expected sales volume: The company has not announced financial forecasts for 2025, so it is not applicable.
3. Key Production and Marketing Strategies:
 - I. Expand product development cooperation projects with VIP customers.
 - II. Expand product development and promotion of automotive lighting and in-car applications.

3. Strategy for the Future

The company will continue to expand its product development cooperation with VIP customers and deepen its technology research and development in related application fields, with a particular focus on automotive and motor drive applications. At the same time, we will further strengthen our product and technology layout and expand the depth and breadth of our product lines to enhance market competitiveness and drive revenue growth.

4. Effects of External Competition, Regulatory Environment and Overall Business

Environment

The IMF estimates that the global economic growth rate will be 3.3% in 2025, an increase of 0.1% from 2024, while inflation will drop from 5.7% in 2024 to 4.2% in 2025. However, after President Trump took office, factors such as the rise of protectionism, increased inflation risks, and intensified geopolitical risks continue to plague the world, which will increase the uncertainty of global economic growth.

In terms of our country's economy, private investment growth is accelerating, consumption momentum is continuing, and exports are still expanding moderately, driving economic growth in 2025. Major domestic and foreign institutions generally predict that Taiwan's economic growth rate in 2025 is expected to reach more than 3%. The more obvious risk is that with the new US President Trump taking office, trade policy uncertainty has increased significantly, which may affect my country's export performance. In addition, after the government budget cuts, there is great pressure for electricity prices to rise, which may push up inflation.

In terms of operations, in the face of more intense competition in the external environment, PTC will continue to focus on new product research and development, market development and new customer expansion, and strengthen cooperation with suppliers in order to continuously enhance the company's competitiveness.

We appreciate the support and encouragement of the shareholders over the years. Thank you.

Richard Chiang
Chairman

Princeton Technology Corp.
Auditing Committee's Report

2024 General Shareholders' Meeting

We have examined the 2024 financial statements of the Company, including balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in stockholders' equity, and statement of cash flows prepared by the board of directors and audited and certified by Crowe Horwath(TW) CPAs are fairly and general accepted accounting principals. We hereby prepare this report in accordance with provisions specified in Article 14-4 of Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act and submit it together with the report of the independent auditors for your review.

Independent Director

Yu-Feng Ma

Hsueh-Min Wu

Yi-Chen Tsai

Zhi-Ling Chen

February 27, 2025

Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles Princeton Technology Corp.

Article 1:

In order to strengthen the corporate culture of ethical management and sound development, this code of conduct is formulated with reference to "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for Listed Companies".

This Code applies to all subsidiaries of the Company.

Article 2

When engaging in commercial activities, directors, managers, employees, and mandataries of the Company or persons having substantial control over such companies ("substantial controllers") shall not directly or indirectly offer, promise to offer, request or accept any improper benefits, nor commit unethical acts including breach of ethics, illegal acts, or breach of fiduciary duty ("unethical conduct") for purposes of acquiring or maintaining benefits.

Parties referred to in the preceding paragraph include civil servants, political candidates, political parties or members of political parties, state-run or private-owned businesses or institutions, and their directors, managers, employees or substantial controllers or other stakeholders.

Article 3

"Benefits" in these Principles means any valuable things, including money, endowments, commissions, positions, services, preferential treatment or rebates of any type or in any name. Benefits received or given occasionally in accordance with accepted social customs and that do not adversely affect specific rights and obligations shall be excluded.

Article 4

The Company shall comply with the Company Act, Securities and Exchange Act, Business Entity Accounting Act, Political Donations Act, Anti-Corruption Statute, Government Procurement Act, Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest, TWSE/TPEX listing rules, or other laws or regulations regarding commercial activities, as the underlying basic premise to facilitate ethical corporate management.

Article 5

The Company shall abide by the operational philosophies of honesty, transparency and responsibility, base policies on the principle of good faith and obtain approval from the board of directors, and establish good corporate governance and risk control and management mechanism so as to create an operational environment for sustainable development.

Article 6

The Company shall in their own ethical management policy clearly and thoroughly prescribe the specific ethical management practices and the programs to forestall unethical conduct ("prevention programs"), including operational procedures, guidelines, and training.

When establishing the prevention programs, the Company shall comply with relevant laws and regulations of the territory where the companies and their business group are operating.

In the course of developing the prevention programs, the Company are advised to negotiate with staff, labor unions members, important trading counterparties, or other stakeholders.

Article 7

The Company shall establish a risk assessment mechanism against unethical conduct, analyze and assess on a regular basis business activities within their business scope which are at a higher risk of being involved in unethical conduct, and establish prevention programs accordingly and review their adequacy and effectiveness on a regular basis.

It is advisable for the Company to refer to prevailing domestic and foreign standards or guidelines in establishing the prevention programs, which shall at least include preventive measures against the following:

1. Offering and acceptance of bribes.
2. Illegal political donations.
3. Improper charitable donations or sponsorship.
4. Offering or acceptance of unreasonable presents or hospitality, or other improper benefits.
5. Misappropriation of trade secrets and infringement of trademark rights, patent rights, copyrights, and other intellectual property rights.
6. Engaging in unfair competitive practices.
7. Damage directly or indirectly caused to the rights or interests, health, or safety of consumers or other stakeholders in the course of research and development, procurement, manufacture, provision, or sale of products and services.

Article 8

The Company shall request their directors and senior management to issue a statement of compliance with the ethical management policy and require in the terms of employment that employees comply with such policy.

The Company and their respective business group shall clearly specify in their rules and external documents and on the company website the ethical corporate management policies and the commitment by the board of directors and senior management on rigorous and thorough implementation of such policies, and shall carry out the policies in internal management and in commercial activities.

The Company shall compile documented information on the ethical management policy, statement, commitment and implementation mentioned in the first and second paragraphs and retain said information properly.

Article 9

The Company shall engage in commercial activities in a fair and transparent manner based on the principle of ethical management.

Prior to any commercial transactions, the Company shall take into consideration the legality of their agents, suppliers, clients, or other trading counterparties and whether any of them are involved in unethical conduct, and shall avoid any dealings with persons so involved.

When entering into contracts with their agents, suppliers, clients, or other trading counterparties, the Company shall include in such contracts terms requiring compliance with ethical corporate management policy and that in the event the trading counterparties are involved in unethical conduct, the Company may at any time terminate or rescind the contracts.

Article 10

When conducting business, the Company and their directors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers, may not directly or indirectly offer, promise to offer, request, or accept any improper benefits in whatever form to or from clients, agents, contractors, suppliers, public servants, or other stakeholders.

Article 11

When directly or indirectly offering a donation to political parties or organizations or individuals participating in political activities, the company and their directors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers, shall comply with the Political Donations Act and their own relevant internal operational procedures, and shall not make such donations in exchange for commercial gains or business advantages.

Article 12

When making or offering donations and sponsorship, the Company and their directors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers shall comply with relevant laws and regulations and internal operational procedures, and shall not surreptitiously engage in bribery.

Article 13

The Company and their directors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers shall not directly or indirectly offer or accept any unreasonable presents, hospitality or other improper benefits to establish business relationship or influence commercial transactions.

Article 14

The Company and their directors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers shall observe applicable laws and regulations, the company's internal operational procedures, and contractual provisions concerning intellectual property, and may not use, disclose, dispose, or damage intellectual property or otherwise infringe intellectual property rights without the prior consent of the intellectual property rights holder.

Article 15

The Company shall engage in business activities in accordance with applicable competition laws and regulations, and may not fix prices, make rigged bids, establish output restrictions or quotas, or share or divide markets by allocating customers, suppliers, territories, or lines of commerce.

Article 16

In the course of research and development, procurement, manufacture, provision, or sale of products and services, the Company and their directors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers shall observe applicable laws and regulations and international standards to ensure the transparency of information about, and safety of, their products and services. They shall also adopt and publish a policy on the protection of the rights and interests of consumers or other stakeholders, and carry out the policy in their operations, with a view to preventing their products and services from directly or indirectly damaging the rights and interests, health, and safety of consumers or other stakeholders. Where there are sufficient facts to determine that the company's products or services are likely to pose any hazard to the safety and health of consumers or other stakeholders, the company shall, in principle, recall those products or suspend the services immediately.

Article 17

The directors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers of the company shall exercise the due care of good administrators to urge the company to prevent unethical conduct, always review the results of the preventive measures and continually make adjustments so as to ensure thorough implementation of its ethical corporate management policies.

To achieve sound ethical corporate management, the Company shall establish a dedicated unit that is under the board of directors and avail itself of adequate resources and staff itself with competent personnel, responsible for establishing and supervising the implementation of the ethical corporate management policies and prevention programs. The dedicated unit shall be in charge of the following matters, and shall report to the board of directors on a regular basis (at least once a year):

1. Assisting in incorporating ethics and moral values into the company's business strategy and adopting appropriate prevention measures against corruption and malfeasance to ensure ethical management in compliance with the requirements of laws and regulations.
2. Analyzing and assessing on a regular basis the risk of involvement in unethical conduct within the business scope, adopting accordingly programs to prevent unethical conduct, and setting o

ut in each program the standard operating procedures and conduct guidelines with respect to the company's operations and business.

3. Planning the internal organization, structure, and allocation of responsibilities and setting up check-and-balance mechanisms for mutual supervision of the business activities within the business scope which are possibly at a higher risk for unethical conduct.

4. Promoting and coordinating awareness and educational activities with respect to ethics policy.

5. Developing a whistle-blowing system and ensuring its operating effectiveness.

6. Assisting the board of directors and management in auditing and assessing whether the prevention measures taken for the purpose of implementing ethical management are effectively operating, and preparing reports on the regular assessment of compliance with ethical management in operating procedures.

Article 18

The Company and their directors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers shall comply with laws and regulations and the prevention programs when conducting businesses.

Article 19

The Company shall adopt policies for preventing conflicts of interest to identify, monitor, and manage risks possibly resulting from unethical conduct, and shall also offer appropriate means for directors, managers, and other stakeholders attending or present at board meetings to voluntarily explain whether their interests would potentially conflict with those of the company.

When a proposal at a given board of directors meeting concerns the personal interest of, or the interest of the juristic person represented by, any of the directors, managers, and other stakeholders attending or present at board meetings of the Company, the concerned person shall state the important aspects of the relationship of interest at the given board meeting. If his or her participation is likely to prejudice the interest of the company, the concerned person may not participate in discussion of or voting on the proposal and shall recuse himself or herself from the discussion or the voting, and may not exercise voting rights as proxy for another director. The directors shall practice self-discipline and must not support one another in improper dealings.

The Company's directors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers shall not take advantage of their positions or influence in the companies to obtain improper benefits for themselves, their spouses, parents, children or any other person.

