Stock Code: 6543

PERFECT MEDICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

2026 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting Meeting Handbook

Form: Physical shareholders' meeting
Date: May 6, 2026 (Wed.)
Place: No.60, Xingong 3rd Rd., Beidou Township, Changhua County
【Conference Hall, 1F, Beidou Industrial, Park Administration Center】

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Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.

Procedure for 2026 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting

I. Call the Meeting to Order

II. Chairperson Remarks

III. Reports Items

IV. Recognition Items

V. Discussion Items

VI. Extempore Motions

VII. Adjournment

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.
Agenda for 2026 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting

Form: Physical shareholders' meeting

Time: 10:00 a.m.,May 6, 2026 (Wed.)

Place: No.60, Xingong 3rd Rd., Beidou Township, Changhua County.

【Conference Hall, 1F, Beidou Industrial, Park Administration Center】

I. Call the Meeting to Order
(Reporting the number of shares represented by the shareholders present at the meeting)

II. Chairperson Remarks

III. Reports Items

(I) 2025 Business Report.

(II) 2025 Audit Committee's Review Report.

(III) 2025 distribution of remuneration for employees and directors Report.

(IV) The Early Termination of the Right-of-Use Asset Agreement between Perfect Medical Industrial (VN) Co., Ltd. and its Related Party(Perfect TW Medical Industrial (VN) Co., Ltd.) Report.

(V) 2025 Cash Dividend Earnings Distribution Report.

IV. Recognition Items

(I) To accept 2025 business report and financial statements.

(II) To accept 2025 profit distribution.

V. Discussion Items

(I) Motion for partial amendment to the Company's " Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets".

(II) Motion for a new share issue through capitalization of earnings.

VI. Extempore Motions

VII. Adjournment

【Reports Items】

Motion 1 (proposed by the Board of Directors)
Motion: 2025 Business Report, submitted for review.
Description: Please refer to Attachment I (pages 6-8) of the Meeting Handbook.

Motion 2 (proposed by the Board of Directors)
Motion: 2025 Audit Committee's Review Report, submitted for review.
Description: Please refer to Attachment II (page 9) of the Meeting Handbook.

Motion 3 (proposed by the Board of Directors)
Motion: 2025 distribution of remuneration for employees and directors Report,submitted for review.
Description: 1.According to Article 27 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, "if the Company makes profit in the current year, it shall allocate 2% to 10% for employee remuneration and no more than 5% for director remuneration, At least 20% of employee compensation should be allocated to non-management employees".
2.For fiscal year 2025, the Company proposes to allocate NT$3,625,139 (approximately 4.86%) as employee compensation, of which NT$1,481,000 (representing 41% of the total employee compensation) will be distributed to non-managerial employees. In addition, NT$2,275,035 (approximately 3.05%) is proposed to be allocated as directors' remuneration. All amounts will be distributed in cash.
3.The motion was resolved and approved by the Board of Directors on March 13, 2026.

Motion 4 (proposed by the Board of Directors)
Motion: The Early Termination of the Right-of-Use Asset Agreement between Perfect Medical Industrial (VN) Co., Ltd. and its Related Party(Perfect TW Medical Industrial (VN) Co., Ltd.) Report., submitted for review.
Description: 1. The second-phase plant of Perfect TW Medical Industrial (VN) Co., Ltd. (Tay Ninh Plant) was originally leased to Perfect Medical Industrial (VN) Co., Ltd (Yonglu Plant) to address insufficient warehouse space. Due to increased customer order demand, the plant is required for self-use.
2. The original lease term (July 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025) has been shortened to July 1, 2025 to August 31, 2025, and the contract has been terminated accordingly.

Motion 5 (proposed by the Board of Directors)
Motion: 2025 Cash Dividend Earnings Distribution Report, submitted for review.
Description: 1.According to the Articles of Incorporation, the earning distribution or loss off-setting shall be implemented at the close of each half fiscal year. If the earnings are distributed in cash, it shall be handled upon resolution of the Board of Directors in accordance with Article 240, Paragraph 5 of the Company Act, shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting.
2.Distribution of cash dividends for 2025:

Unit: NTD

2025	Board Approval Date	Distribution Date	Cash dividend per share	Total cash dividend
First half of the year	August 8, 2025	-	-	-
Second half of the year	March 12, 2026	Expected 2026.05.29	0.2	11,170,940

Note: The number of ordinary shares issued by the Company is 55,854,700.

【Recognition Items】

Motion 1 (proposed by the Board of Directors)

Motion: 2025 business report and financial statements, submitted for rectification.

Description: 1.The Company's 2025 Business Report, entity and consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026 and reviewed by the Audit Committee.

2.The above financial statements have been audited by the CPAs, Mr. Huang Yu-Ting and Mr. Luo Wen-Zhen of Ernst & Young Joint Accounting Firm. An audit report was issued with unqualified opinions.

3.For the 2025 Business Report, CPA's Audit Report, and entity and consolidated financial statements, please refer to Attachment I (pages 6-8), Attachment III (pages 10～19), and Attachment IV (pages 20～29) of the Meeting Handbook.

4.Please rectify.

Motion 2 (proposed by the Board of Directors)

Motion: 2025 profit distribution, submitted for rectification.

Description: 1.The Company had beginning undistributed earnings of NT$43,138,757. Adding net income after tax of NT$54,247,165, and after appropriating 10% legal reserve of NT$5,424,717 and special reserve of NT$39,051,062, the distributable earnings amount to NT$52,910,143.

2.No cash dividends will be distributed for the first half of 2025. For the second half, it is proposed to distribute cash dividends of NT$0.2 per share and stock dividends of NT$0.3 per share, totaling NT$27,927,350. The ending undistributed earnings after distribution will be NT$24,982,793.

3.For the 2024 Earnings Distribution Table, please refer to Attachment V (page 30).

4.Please rectify.

【Discussion Items】

Motion 1 (proposed by the Board of Directors)

Motion: Amendment to certain provisions of the Company's "Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets," submitted for discussion.

Description: 1. The amendment is made in accordance with the directive Ref. No. 1140383333 issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission on July 24, 2025, and relevant wording adjustments are made accordingly.

2. For the comparison table of the " Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets " before and after the amendment, please refer to Attachment VI (pages 31 ~ 44) of the Meeting Handbook.

3. Please resolve.

Motion 2 (proposed by the Board of Directors)

Motion: New share issue through capitalization of earnings, submitted for discussion.

Description:1.In consideration of future business development, the Company proposes to appropriate NT$16,756,410 from distributable earnings for capitalization, issuing 1,675,641 new shares with a par value of NT$10 per share.

2.Upon approval by the shareholders' meeting and the competent authority, the Board of Directors will