Article 20

The Company shall establish effective accounting systems and internal control systems for business activities possibly at a higher risk of being involved in an unethical conduct, not have under-the-table accounts or keep secret accounts, and conduct reviews regularly so as to ensure that the design and enforcement of the systems are showing results.

The internal audit unit of the Company shall, based on the results of assessment of the risk of involvement in unethical conduct, devise relevant audit plans? including auditees, audit scope, audit items, audit frequency, etc., and examine accordingly the compliance with the prevention programs. The internal audit unit may engage a certified public accountant to carry out the audit, and may engage professionals to assist if necessary.

The results of examination in the preceding paragraph shall be reported to senior management and the ethical management dedicated unit and put down in writing in the form of an audit report to be submitted to the board of directors.

Article 21

The Company shall establish operational procedures and guidelines in accordance with Article 6 hereof to guide directors, managers, employees, and substantial controllers on how to conduct business. The procedures and guidelines should at least contain the following matters:

1. Standards for determining whether improper benefits have been offered or accepted.
2. Procedures for offering legitimate political donations.
3. Procedures and the standard rates for offering charitable donations or sponsorship.
4. Rules for avoiding work-related conflicts of interests and how they should be reported and handled.
5. Rules for keeping confidential trade secrets and sensitive business information obtained in the ordinary course of business.
6. Regulations and procedures for dealing with suppliers, clients and business transaction counterparties suspected of unethical conduct.
7. Handling procedures for violations of these Principles.
8. Disciplinary measures on offenders.

Article 22

The chairperson, general manager, or senior management of the Company shall communicate the importance of corporate ethics to its directors, employees, and mandataries on a regular basis.

The Company shall periodically organize training and awareness programs for directors, managers, employees, mandataries, and substantial controllers and invite the companies' commercial transaction counterparties so they understand the companies' resolve to implement ethical corporate management, the related policies, prevention programs and the consequences of committing unethical conduct.

The Company shall apply the policies of ethical corporate management when creating its employee performance appraisal system and human resource policies to establish a clear and effective reward and discipline system.

Article 23

The Company shall adopt a concrete whistle-blowing system and scrupulously operate the system. The whistle-blowing system shall include at least the following:

1. An independent mailbox or hotline, either internally established and publicly announced or provided by an independent external institution, to allow internal and external personnel of the company to submit reports.
2. Dedicated personnel or unit appointed to handle the whistle-blowing system. Any tip involving a director or senior management shall be reported to the independent directors. Categories of reported misconduct shall be delineated and standard operating procedures for the investigation of each shall be adopted.
3. Follow-up measures to be adopted depending on the severity of the circumstances after investigations of cases reported are completed. Where necessary, a case shall be reported to the competent authority or referred to the judicial authority.
4. Documentation of case acceptance, investigation processes, investigation results, and relevant documents.
5. Confidentiality of the identity of whistle-blowers and the content of reported cases, and an undertaking regarding anonymous reporting.
6. Measures for protecting whistle-blowers from inappropriate disciplinary actions due to their whistle-blowing.
7. Whistle-blowing incentive measures.

When material misconduct or likelihood of material impairment to the Company comes to their awareness upon investigation, the dedicated personnel or unit handling the whistle-blowing system shall immediately prepare a report and notify the independent directors in written form.

Article 24

The Company shall adopt and publish a well-defined disciplinary and appeal system for handling violations of the ethical corporate management rules, and shall make immediate disclosure on the company's internal website of the title and name of the violator, the date and details of the

violation, and the actions taken in response.

Article 25

The Company shall collect quantitative data about the promotion of ethical management and continuously analyze and assess the effectiveness of the promotion of ethical management policy.

They shall also disclose the measures taken for implementing ethical corporate management, the status of implementation, the foregoing quantitative data, and the effectiveness of promotion on their company websites, annual reports, and prospectuses, and shall disclose their ethical corporate management best practice principles on the Market Observation Post System.

Article 26

The Company shall at all times monitor the development of relevant local and international regulations concerning ethical corporate management and encourage their directors, managers, and employees to make suggestions, based on which the adopted ethical corporate management policies and measures taken will be reviewed and improved with a view to achieving better implementation of ethical management.

Article 27

The ethical corporate management best practice principles of the Company shall be implemented after the board of directors grants the approval, and shall be sent to the audit committee and reported at a shareholders' meeting. The same procedure shall be followed when the principles have been amended.

When the Company submits its ethical corporate management best practice principles to the board of directors for discussion pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the board of directors shall take into full consideration each independent director's opinions. Any objections or reservations of any independent director shall be recorded in the minutes of the board of directors meeting. An independent director that cannot attend the board meeting in person to express objections or reservations shall provide a written opinion before the board meeting, unless there is some legitimate reason to do otherwise, and the opinion shall be specified in the minutes of the board of directors meeting.

Article 28

These rules were drawn up on August 9, 2024.

Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct Princeton Technology Corp.

Article 1

This Company engages in commercial activities following the principles of fairness, honesty, faithfulness, and transparency, and in order to fully implement a policy of ethical management and actively prevent unethical conduct, these Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct (hereinafter, "Procedures and Guidelines") are adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies and the applicable laws and regulations of the places where this Company and its business groups and organizations operate, with a view to providing all personnel of this Company with clear directions for the performance of their duties.

The scope of application of these Procedures and Guidelines includes the subsidiaries of this Company, any incorporated foundation in which this Company's accumulated contributions, direct or indirect, exceed 50 percent of the total funds of the foundation, and other group enterprises and organizations, such as institutions or juristic persons, substantially controlled by this Company.

Article 2

For the purposes of these Procedures and Guidelines, the term "personnel of this Company" refers to any director, supervisor, managerial officer, employee, mandatary or person having substantial control, of this Company or its group enterprises and organizations.

Any provision, promise, request, or acceptance of improper benefits by any personnel of this Company through a third party will be presumed to be an act by the personnel of this Company.

Article 3

For the purposes of these Procedures and Guidelines, "unethical conduct" means that any personnel of this Company, in the course of their duties, directly or indirectly provides, promises, requests, or accepts improper benefits or commits a breach of ethics, unlawful act, or breach of fiduciary duty for purposes of acquiring or maintaining benefits.

The counterparties of the unethical conduct under the preceding paragraph include public officials, political candidates, political parties or their staffs, and government-owned or private-owned enterprises or institutions and their directors, managerial officers, employees, persons having substantial control, or other interested parties.

Article 4

For the purposes of these Procedures and Guidelines, the term "benefits" means any money, gratuity, gift, commission, position, service, preferential treatment, rebate, facilitating payment, entertainment, dining, or any other item of value in whatever form or name.

Article 5

This Company shall designate the Integrity Management Promotion Group as the solely responsible unit (hereinafter, "responsible unit") under the board of directors and provide it with sufficient resources and competent personnel to be in charge of the amendment, implementation, interpretation, and advisory services with respect to these Procedures and Guidelines, the recording and filing of reports, and the monitoring of implementation. The responsible unit shall be in charge of the following matters and also submit regular reports (at least once a year) to the board of directors:

1. Assisting in incorporating ethics and moral values into this Company's business strategy and

- adopting appropriate prevention measures against corruption and malfeasance to ensure ethical management in compliance with the requirements of laws and regulations.
2. Analysing and assessing the risks of unethical conduct within the business scope on a regular basis and accordingly adopting programs to prevent unethical conduct and setting out in each program the standard operating procedures and conduct guidelines with respect to this Company's operations and business.
 3. Planning the internal organization, structure, and allocation of responsibilities and setting up check-and-balance mechanisms for mutual supervision of the business activities within the business scope which are possibly at a higher risk for unethical conduct.
 4. Promoting and coordinating awareness and educational activities with respect to ethics policy.
 5. Developing a whistle-blowing system and ensuring its operating effectiveness.
 6. Assisting the board of directors and management in auditing and assessing whether the prevention measures taken for the purpose of implementing ethical management are effectively operating, and preparing reports on the regular assessment of compliance with ethical management in operating procedures.
 7. Preparing and retaining properly documented information such as ethical management policy and compliance statements, situations concerning the performance of undertakings and enforcement etc.

Article 6

Except under one of the following circumstances, when providing, accepting, promising, or requesting, directly or indirectly, any benefits as specified in Article 4, the conduct of the given personnel of this Company shall comply with the provisions of the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies and these Procedures and Guidelines, and the relevant procedures shall have been carried out:

1. The conduct is undertaken to meet business needs and is in accordance with local courtesy, convention, or custom during domestic (or foreign) visits, reception of guests, promotion of business, and communication and coordination.
2. The conduct has its basis in ordinary social activities that are attended or others are invited to hold in line with accepted social custom, commercial purposes, or developing relationships.
3. Invitations to guests or attendance at commercial activities or factory visits in relation to business needs, when the method of fee payment, number of participants, class of accommodations, and the time period for the event or visit have been specified in advance.
4. Attendance at folk festivals that are open to and invite the attendance of the general public.
5. Rewards, emergency assistance, condolence payments, or honorariums from the management.
6. Property received due to engagement, marriage, maternity, relocation, assumption of a position, promotion or transfer, retirement, resignation, or severance, or the injury, illness, or death of the recipient or the recipient's spouse or lineal relative.
7. Other conduct that complies with the rules of this Company.

Article 7

Except under any of the circumstances set forth in the preceding article, when any personnel of this Company are provided with or are promised, either directly or indirectly, any benefits as specified in Article 4 by a third party, the matter shall be handled in accordance with the following procedures:

1. If there is no relationship of interest between the party providing or offering the benefit and the official duties of this Company's personnel, the personnel shall report to their immediate supervisor within 3 days from the acceptance of the benefit, and the responsible unit shall be notified if necessary.
2. If a relationship of interest does exist between the party providing or offering the benefit and the official duties of this Company's personnel, the personnel shall return or refuse the benefit, and shall report to his or her immediate supervisor and notify the responsible unit. When the benefit cannot be returned, then within 3 days from the acceptance of the benefit, the personnel shall

It refer the matter to the responsible unit for handling.

"A relationship of interest between the party providing or offering the benefit and the official duties of this Company's personnel," as referred to in the preceding paragraph, refers to one of the following circumstances:

1. When the two parties have commercial dealings, a relationship of direction and supervision, or subsidiaries (or rewards) for expenses.
2. When a contracting, trading, or other contractual relationship is being sought, is in progress, or has been established.
3. Other circumstances in which a decision regarding this Company's business, or the execution or non-execution of business, will result in a beneficial or adverse impact.

The responsible unit of this Company shall make a proposal, based on the nature and value of the benefit under paragraph 1, that it be returned, accepted on payment, given to the public, donated to charity, or handled in another appropriate manner. The proposal shall be implemented after being reported and approved.

Article 8

This Company shall neither provide nor promise any facilitating payment.

If any personnel of this Company provides or promises a facilitating payment under threat or intimidation, they shall submit a report to their immediate supervisor stating the facts and shall notify the responsible unit.

Upon receipt of the report under the preceding paragraph, the responsible unit shall take immediate action and undertake a review of relevant matters in order to minimize the risk of recurrence. In a case involving alleged illegality, the responsible unit shall also immediately report to the relevant judicial agency.

Article 9

The Company's direct or indirect donations to political parties or organizations or individuals involved in political activities shall comply with the Political Donations Act and relevant internal company procedures and shall not be used to seek commercial interests or transaction advantages.

Article 10

Charitable donations or sponsorships by this Company shall be provided in accordance with the following provisions and reported to the supervisor in charge for approval, and a notification shall be given to the responsible unit. When the amount is NT\$5,000,000 or more, the donation or sponsorship shall be provided only after it has been submitted for adoption by the board of directors:

1. It shall be ascertained that the donation or sponsorship is in compliance with the laws and regulations of the country where this Company is doing business.
2. A written record of the decision making process shall be kept.
3. A charitable donation shall be given to a valid charitable institution and may not be a disguised form of bribery.
4. The returns received as a result of any sponsorship shall be specific and reasonable, and the subject of the sponsorship may not be a counterparty of this Company's commercial dealings or a party with which any personnel of this Company has a relationship of interest.
5. After a charitable donation or sponsorship has been given, it shall be ascertained that the destination to which the money flows is consistent with the purpose of the contribution.

Article 11

When a director, supervisor, officer or other stakeholder of this Company attending or present at a board meeting, or the juristic person represented thereby, has a stake in a matter under discussion in the meeting, that director, supervisor, officer or stakeholder shall state the important aspects of the stake in the meeting and, where there is a likelihood that the interests of this Com

pany would be prejudiced, may not participate in the discussion or vote on that proposal, shall excuse himself or herself from any discussion and voting, and may not exercise voting rights as proxy on behalf of another director. The directors shall exercise discipline among themselves, and may not support each other in an inappropriate manner.

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.

If in the course of conducting company business, any personnel of this Company discovers that a potential conflict of interest exists involving themselves or the juristic person that they represent, or that they or their spouse, parents, children, or a person with whom they have a relationship of interest is likely to obtain improper benefits, the personnel shall report the relevant matters to both his or her immediate supervisor and the responsible unit, and the immediate supervisor shall provide the personnel with proper instructions.

No personnel of this Company may use company resources on commercial activities other than those of this Company, nor may any personnel's job performance be affected by his or her involvement in the commercial activities other than those of this Company.

Article 12

This Company shall set up a special unit charged with formulating and implementing procedures for managing, preserving, and maintaining the confidentiality of this Company's trade secrets, trademarks, patents, works and other intellectual properties and it shall also conduct periodical reviews on the results of implementation to ensure the sustained effectiveness of the confidentiality procedures.

All personnel of this Company shall faithfully follow the operational directions pertaining to intellectual properties as mentioned in the preceding paragraph and may not disclose to any other party any trade secrets, trademarks, patents, works, and other intellectual properties of this Company of which they have learned, nor may they inquire about or collect any trade secrets, trademarks, patents, and other intellectual properties of this Company unrelated to their individual duties.

Article 13

This Company shall follow the Fair Trade Act and applicable competition laws and regulations when engaging in business activities, and may not fix prices, make rigged bids, establish output restrictions or quotas, or share or divide markets by allocating customers, suppliers, territories, or lines of commerce.

Article 14

This Company shall collect and understand the applicable laws and regulations and international standards governing its products and services which it shall observe and gather and publish all guidelines to cause personnel of this Company to ensure the transparency of information about, and safety of, the products and services in the course of their research and development, procurement, manufacture, provision, or sale of products and services.

Article 15

All personnel of this Company shall adhere to the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, and may not take advantage of undisclosed information of which they have learned to engage in insider trading. Personnel are also prohibited from divulging undisclosed information to any other party, in order to prevent other party from using such information to engage in insider trading.

Any organization or person outside of this Company that is involved in any merger, demerger, acquisition and share transfer, major memorandum of understanding, strategic alliance, other business partnership plan, or the signing of a major contract by this Company shall be required to

o sign a non-disclosure agreement in which they undertake not to disclose to any other party any trade secret or other material information of this Company acquired as a result, and that they may not use such information without the prior consent of this Company.

Article 16

This Company shall request its directors and senior management to issue a statement of compliance with the ethical management policy and require in the terms of employment that employees comply with such policy.

This Company shall disclose its policy of ethical management in its internal rules, annual reports, on the company's websites, and in other promotional materials, and shall make timely announcements of the policy in events held for outside parties such as product launches and investor press conferences, in order to make its suppliers, customers, and other business-related institutions and personnel fully aware of its principles and rules with respect to ethical management.

Article 17

Before developing a commercial relationship with another party, such as an agent, supplier, customer, or other counterparty in commercial dealings, this Company shall evaluate the legality and ethical management policy of the party and ascertain whether the party has a record of involvement in unethical conduct, in order to ensure that the party conducts business in a fair and transparent manner and will not request, offer, or take bribes.

When this Company carries out the evaluation under the preceding paragraph, it may adopt appropriate audit procedures for a review of the counterparty with which it will have commercial dealings with respect to the following matters, in order to gain a comprehensive knowledge of its ethical management:

1. The enterprise's nationality, location of business operations, organizational structure, and management policy, and place where it will make payment.
2. Whether the enterprise has adopted an ethical management policy, and the status of its implementation.
3. Whether enterprise's business operations are located in a country with a high risk of corruption.
4. Whether the business operated by the enterprise is in an industry with a high risk of bribery.
5. The long-term business condition and degree of goodwill of the enterprise.
6. Consultation with the enterprise's business partners on their opinion of the enterprise.
7. Whether the enterprise has a record of involvement in unethical conduct such as bribery or illegal political contributions.

Article 18

Any personnel of this Company, when engaging in commercial activities, shall make a statement to the trading counterparty about this Company's ethical management policy and related rules, and shall clearly refuse to provide, promise, request, or accept, directly or indirectly, any improper benefit in whatever form or name.

Article 19

All personnel of this Company shall avoid business transactions with an agent, supplier, customer, or other counterparty in commercial interactions that is involved in unethical conduct. When the counterparty or partner in cooperation is found to have engaged in unethical conduct, the personnel shall immediately cease dealing with the counterparty and blacklist it for any further business interaction in order to effectively implement this Company's ethical management policy.

Article 20

Before entering into a contract with another party, this Company shall gain a thorough knowledge of the status of the other party's ethical management, and shall make observance of the ethical management policy of this Company part of the terms and conditions of the contract, stipulat

ing at the least the following matters:

1. When a party to the contract becomes aware that any personnel has violated the terms and conditions pertaining to prohibition of acceptance of commissions, rebates, or other improper benefits, the party shall immediately notify the other party of the violator's identity, the manner in which the provision, promise, request, or acceptance was made, and the monetary amount or other improper benefit that was provided, promised, requested, or accepted. The party shall also provide the other party with pertinent evidence and cooperate fully with the investigation. If there has been resultant damage to either party, the party may claim from the other party ____ percent of the contract price as damages, and may also deduct the full amount of the damages from the contract price payable.
2. Where a party is discovered to be engaged in unethical conduct in its commercial activities, the other party may terminate or rescind the contract unconditionally at any time.
3. Specific and reasonable payment terms, including the place and method of payment and the requirement for compliance with related tax laws and regulations.

Article 21

As an incentive to insiders and outsiders for informing of unethical or unseemly conduct, this Company will grant a reward depending the seriousness of the circumstance concerned.

Insiders having made a false report or malicious accusation shall be subject to disciplinary action and be removed from office if the circumstance concerned is material.

This Company shall internally establish and publicly announce on its website and the intranet, or provide through an independent external institution, an independent mailbox or hotline, for insiders and outsiders of this Company to submit reports.

A whistleblower shall at least furnish the following information:

1. the whistleblower's name and I.D. number (whistleblowing reports may be submitted anonymously), and an address, telephone number and e-mail address where it can be reached.
2. the informed party's name or other information sufficient to distinguish its identifying features.
3. specific facts available for investigation.

Personnel of this Company handling whistle-blowing matters shall represent in writing they will keep the whistleblowers' identity and contents of information confidential.

This Company also undertakes to protect the whistleblowers from improper treatment due to their whistleblowing.

The responsible unit of this Company shall observe the following procedure in handling whistleblowing matters:

1. An information shall be reported to the department head if involving the rank and file and to an independent director or supervisor if involving a director or a senior executive.
2. The responsible unit of this Company and the department head or personnel being reported to in the preceding subparagraph shall immediately verify the facts and, where necessary, with the assistance of the legal compliance or other related department.
3. If a person being informed of is confirmed to have indeed violated the applicable laws and regulations or this Company's policy and regulations of ethical management, this Company shall immediately require the violator to cease the conduct and shall make an appropriate disposition.

When necessary, this Company will report to the competent authority, refer said person to judicial authority for investigation, or institute legal proceedings and seek damages to safeguard its reputation and its rights and interests.

4. Documentation of case acceptance, investigation processes and investigation results shall be retained for five years and may be retained electronically.

In the event of a suit in respect of the whistleblowing case before the retention period expires, the relevant information shall continue to be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

5. With respect to a confirmed information, this Company shall charge relevant units with the task of reviewing the internal control system and relevant procedures and proposing corrective measures to prevent recurrence.

6. The responsible unit of this Company shall submit to the board of directors a report on the whistleblowing case, actions taken, and subsequent reviews and corrective measures.

Article 22

If any personnel of this Company discovers that another party has engaged in unethical conduct towards this Company, and such unethical conduct involves alleged illegality, this Company shall report the relevant facts to the judicial and prosecutorial authorities; where a public service agency or public official is involved, this Company shall additionally notify the governmental anti-corruption agency.

Article 23

The responsible unit of this Company shall organize one awareness session each year and arrange for the chairperson, general manager, or senior management to communicate the importance of ethics to its directors, employees, and mandataries.

This Company shall link ethical management to employee performance evaluations and human resources policy, and establish clear and effective systems for rewards, penalties, and complaints.

If any personnel of this Company seriously violates ethical conduct, this Company shall dismiss the personnel from his or her position or terminate his or her employment in accordance with applicable laws and regulations or the personnel policy and procedures of this Company.

This Company shall disclose on its intranet information the name and title of the violator, the date and details of the violation, and the actions taken in response.

Article 24

These Procedures and Guidelines, and any amendments hereto, shall be implemented after adoption by resolution of the board of directors, and shall be delivered to each supervisor and reported to the shareholders meeting.

When these Procedures and Guidelines are submitted to the board of directors for discussion, each independent director's opinions shall be taken into full consideration, and their objections and reservations expressed shall be recorded in the minutes of the board of directors meeting.

An independent director that is unable to attend a board meeting in person to express objection or reservation shall provide a written opinion before the board meeting unless there is a legitimate reason to do otherwise, and the opinion shall be recorded in the minutes of the board of directors meeting.

Article 25

These rules were drawn up on August 9, 2024.

Codes of Ethical Conduct Princeton Technology Corp.

- Article 1: In recognition of the necessity to assist the companies in their establishment of codes of ethical conduct, these Guidelines are adopted for the purpose of encouraging directors and managerial officers of the Company (including general managers or their equivalents, assistant general managers or their equivalents, deputy assistant general managers or their equivalents, chief financial and chief accounting officers, and other persons authorized to manage affairs and sign documents on behalf of a company) to act in line with ethical standards, and to help interested parties better understand the ethical standards of such companies.
- Article 2: Conflicts of interest occur when personal interest intervenes or is likely to intervene in the overall interest of the company, as for example when a director, supervisor, or managerial officer of the company is unable to perform their duties in an objective and efficient manner, or when a person in such a position takes advantage of their position in the company to obtain improper benefits for either themselves or their spouse or relatives within the second degree of kinship. The company shall pay special attention to loans of funds, provisions of guarantees, and major asset transactions or the purchase (or sale) of goods involving the affiliated enterprise at which a director, supervisor, or managerial officer works. The company shall establish a policy aimed at preventing conflicts of interest, and shall offer appropriate means for directors and managerial officers to voluntarily explain whether there is any potential conflict between them and the company.
- Article 3: The company shall prevent its directors or managerial officers from engaging in any of the following activities: (1) Seeking an opportunity to pursue personal gain by using company property or information or taking advantage of their positions. (2) Obtaining personal gain by using company property or information or taking advantage of their positions. (3) Competing with the company. When the company has an opportunity for profit, it is the responsibility of the directors and managerial officers to maximize the reasonable and proper benefits that can be obtained by the company.
- Article 4: The directors and managerial officers of the company shall be bound by the obligation to maintain the confidentiality of any information regarding the company itself or its suppliers and customers, except when authorized or required by law to disclose such information. Confidential information includes any undisclosed information that, if exploited by a competitor or disclosed, could result in damage to the company or the suppliers and customers.
- Article 5: Directors and managerial officers shall treat all suppliers and customers, competitors, and employees fairly, and may not obtain improper benefits through manipulation, nondisclosure, or misuse of the information learned by virtue of their positions, or through misrepresentation of important matters, or through other unfair trading practices.
- Article 6: All directors and managerial officers have the responsibility to safeguard company assets and to ensure that they can be effectively and lawfully used for official business purposes; any theft, negligence in care, or waste of the assets will all directly impact the company's profitability.
- Article 7: The company shall strengthen its compliance with the Securities and Exchange Act and other applicable laws, regulations, and bylaws.
- Article 8: The company shall raise awareness of ethics internally and encourage employees to report to a company supervisor, managerial officer, chief internal auditor, or other

appropriate individual upon suspicion or discovery of any activity in violation of a law or regulation or the code of ethical conduct. To encourage employees to report illegal conduct, the company shall establish a concrete whistle-blowing system, allow anonymous reporting, and make employees aware that the company will use its best efforts to ensure the safety of whistleblowers and protect them from reprisals.

- Article 9: When a director, supervisor, or managerial officer violates the code of ethical conduct, the company shall handle the matter in accordance with the disciplinary measures prescribed in the code. It is advisable that the company establish a relevant complaint system to provide the violator with remedies.
- Article 10: The code of ethical conduct adopted by a company must require that any exemption for directors or managerial officers from compliance with the code be adopted by a resolution of the board of directors, and that information on the date on which the board of directors adopted the resolution for exemption, objections or reservations of independent directors, and the period of, reasons for, and principles behind the application of the exemption be disclosed without delay on the MOPS, in order that the shareholders may evaluate the appropriateness of the board resolution to forestall any arbitrary or dubious exemption from the code, and to safeguard the interests of the company by ensuring appropriate mechanisms for controlling any circumstance under which such an exemption occurs.
- Article 11: The company shall disclose the code of ethical conduct it has adopted, and any amendments to it, on its company website, in its annual reports and prospectuses and on the MOPS.
- Article 12: The company's code of ethical conduct shall take effect after having been submitted to and approved by the board of directors, delivered to each supervisor, and submitted to a shareholders meeting. Subsequent amendments thereto shall be effected in the same manner.
- Article 13: These rules were drawn up on August 9, 2024.

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Princeton Technology Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of Princeton Technology Corp. (the Company), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to the Other Matter), 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, 2024 and 2023, 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 Statements 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. Base on our audits and the reports of other independent auditors, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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, 2024. 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. Key audit matters for the Company's parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 are stated as follows:

Allowance for Inventory Valuation and Obsolescence Losses

The Company's inventories consist of wafers and integrated circuits. Due to the rapid technological changes and volatile market, the estimate of the realizable value of inventories and the identification of slow-moving inventories require significant management judgment. We believe that the allowance for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses is a Key Audit Matter item. Refer to Notes 4, 5&9.

Our Key audit procedures performed in respect of the above included the following:

1. Assessed the adequacy of inventory valuation policy adopted by the management.
2. Obtained the valuation report of inventories prepared by the management ; Selected samples to examine whether inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value and assessed the reasonableness of the management's assumption.
3. Obtained, tested and inspected the inventory aging report prepared by the management ; Observed physical inventory-taking to evaluate whether the allowance of inventories obsolescence losses was appropriate.

Other Matter

As shown in the accompanying parent company only financial statements, the Company had long-term investment in Microlink Communications Inc. accounted for under equity method based on financial

statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, which were audited by the other auditor. Our audit, insofar as it related to the investment accounted for under the equity method balances both to NT\$0 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related share of the investment loss from the associates and joint ventures both amounted to NT\$0 for the years then ended, are based solely on the report of the other independent accountant.

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 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 members of 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 financial information of entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 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.

WU MENG TA

PAN JIN SHU

Crowe (TW) CPAs

February 27, 2025

Notice to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present financial position, results of operations 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 financial statements are those generally accepted and 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.

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Princeton Technology Corp.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheets
December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Note	December 31,2024		December 31,2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	Note 6	\$ 184,491	9	\$ 132,011	6
Accounts receivable, net	Note 8	39,242	2	161,281	8
Accounts receivable, net- related parties	Notes 8&26	74,476	4	48,607	2
Other receivables	Notes 8&26	3,324	-	4,765	-
Current tax assets	Note 23	486	-	483	-
Inventories, net	Note 9	277,490	14	341,714	15
Prepayments		4,580	-	5,348	-
Other financial assets	Notes 6&27	27,053	1	2,031	-
Total current assets		<u>611,142</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>696,240</u>	<u>31</u>
Non-current assets					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Note 7	3,705	-	4,350	-
Investments accounted for under the equity method	Note 10	1,167,876	58	1,144,919	52
Property, plant and equipment	Notes 11&27	206,624	10	205,907	9
Deferred tax assets	Note 23	5,227	-	6,772	-
Other noncurrent assets	Notes 12&28	44,024	2	168,914	8
Total non-current assets		<u>1,427,456</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>1,530,862</u>	<u>69</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 2,038,598</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,227,102</u>	<u>100</u>
Liabilities and stockholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Contract liability	Note 18	\$ 289	-	\$ 2,538	-
Accounts payable		56,499	3	61,709	3
Accounts payable - related parties	Note 26	439	-	1,659	-
Other payables	Note 14	62,277	3	65,996	3
Other current liabilities		367	-	141	-
Total current liabilities		<u>119,871</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>132,043</u>	<u>6</u>
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities		16,426	1	4,602	-
Net defined benefit liability	Note 15	2,835	-	12,266	1
Refundable deposits	Note 16	32,507	2	30,448	1
Total non-current liabilities		<u>51,768</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>47,316</u>	<u>2</u>
Total liabilities		<u>171,639</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>179,359</u>	<u>8</u>
Equity attributable to the parent company					
Capital	Note 17	1,809,437	88	1,809,437	81
Additional paid-in capital	Note 17	73,923	3	73,923	3
Retained earnings	Note 17				
Legal reserve		118,086	6	112,070	5
Special capital reserve		45,891	2	37,193	2
Accumulated losses		(174,421)	(8)	61,011	3
Total retained earnings		<u>(10,444)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>210,274</u>	<u>10</u>
Other components of equity	Note 17	(5,957)	-	(45,891)	(2)
Total equity		<u>1,866,959</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>2,047,743</u>	<u>92</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 2,038,598</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,227,102</u>	<u>100</u>

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

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Princeton Technology Corp.

Parent Company Only Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 & 2023

(Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Share Amounts)

	Note	2024		2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Net sales	Notes 18&26	\$ 631,460	100	\$ 1,214,168	100
Cost of goods sold	Notes 9.15&19	(455,626)	(72)	(784,174)	(65)
Gross profit		175,834	28	429,994	35
Unrealized profit from sales		(2,594)	-	(2,498)	-
Realized profit from sales		2,498	-	258	-
Gross profit from operations		175,738	28	427,754	35
Operating expenses	Notes 15.19&26				
Marketing		(17,821)	(3)	(21,395)	(2)
General and administrative		(93,884)	(15)	(93,699)	(7)
Research and development		(269,083)	(43)	(238,497)	(20)
Total operating expenses		(380,788)	(61)	(353,591)	(29)
Operating (loss) gain		(205,050)	(33)	74,163	6
Non-operating income and expenses					
Interest income	Note 20	2,464	-	2,085	-
Other gain and loss	Notes 21&26	43,514	7	7,326	1
Finance costs	Note 22	(16)	-	(18)	-
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures	Note 10	(21,240)	(3)	(25,829)	(2)
Subtotal		24,722	4	(16,436)	(1)
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income tax		(180,328)	(29)	57,727	5
Income tax (benefit) expense	Note 23	(1,201)	-	1,299	-
Net (loss) income		(181,529)	(29)	59,026	5
Other comprehensive income and loss					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Note 15	7,559	1	1,422	-
Unrealized loss on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Note 17	(645)	-	(225)	-
Share of other comprehensive (loss) gain of subsidiaries and associates		(2,298)	-	531	-
Income tax expense related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	Note 23	(1,512)	-	(284)	-
Subtotal		3,104	1	1,444	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Note 17	53,507	9	(11,202)	(1)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries and associates		71	-	(42)	-
Income tax (expense) benefit related to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	Notes 17&23	(10,701)	(2)	2,240	-
Subtotal		42,877	7	(9,004)	(1)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		45,981	8	(7,560)	(1)
Total comprehensive income		\$ (135,548)	(21)	\$ 51,466	4
Earnings per share	Note 24				
Basic earnings per share		\$ (1.00)		\$ 0.33	
Diluted earnings per share		\$ (1.00)		\$ 0.33	

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

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Princeton Technology Corp.

Parent Company Only Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2024 & 2023

(Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

	Additional paid-in capital					Retained earnings			Other components of equity			Total Equity
	Common Stock	Premiums	Recognize changes in subsidiaries' ownership	Share of changes in equities of associates and joint venture	Employee stock options	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings (Accumulated losses)	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Balance as of January 1, 2023	\$ 1,809,437	\$ 1,102	\$ 39	\$ 15,411	\$ 4,592	\$ 94,775	-	\$ 172,948	\$ (118)	\$ (37,075)	\$ 2,061,111	
Appropriations of 2022 earnings												
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	17,295	-	(17,295)	-	-	-	
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,193	(37,193)	-	-	-	
Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(117,613)	-	-	(117,613)	
Adjustments to share of changes in equities of associates and joint venture	-	-	-	52,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,779	
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,026	-	-	59,026	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138	(9,004)	306	(7,560)	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,164	(9,004)	306	51,466	
Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,809,437	1,102	39	68,190	4,592	112,070	37,193	61,011	(9,122)	(36,769)	2,047,743	
Appropriations of 2023 earnings												
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	6,016	-	(6,016)	-	-	-	
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,698	(8,698)	-	-	-	
Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,236)	-	-	(45,236)	
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(181,529)	-	-	(181,529)	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,047	42,877	(2,943)	45,981	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(175,482)	42,877	(2,943)	(135,548)	
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ 1,809,437	\$ 1,102	\$ 39	\$ 68,190	\$ 4,592	\$ 118,086	\$ 45,891	\$ (174,421)	\$ 33,755	\$ (39,712)	\$ 1,866,959	

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

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Princeton Technology Corp.

Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2024 & 2023

(Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) income before tax	\$ (180,328)	\$ 57,727
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	29,157	27,588
Net gain of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	(403)
Finance costs	16	18
Interest income	(2,464)	(2,085)
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures	21,240	25,829
Unrealized profit from sales	2,594	2,498
Realized profit from sales	(2,498)	(258)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in :		
Mandatorily classified FVTPL	—	30,412
Notes receivable	—	72
Accounts receivable	122,039	64,583
Accounts receivable- related parties	(25,869)	(9,097)
Other receivables	1,471	5,114
Inventories	64,224	134,808
Prepayments	768	3,616
Other financial asset	(25,022)	34
Increase (decrease) in :		
Contract liability	(2,249)	1,337
Accounts payable	(5,210)	(71,445)
Accounts payable- related parties	(1,220)	(2,491)
Other payables	(5,798)	(22,830)
Other current liabilities	226	65
Net defined benefit liabilities	(1,872)	(1,868)
Cash (used in) provided by operations	(10,795)	243,224
Interest received	2,434	2,607
Interest paid	(16)	(18)
Dividend paid	(45,236)	(117,613)
Income tax paid	(48)	(153)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(53,661)	128,047

(Continued)

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	—	45,990
Acquisition of investments accounted for under the equity method	—	(46,564)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(27,795)	(29,778)
Decrease in other noncurrent assets	124,890	77,544
Dividend received	6,987	—
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>104,082</u>	<u>47,192</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase in guarantee deposits received	2,059	—
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	—	(71,676)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>2,059</u>	<u>(71,676)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	52,480	103,563
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>132,011</u>	<u>28,448</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 184,491</u>	<u>\$ 132,011</u>

(Concluded)

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

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Princeton Technology Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Princeton Technology Corp. and subsidiaries (the Company), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to the Other Matter), the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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 the 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 of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statements 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 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. Base on our audits and the reports of other independent auditors, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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, 2024. 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.

Key audit matters for the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 are stated as follows:

Allowance for Inventory Valuation and Obsolescence Losses

The Company's inventories consist of wafers and integrated circuits. Due to the rapid technological changes and volatile market, the estimate of the realizable value of inventories and the identification of slow-moving inventories require significant management judgment. We believe that the allowance for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses is a Key Audit Matter item. Refer to Notes 4, 5&11.

Our Key audit procedures performed in respect of the above included the following:

1. Assessed the adequacy of inventory valuation policy adopted by the management.
2. Obtained the valuation report of inventories prepared by the management ; Selected samples to examine whether inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value and assessed the reasonableness of the management's assumption.
3. Obtained 、 tested and inspected the inventory aging report prepared by the management ; Observed physical inventory-taking to evaluate whether the allowance of inventories obsolescence losses was appropriate.

Other Matter

As shown in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Company had long-term investment in Microlink Communications Inc. accounted for under equity method based on financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, which were audited by the other auditor. Our audit, insofar as it related to the investment accounted for under the equity method balances both to NT\$0 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related share of the investment loss from the associates and joint ventures both amounted to NT\$0 for the years then ended, are based solely on the report of the other independent accountant.

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Princeton Technology Corp as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion with other matter paragraph.

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 the 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 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 members of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company'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 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 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 Company 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 Company 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, 2024 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.

WU MENG TA

PAN JIN SHU

Crowe (TW) CPAs

February 27, 2025

Notice to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, results of operations 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 accepted and 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.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Princeton Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Note	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	Note 6	\$ 445,013	20	\$ 251,301	10
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Note 7	100,627	4	339,234	14
Financial assets at amortized cost	Note 9	44,520	2	-	-
Notes receivable, net	Note 10	2,104	-	2,738	-
Accounts receivable, net	Note 10	280,860	12	310,128	12
Other receivables	Notes 10&31	3,992	-	6,096	-
Current tax assets	Note 28	-	-	530	-
Inventories, net	Note 11	475,777	20	527,026	22
Prepayments		15,828	-	11,850	-
Other financial assets	Notes 6&32	27,054	1	2,031	-
Total current assets		<u>1,395,775</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>1,450,934</u>	<u>58</u>
Non-current assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Note 7	45,495	2	42,291	2
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Note 8	51,362	2	51,281	2
Investments accounted for under the equity method	Notes 12&31	47,540	2	61,972	2
Property, plant and equipment	Notes 13&32	454,439	20	423,169	17
Right-of-use assets	Note 14	4,217	-	4,046	-
Investment property	Notes 15&32	281,541	12	269,432	11
Intangible assets	Note 16	4,050	-	3,939	-
Deferred tax assets	Note 28	12,534	-	13,482	-
Other noncurrent assets	Notes 17&33	64,024	3	194,560	8
Total non-current assets		<u>965,202</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>1,064,172</u>	<u>42</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 2,360,977</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,515,106</u>	<u>100</u>
Liabilities and stockholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Short-term loans	Note 18&32	\$ 53,424	2	\$ 34,407	2
Contract liability	Note 23	4,881	-	7,678	-
Accounts payable		95,460	4	112,506	4
Other payables	Note 19	91,486	4	92,400	4
Current tax liabilities	Note 28	89	-	-	-
Other current liabilities		816	-	533	-
Total current liabilities		<u>246,156</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>247,524</u>	<u>10</u>
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	Note 28	16,426	-	4,602	-
Net defined benefit liability	Note 20	2,835	-	12,266	-
Refundable deposits	Note 21	38,020	2	35,311	2
Total non-current liabilities		<u>57,281</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>52,179</u>	<u>2</u>
Total liabilities		<u>303,437</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>299,703</u>	<u>12</u>
Equity attributable to the parent company					
Capital	Note 22	1,809,437	77	1,809,437	72
Additional paid-in capital	Note 22	73,923	3	73,923	3
Retained earnings	Note 22				
Legal reserve		118,086	5	112,070	5
Special capital reserve		45,891	2	37,193	2
(Accumulated losses) unappropriated earnings		(174,421)	(7)	61,011	2
Total retained earnings		<u>(10,444)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>210,274</u>	<u>9</u>
Other components of equity	Note 22	(5,957)	-	(45,891)	(2)
Total equity attributable to the parent		<u>1,866,959</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>2,047,743</u>	<u>82</u>
Non-controlling interests	Note 22	190,581	8	167,660	6
Total equity		<u>2,057,540</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>2,215,403</u>	<u>88</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 2,360,977</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,515,106</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are integral part of consolidated financial statements.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Princeton Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 & 2023

(Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Share Amounts)

	Note	2024		2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Net sales	Notes 23&31	\$ 1,146,674	100	\$ 1,659,635	100
Cost of goods sold	Notes 11.20&24	(804,580)	(70)	(1,099,110)	(66)
Gross profit		342,094	30	560,525	34
Operating expenses	Notes 20.24&31				
Marketing		(49,315)	(4)	(53,900)	(3)
General and administrative		(158,844)	(14)	(163,033)	(10)
Research and development		(393,540)	(35)	(343,942)	(21)
Total operating expenses		(601,699)	(53)	(560,875)	(34)
Operating loss		(259,605)	(23)	(350)	-
Non-operating income and expenses					
Interest income	Note 25	4,117	-	3,404	-
Other gain and loss	Notes 26&31	102,262	9	68,546	4
Finance costs	Note 27	(888)	-	(2,222)	-
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures	Note 4&12	(14,503)	(1)	(12,169)	-
Subtotal		90,988	8	57,559	4
(Loss) Income from continuing operations before income tax		(168,617)	(15)	57,209	4
Income tax (expense) benefit	Note 28	(1,585)	-	2,244	-
Net (loss) income		(170,202)	(15)	59,453	4
Other comprehensive income and loss					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Note 22	7,559	-	1,422	-
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Note 22	(2,943)	-	306	-
Income tax expense related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	Note 28	(1,512)	-	(284)	-
Subtotal		3,104	-	1,444	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Note 22	65,101	6	(11,235)	-
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries and associates	Note 22	71	-	(42)	-
Income tax (expense) benefit related to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	Notes 22&28	(10,701)	(1)	2,240	-
Subtotal		54,471	5	(9,037)	-
Total other comprehensive income , net of tax		57,575	5	(7,593)	-
Total comprehensive income		\$ (112,627)	(10)	\$ 51,860	4
Net (loss) income attributable to:					
Stockholders of the parent		\$ (181,529)	(16)	\$ 59,026	4
Non-controlling interests		11,327	1	427	-
		\$ (170,202)	(15)	\$ 59,453	4
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to:					
Stockholders of the parent		\$ (135,548)	(12)	\$ 51,466	4
Non-controlling interests		22,921	2	394	-
		\$ (112,627)	(10)	\$ 51,860	4
Earnings per share	Note 29				
Basic earnings per share		\$ (1.00)		\$ 0.33	
Diluted earnings per share		\$ (1.00)		\$ 0.33	

The accompanying notes are integral part of consolidated financial statements.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Princeton Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
 For the years ended December 31, 2024 & 2023
 (Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to the parent													Non-controlling interests	Total Equity
	Additional paid-in capital					Retained earnings			Other components of equity						
	Common Stock	Premiums	Recognize changes in subsidiaries' ownership	Share of changes in equities of associates and joint venture	Employee stock options	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings (Accumulated losses)	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity attributable to the parent				
Balance as of January 1, 2023	\$ 1,809,437	\$ 1,102	\$ 39	\$ 15,411	\$ 4,592	\$ 94,775	-	\$ 172,948	\$ (118)	\$ (37,075)	\$ 2,061,111	\$ 167,266	\$ 2,228,377		
Appropriations of 2022 earnings															
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	17,295	-	(17,295)	-	-	-	-	-		
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,193	(37,193)	-	-	-	-	-		
Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(117,613)	-	-	(117,613)	-	(117,613)		
Adjustments to share of changes in equities of associates and joint venture	-	-	-	52,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,779	-	52,779		
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,026	-	-	59,026	427	59,453		
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138	(9,004)	306	(7,560)	(33)	(7,593)		
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,164	(9,004)	306	51,466	394	51,860		
Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,809,437	1,102	39	68,190	4,592	112,070	37,193	61,011	(9,122)	(36,769)	2,047,743	167,660	2,215,403		
Appropriations of 2023 earnings															
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	6,016	-	(6,016)	-	-	-	-	-		
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,698	(8,698)	-	-	-	-	-		
Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,236)	-	-	(45,236)	-	(45,236)		
Net (loss) income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(181,529)	-	-	(181,529)	11,327	(170,202)		
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,047	42,877	(2,943)	45,981	11,594	57,575		
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(175,482)	42,877	(2,943)	(135,548)	22,921	(112,627)		
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ 1,809,437	\$ 1,102	\$ 39	\$ 68,190	\$ 4,592	\$ 118,086	\$ 45,891	\$ (174,421)	\$ 33,755	\$ (39,712)	\$ 1,866,959	\$ 190,581	\$ 2,057,540		

The accompanying notes are integral part of consolidated financial statements.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Princeton Technology Corp. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2024 & 2023

(Expressed in Thousand New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) income before tax	\$ (168,617)	\$ 57,209
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	53,246	53,871
Amortization expense	31	52
Expected credit losses	1,647	-
Net gain of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(7,247)	(18,431)
Finance costs	888	2,222
Interest income	(4,117)	(3,404)
Dividend income	(587)	-
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures	14,503	12,169
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(99)	(118)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in :		
Mandatorily classified FVTPL	255,493	(112,856)
Notes receivable	634	10,431
Accounts receivable	27,621	73,245
Other receivables	2,344	4,357
Inventories	51,249	192,615
Prepayments	(3,978)	4,178
Other financial asset	(25,023)	34
Increase (decrease) in :		
Contract liability	(2,797)	(9,903)
Accounts payable	(17,046)	(51,027)
Other payables	(3,003)	(21,768)
Other current liabilities	283	(119)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(1,872)	(1,868)
Cash provided by operations	173,553	190,889
Interest received	3,877	4,141
Interest paid	(881)	(3,984)
Dividend paid	(45,236)	(117,613)
Income tax (paid) received	(58)	111
Net cash provided by operating activities	131,255	73,544

(Continued)

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(42,774)
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	(44,520)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	-	76,681
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(4,500)	(19,500)
Acquisition of investments accounted for under the equity method	-	(14,760)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(38,737)	(35,673)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	99	118
Acquisition of intangible assets	(4)	(17)
Decrease in other noncurrent assets	107,341	77,450
Dividend received	587	-
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>20,266</u>	<u>41,525</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase in short-term loans	17,808	34,407
Decrease in long-term loans	-	(91,965)
Increase in guarantee deposits received	2,709	-
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	-	(74,724)
Increase (decrease) in non-controlling interests	11,595	(33)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>32,112</u>	<u>(132,315)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	<u>10,079</u>	<u>(6,763)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	193,712	(24,009)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>251,301</u>	<u>275,310</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 445,013</u>	<u>\$ 251,301</u>

(Concluded)

The accompanying notes are integral part of consolidated financial statements.

Princeton Technology Corp.

FY2024 Statement of Deficit Compensation

Jan. 1 ~ Dec. 31, 2024

Item	Unit: NT\$
	Amount
Earning yet to be compensated – beginning of year	1,060,229
The retained earnings adjustment for the year 2024 - the actuarial profit	6,047,970
Net loss of 2024	(181,529,290)
Plus: Provision of special surplus reserve	39,933,875
Deficit yet to be compensated at the end of 2020	(134,487,216)

Princeton Technology Corp.
Articles of Incorporation Before and After Revision

Amendment Articles	Current Articles	Description
<p>Article 23</p> <p>If the company makes a profit in a year, it shall set aside 5% to 20% as employee compensation, which shall be distributed in the form of stocks or cash by resolution of the board of directors. The recipients of the distribution shall include employees of affiliated companies <u>who meet certain conditions, which shall be determined by the board of directors.</u></p> <p><u>Of the employee remuneration amount allocated in the preceding paragraph, no less than 10% shall be reserved for distribution of remuneration to grassroots employees.</u></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Article 23</p> <p>If the company makes a profit in a year, it shall set aside 5% to 20% as employee compensation, which shall be distributed in the form of stocks or cash by resolution of the board of directors. The recipients of the distribution shall include employees of affiliated companies who meet certain conditions. 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.</p>	<p>In accordance with the amendment to the Securities and Exchange Act, the company's articles of association stipulate that if there is a surplus in a certain year, a certain ratio should be set aside to distribute remuneration or adjust the salaries of grassroots employees.</p>
<p>Article 27:</p> <p>These Article of Incorporation were drawn up on April 29, 1986 and underwent the</p>	<p>Article 27:</p> <p>These Article of Incorporation were drawn up on April 29, 1986 and underwent the</p>	<p>Adjust articles and add more amendment dates.</p>

<p>first amendment on December 22, 1986; </p> <p>twenty-eighth amendment on June 16, 2022.</p> <p><u>twenty-ninth amendment on June 17, 2025.</u></p>	<p>first amendment on December 22, 1986; </p> <p>twenty-eighth amendment on June 16, 2022.</p>	
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Articles of Incorporation (Before Amendment)
Princeton Technology Corp.

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.

Rules and Procedures of Shareholders Meeting Princeton Technology Corp.

Article 1: The shareholders' meetings of Princeton Technology Corp. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of these Rules, unless otherwise required by law.

Article 2: Unless otherwise stipulated by laws and regulations, the shareholders' meeting of the company shall be convened by the board of directors.

Changes to the method of convening the shareholders' meeting of the Company shall be subject to a resolution of the board of directors, and shall be made no later than before the notice of the shareholders' meeting is dispatched.

The company shall, 30 days before the ordinary shareholders' meeting or 15 days before the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, submit the notice of the shareholders' meeting, the proxy paper, the relevant approvals, discussion proposals, election or dismissal of directors, supervisors, etc. The case and explanatory data are made into electronic files and sent to the Public Information Observatory. Twenty-one days before the ordinary shareholders' meeting or fifteen days before the extraordinary shareholders' meeting, the shareholders' meeting procedure manual and supplementary materials of the meeting shall be prepared as electronic files and sent to the public information observatory. However, if the company's paid-in capital at the end of the most recent fiscal year is NT\$10 billion or more, or the company holds an ordinary meeting of shareholders in the most recent fiscal year, and the total shareholding ratio of foreign and mainland capital recorded in the shareholder register is more than 30% . , the transmission of the pre-opened electronic files shall be completed 30 days before the ordinary shareholders' meeting. Fifteen days before the shareholders' meeting, prepare the current shareholders' meeting procedure manual and meeting supplementary materials for shareholders to request at any time, and display them in the company and the professional stock agency agency appointed by the company.

The procedure manual and meeting supplementary materials mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be provided to shareholders for reference by the Company on the day of the shareholders' meeting in the following ways:

1. When a physical shareholders meeting is held, it shall be distributed on the spot of the shareholders meeting.
2. When convening a video-assisted shareholders meeting, it shall be distributed on the spot of the shareholders' meeting and sent to the video conference platform as an electronic file.
3. When holding a video conference of shareholders, the electronic file shall be transmitted to the video conference platform.

The notice and announcement shall specify the reason for the convening; if the notice is approved by the counterparty, it may be done electronically.

Election or dismissal of directors, supervisors, changes to articles of association, capital reduction, application for cessation of public offering, directors' non-compete license, capital increase from surplus, capital increase from public reserves, company dissolution, merger, division, or Article 185 of the Company Law Matters in each subparagraph, Articles 26-1 and 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, and Articles 56-1 and 60-2 of the Issuer's Handling Standards for Offering and Issuing Securities , it shall list and explain its main contents in the convening reasons, and shall not be proposed as an interim motion.

The reasons for convening the general meeting of shareholders have stated the

general re-election of directors and the date of their inauguration. After the re-election of the shareholders' meeting is completed, the same meeting shall not change the date of their inauguration by temporary motions or other means. Shareholders who hold more than 1% of the total issued shares may submit a written proposal to the company for the general meeting of shareholders. However, it is limited to one item, and any proposal with more than one item will not be included in the proposal. In addition, the proposal proposed by the shareholders falls under any of the circumstances of Subparagraph 4 of Article 172-1 of the Company Law, and the board of directors may not list it as a proposal. Shareholders may put forward proposals to urge the company to promote public interests or fulfill its social responsibilities. The procedure shall be limited to one proposal in accordance with the relevant provisions of Article 172-1 of the Company Law. If there are more than one proposal, all Not included in the bill.

The company shall announce the acceptance of shareholders' proposals, the method of acceptance in writing or electronically, the place of acceptance and the acceptance period prior to the day before the holding of the ordinary shareholders' meeting, and the acceptance period shall not be less than ten days. Proposals proposed by shareholders shall be limited to 300 words, and those exceeding 300 words shall not be included in the proposal; the proposing shareholders shall attend the general meeting of shareholders in person or by proxy, and participate in the discussion of the proposal.

The company shall notify the proposing shareholders of the handling results before the notice of convening the shareholders meeting, and list the resolutions in compliance with the provisions of this article in the meeting notice. For shareholder proposals that are not included in the resolutions, the reasons for not being included shall be recorded in the shareholders' meeting procedure manual.

Article 3: Shareholders may, at each shareholders' meeting, issue a power of attorney issued by the company, specifying the scope of authorization, and appoint a proxy to attend the shareholders' meeting.

A shareholder shall issue a power of attorney, and only one person shall be entrusted, which shall be delivered to the company five days before the shareholders' meeting. However, it is not limited to those who declare to revoke the previous entrustment. After the proxy letter is delivered to the company, shareholders who wish to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or exercise their voting rights in writing or electronically shall notify the company in writing of the revocation of the proxy at least two days before the shareholders' meeting; The voting rights exercised by the proxy shall prevail.

After the power of attorney is delivered to the company, shareholders who wish to attend the shareholders' meeting by video conferencing shall notify the company in writing of the revocation of the proxy two days before the shareholders' meeting.

Article 4: The company shall state in the meeting notice the time and place of the registration of the accepting shareholders, solicitors, and entrusted agents (hereinafter referred to as shareholders), and other matters that should be noted.

The time for accepting shareholders' registration in the preceding paragraph shall be made at least 30 minutes before the start of the meeting; the registration office shall be clearly marked, and appropriate and competent personnel shall be assigned to handle it; the video conference of the shareholders' meeting shall be held 30 minutes before the start of the meeting by video-conference of the shareholders' meeting The meeting platform accepts registration, and shareholders who complete the registration are deemed to have attended the shareholders meeting in person. Shareholders should present the attendance certificate, attendance card or other attendance certificate to attend the shareholders meeting. The company shall not

arbitrarily add other certification documents to the certification documents relied on by shareholders to attend; the applicant who is soliciting the power of attorney should bring identification documents for verification.

The company shall set up a signature book for the attending shareholders to sign in, or the attending shareholders shall hand in the sign-in card to sign in on their behalf.

The company shall deliver the procedure manual, annual report, attendance certificate, speech slips, votes and other meeting materials to shareholders present at the shareholders' meeting. If there is an election of directors and supervisors, an additional ballot shall be attached.

When the government or legal person is a shareholder, the number of representatives attending the shareholders' meeting is not limited to one. When a legal person is entrusted to attend the shareholders' meeting, only one representative may be appointed to attend the meeting.

If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, shareholders who wish to attend by video conference should register with the company two days before the shareholders' meeting.

If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the company shall upload the procedure manual, annual report and other relevant materials to the video conference platform of the shareholders' meeting at least 30 minutes before the start of the meeting, and continue to disclose it until the end of the meeting.

Article 5: When the company holds a video conference of the shareholders' meeting, the following matters shall be stated in the notice of convening the shareholders' meeting:

1. Shareholders' participation in video conferences and methods for exercising their rights.

2. The handling of obstacles to the video conference platform or participation in video conferences due to natural disasters, incidents or other force majeure events, including at least the following:

(1) The time for the meeting to be adjourned or re-adjourned due to the continued failure of the pre-occurrence obstacle, and the date of the meeting if it is to be adjourned or re-adjourned.

(2) Shareholders who have not registered to participate in the original shareholders' meeting by video conferencing shall not participate in the extension or renewal meeting.

(3) To hold a video-assisted shareholders meeting, if it is not possible to continue the video conference, after deducting the number of shares attending the shareholders meeting by video, and the total number of shares attending the shareholders meeting reaches the statutory quota for the shareholders meeting, the shareholders meeting should continue and participate by video. Shareholders, whose number of shares present shall be included in the total number of shares attended by shareholders, shall be deemed to abstain from voting on all the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting.

(4) In the event that all the motions have been announced, but no provisional motion has been made, the handling method.

3. To convene a video conference of shareholders, and to specify appropriate alternatives to shareholders who have difficulty participating in shareholders by video.

Article 6: The company's shareholders' meeting shall be held in the county or city where the head office is located or in a place that is convenient for shareholders to attend and is suitable for holding the shareholders' meeting. The meeting shall start no earlier than 9:00 a.m. or later than 3:00 p.m. , the opinions of independent directors shall be fully considered.

When the company convenes a video-conference shareholders meeting, it is not

subject to the restriction on the venue of the preceding paragraph.

Article 7: If the shareholders' meeting is convened by the board of directors, the chairman of the board of directors shall serve as the chairman; if the chairman of the board of directors requests leave or is unable to exercise his powers for some reason, the vice-chairman shall act on his behalf; there is no vice-chairman or the vice-chairman also asks for leave or cannot exercise his powers for any reason. At the time, the chairman of the board shall designate a managing director to act as his agent; if there is no managing director, a director shall be appointed to act as his agent; if the chairman of the board of directors does not designate an agent, the managing director or one of the directors shall act as his agent.

The chairman of the preceding paragraph shall be a managing director or a director who has served for more than six months and who has an understanding of the company's financial and business conditions. The same applies if the chairman is the representative of the corporate directors.

The chairman of the board of directors should preside over the shareholders' meeting convened by the board of directors in person, and more than half of the directors of the board of directors, at least one supervisor, and at least one representative of various functional committee members should be present in person, and the attendance should be recorded in the shareholders' meeting. .

If the shareholders meeting is convened by a person with the right to convene other than the board of directors, the chairman of the meeting shall be the person with the right to convene.

Article 8: The company may designate appointed lawyers, accountants or relevant personnel to attend the shareholders' meeting as nonvoting delegates.

Article 9: The company shall make continuous and uninterrupted audio and video recordings of the shareholders' registration process, the meeting process, and the voting counting process from the time of acceptance of the shareholders' registration, and keep them for at least one year. However, if a shareholder files a lawsuit in accordance with Article 189 of the Company Law, it shall be kept until the lawsuit is concluded.

If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the company shall record and preserve the shareholders' registration, registration, registration, questioning, voting and company vote counting results, etc., and make continuous and uninterrupted audio and video recording of the entire video conference.

The above-mentioned materials and audio and video recordings shall be properly preserved by the company during the period of existence, and the audio and video recordings shall be provided to those who are entrusted to handle the video conference affairs for preservation.

If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the company should record and record the background operation interface of the video conference platform.

Article 10: Attendance at the shareholders' meeting shall be calculated on the basis of shares. The number of shares attended is calculated by adding the number of shares registered in the signature book or the paid-in sign-in card and the video conferencing platform, plus the number of shares exercising voting rights in writing or electronically.

When the meeting time has expired, the chairman shall announce the meeting and announce the number of non-voting rights and the number of shares present at the same time.

However, when shareholders representing more than half of the total number of issued shares are not present, the chairman may announce the postponement of the meeting. The number of postponements shall be limited to two times, and the total postponement time shall not exceed one hour. If there are not enough shareholders representing more than one-third of the total number of issued shares to attend after

two delays, the chairman will announce the adjournment of the meeting; if the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the company shall also announce the adjourned meeting on the video conference platform of the shareholders' meeting. If the number of shareholders who represent more than one-third of the total number of issued shares is present after the second delay in the preceding paragraph, a false resolution may be made in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 175 of the Company Law, and the false resolution shall be notified to each party. Shareholders shall convene the shareholders meeting again within one month; if the shareholders meeting is held by video conference, shareholders who wish to attend by video conference shall re-register with the company in accordance with Article 4. Before the end of the current meeting, if the number of shares represented by shareholders present reaches more than half of the total number of issued shares, the chairman may re-submit the false resolution to the general meeting for voting in accordance with Article 174 of the Company Law.

Article 11: If the shareholders' meeting is convened by the board of directors, the agenda shall be determined by the board of directors, and relevant proposals (including interim motions and amendments to original proposals) shall be voted on a case-by-case basis. .

If the shareholders meeting is convened by a person other than the board of directors who has the right to convene, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. Before the agenda (including provisional motions) scheduled in the preceding two paragraphs has been concluded, the chairman shall not declare the meeting adjourned without a resolution. If the chairman violates the rules of procedure and announces the adjournment of the meeting, other members of the board of directors shall promptly assist the shareholders present in accordance with the legal procedures, so that more than half of the voting rights of the shareholders present agree to nominate a person to be the chairman and continue the meeting. The chairman shall give sufficient explanations and opportunities for discussion on the proposal and the amendment or interim motion proposed by the shareholders. When he deems that the resolution has reached the level of voting, he may announce that the discussion has been suspended, put forward for voting, and arrange a suitable time for voting.

Article 12: Before attending shareholders' speeches, they must fill in a speech slip stating the gist of the speech, the shareholder's account number (or attendance certificate number) and account name, and the chairman will determine the order of their speeches.

The shareholders present who only put forward a statement without speaking are deemed to have not spoken. If the content of the speech is inconsistent with the record of the speech, the content of the speech shall prevail. When a shareholder is present to speak, other shareholders shall not interfere with their speech unless they have obtained the consent of the chairman and the speaking shareholder, and the chairman shall stop the violation.

Article 13: Each shareholder's speech on the same proposal shall not exceed two times without the consent of the chairman, and each time shall not exceed five minutes. If a shareholder's speech violates the provisions of the preceding paragraph or exceeds the scope of the agenda, the chairman may stop him from speaking.

Article 14: When a legal person shareholder appoints two or more representatives to attend the shareholders' meeting, only one person may speak on the same proposal.

Article 15: After attending shareholders' speeches, the chairman may reply in person or designate relevant personnel.

If the shareholders meeting is held by video conference, the shareholders participating by video conference may ask questions in text form on the video

conference platform of the shareholders meeting after the chairman announces the meeting and before the announcement of the adjournment of the meeting. Items 1 to 5 do not apply to the limit of 200 characters.

If the question mentioned in the preceding paragraph does not violate the regulations or does not exceed the scope of the proposal, it is advisable to expose the question on the video conference platform of the shareholders' meeting for public knowledge.

Article 16: The number of shares acquired by the solicitor, the number of shares represented by the proxy, and the number of shares attended by shareholders in writing or electronically, the company shall, on the day of the shareholders' meeting, prepare a statistical table in the prescribed format, and make it clear at the shareholders' meeting venue. If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the company shall upload the aforementioned information to the video conference platform of the shareholders' meeting at least 30 minutes before the start of the meeting, and continue to disclose it until the end of the meeting.

The company holds a video conference of the shareholders' meeting. When announcing the meeting, the total number of shareholders' shares present shall be disclosed on the video conference platform. The same shall apply if the total number of shares and voting rights of the shareholders attending the meeting are otherwise counted during the meeting.

If the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting are material information stipulated by laws and regulations or the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (the Taiwan Stock Exchange Securities Trading Center), the company shall transmit the content to the public information observatory within the specified time.

Article 17: The scrutineer and vote counting staff for voting on the resolution shall be appointed by the chairman, but the scrutineer shall have the identity of a shareholder. Counting of votes for votes or election proposals at the shareholders' meeting shall be done publicly at the shareholders' meeting, and after the votes are counted, the voting results shall be announced on the spot, including the counted weights, and records shall be made.

The company convened a video conference of the shareholders' meeting. Shareholders who participated by video should conduct voting on various resolutions and voting on election proposals through the video conference platform after the chairman announces the meeting. The voting should be completed before the chairman announces the close of voting. deemed a waiver.

If the shareholders meeting is held by video conference, after the chairman 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-assisted shareholders meeting, shareholders who have registered to attend the shareholders' meeting by video-conference in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, who wish to attend the physical shareholders' meeting in person, shall cancel the registration in the same manner as the registration two days before the shareholders' meeting; Those who cancel within the time limit can only attend the shareholders' meeting by video conferencing.

Those who exercise their voting rights in writing or electronically without revoking their intentions and participate in the shareholders' meeting by video conferencing 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 18: During the meeting, the chairman may announce a break at his discretion. In the event of force majeure, the chairman may decide to suspend the meeting temporarily, and announce the meeting time as appropriate. Before the end of the meeting, if the venue

for the meeting cannot continue to be used, the shareholders meeting may decide to find another venue to continue the meeting.

The shareholders meeting may, in accordance with Article 182 of the Company Law, decide to postpone or renew the meeting within five days.

Article 19: A shareholders' meeting's resolution shall be based on the represent vote of the shares.

Shares held by shareholders who do not have voting rights shall not be included when calculating the total number of shares issued and outstanding by the Company. In the event that a shareholder is an interested party with respect to a given proposal, consequently the shareholder's interest may conflict with those of the Company, the shareholder shall be prohibited from voting for himself or being appointed as a proxy to vote for others on that proposal.

The votes of shareholders aforesaid, who are not eligible to vote on a given proposal shall not be included when calculating the number of votes present at the meeting.

With the exception of investment and trust companies, or transfer agents that are registered with the regulatory authorities, while a single individual is appointed as a proxy by two or more shareholders, the total number of votes for which that individual serves as proxy may not exceed 3% of the total shares issued by the Company; any excess votes will not be counted when voting on proposals.

Article 20: Shareholders have one vote per share; however, those who are restricted or have no voting rights listed in Paragraph 2 of Article 179 of the Company Law are not subject to this limitation.

When the company convenes a shareholders' meeting, it shall use electronic means and may exercise its voting rights in writing; when it exercises its voting rights in writing or electronically, its exercise method shall be specified in the notice of convening the shareholders' meeting. Shareholders who exercise their voting rights in writing or electronically are deemed to have attended the shareholders' meeting in person. However, the provisional motion and the amendment to the original proposal at the shareholders' meeting shall be regarded as an abstention. Therefore, the Company should refrain from putting forward the provisional motion and the amendment to the original proposal.

In the case of exercising voting rights in writing or electronically in the preceding paragraph, the statement of intent shall be delivered to the company two days before the shareholders' meeting. However, those who express their intentions before the declaration of revocation are not subject to this limitation.

After shareholders exercise their voting rights in writing or electronically, if they wish to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or by video, they shall revoke their intention to exercise the voting rights in the preceding paragraph two days before the shareholders' meeting in the same manner as the exercise of voting rights; or the voting rights exercised electronically. If voting rights are exercised in writing or electronically and a proxy is entrusted to attend the shareholders' meeting by proxy, the voting rights that are entrusted to attend and exercise shall prevail.

Article 21: Unless otherwise stipulated in the Company Law and the articles of association of the company, voting on a resolution shall be approved by the consent of more than half of the voting rights of the shareholders (or proxies) present. When voting, the chairman or his designee shall announce the total number of voting rights of the shareholders present on a case-by-case basis, and then the shareholders shall vote on a case-by-case basis, and on the day after the shareholders' meeting, the results of shareholders' approval, objection and abstention shall be entered into the public information observatory.

Article 22: If a revised or alternative proposal is put forward for a given proposal, the chair shall

combine them as a serial and decide the order on which the revised or alternative proposal and the original proposal shall be voted. When one of the serial proposals is passed, the other(s) shall be deemed to be rejected and they need not to put to a vote.

Article 23: When the shareholders' meeting elects directors and supervisors, it shall be handled in accordance with the relevant selection and appointment regulations set by the company, and the election results shall be announced on the spot, including the list of elected directors and supervisors and their election rights, and the list of unsuccessful directors and supervisors and their voting rights. .

The ballots for the election matters mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be sealed and signed by the scrutineers, and shall be properly kept for at least one year. However, if a shareholder files a lawsuit in accordance with Article 189 of the Company Law, it shall be kept until the lawsuit is concluded.

Article 24: The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be made into minutes, which shall be signed or sealed by the chairman, and the minutes shall be distributed to all shareholders within 20 days after the meeting. The production and distribution of minutes of proceedings may be done electronically.

For the distribution of the minutes of the preceding paragraph, the company may enter the public information observatory in the way of announcement.

The minutes of the meeting shall be recorded in accordance with the year, month, day, venue, name of the chairman, method of resolution, essentials of the proceedings, and voting results (including statistical weights). When directors and supervisors are elected, each candidate shall be disclosed. People's votes. During the existence of the company, it should be kept permanently.

If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the minutes of the shareholders' meeting shall record the start and end time of the shareholders' meeting, the method of convening the meeting, the name of the chairman and the record, and the name of the chairman of the shareholders' meeting, as well as the events caused by natural disasters, incidents or other force majeure. The handling method and handling situation when an obstacle occurs to the video conferencing platform or participation by video conferencing.

In addition to complying with the provisions of the preceding paragraph when convening a video-conference shareholders meeting, the Company shall specify in the minutes of the meeting the alternative measures provided by shareholders who have difficulty participating in video-conference.

Article 25: The chairman may direct the pickets (or security personnel) to assist in maintaining order at the venue. When the pickets (or security personnel) are present to assist in maintaining order, they should wear an armband or identification card with the word "picket".

If the venue is equipped with amplifying equipment, the chairman may stop the shareholders from speaking with the equipment provided by the company.

If a shareholder violates the rules of procedure and refuses to obey the chairman's corrections, and obstructs the progress of the meeting and fails to comply, the chairman may direct the pickets or security personnel to ask them to leave the venue.

Article 26: If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the company shall immediately disclose the voting results and election results of various resolutions on the video conference platform of the shareholders' meeting in accordance with regulations, and shall continue to disclose for at least 15 years after the chairman announces the adjournment of the meeting minute.

Article 27: When the company holds a video-video shareholders meeting, the chairman and the recorder shall be at the same place in China, and the chairman shall announce the address of the place at the time of the meeting.

Article 28: If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, the chairman shall, when announcing the opening of the meeting, separately announce that there is no need to postpone or continue the meeting, except for the cases stipulated in Paragraph 24, Article 44-24 of the Stock Management Standards for Public Offering Companies, that the chairman announces the meeting. Before the meeting, due to natural disasters, incidents or other force majeure events, if there is an obstacle to the video conference platform or participation by video, which lasts for more than 30 minutes, the date of the meeting should be postponed or renewed within five days. The first company law does not apply The provisions of Article 182.

In the event of the occurrence of the preceding paragraph, the meeting shall be postponed or continued. Shareholders who have not registered to participate in the original shareholders meeting by video conference shall not participate in the postponed or continued meeting.

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2, the meeting should be postponed or continued. Shareholders who have registered to participate in the original shareholders meeting by video and have completed the registration, but who do not participate in the postponed or continued meeting, the number of shares attended at the original shareholders meeting, the voting rights exercised and Voting rights shall be included in the total number of shares, voting rights and voting rights of shareholders present at the adjourned or continued meeting.

When the shareholders' meeting is postponed or reconvened in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2, the voting and counting of votes have been completed, and the voting results or the list of elected directors and supervisors are not required to be re-discussed or resolved.

The company convened a video-assisted shareholders meeting, and when the second paragraph cannot be continued, if the total number of shares attended by video conference still reaches the statutory quota for the shareholders' meeting after deducting the number of shares attended by video-conferencing, the shareholders' meeting shall continue. There is no need to postpone or renew the assembly in accordance with the second paragraph.

In the event that the meeting should be continued in the preceding paragraph, the shareholders who participate in the shareholders' meeting by video conferencing shall count the number of shares present in the total number of shares of the shareholders present, but all the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be deemed as abstentions.

The company shall postpone or renew the meeting in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2, and shall handle relevant matters in accordance with the provisions set forth in Article 44-27 of the Standards for Handling Share Transactions of Companies Offering Shares, the date of the original shareholders' meeting and the provisions of each of these articles. Pre-work.

The last paragraph of Article 12 and Paragraph 3 of Article 13 of the Rules for the Use of Power of Attorney for Public Offering Companies to Attend Shareholders' Meetings, Paragraph 2 of Article 44-5 and Paragraph 2 of Article 44-10 of the Guidelines for the Handling of Share Transactions of Public Offering Companies 5. During the period specified in Paragraph 1 of Article 44-17, the Company shall postpone or renew the date of the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2.

Article 29: When the company convenes a video conference of shareholders, it shall provide appropriate alternatives for shareholders who have difficulty in attending the shareholders meeting by video.

Article 30: These rules shall come into force after being approved by the board of directors and recognized by the shareholders' meeting, and the same shall apply to amendments.

Article 31: These rules were drawn up on June 24, 1989 and underwent the

First amendment on July 4, 2001.

Second amendment on May 17, 2002

Third amendment on June 12, 2006 and

Fourth amendment on June 18, 2012

Fifth amendment dated June 16, 2022.

Shareholdings of All Directors Princeton Technology Corp.

Title	Name	Shares held when elected		Shares held currently	
		No. of shares	Percentage	No. of shares	Percentage
Chairman	Chiang Chang-An	11,557,256	6.39%	11,557,256	6.39%
Director	Tai Hsin Co., Ltd. Representative: Zhang Wei-Ru	6,546,000	3.62%	6,976,000	3.86%
Director	Tai Hsin Co., Ltd. Representative: Zhong Lin				
Director	National Chiao Tung University Representative: Hsuan-Hui Lin	1,225	0.00%	1,225	0.00%
Independent Director	Ma Yu-Feng	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Independent Director	Wu Hsueh-Min	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Independent Director	Tsai Yi-Chen	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Independent Director	Chen Zhi-Ling	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total shares and percentage held by all directors				18,534,481	10.24%

Explanation:

1. The Company's paid-in capital is NT\$1,809,436,750 with 180,943,675 issued and outstanding.
2. Pursuant to Article 26 of the Securities Exchange Act and relevant regulations, the collective minimum number of shares required of directors is 10,856,620 shares.
3. The shares held by individual and all directors of the Company as of the record date for suspension of title transfer registration for the purpose of 2025 general shareholders' meeting are presented in the table above and have met the requirements set forth in Article 26 of the Securities Exchange Act.
4. The shares held by independent directors are excluded from the count of shares held by all directors.
5. There is no supervisors' share record available because of the Auditing Committee set on June 13, 2008.

Actions Taken in Response to Proposals Made by Shareholders

Appendix IV

Explanation:

1. Pursuant to Article 172-1 of the Company Act, shareholder(s) holding one percent (1%) or more of the total number of outstanding shares of a company may propose to the company one single proposal for discussion at a general shareholders' meeting, provided that only one item shall be allowed in each proposal, and the number of words of a proposal shall be limited to not more than three hundred (300) words.
2. The Company accepted proposals from shareholders for this year's general shareholders' meeting between April 8 and April 17, 2025, and has posted this information on Market Post Observation System as required by law.
3. The Company so far has not received any proposal from any shareholder.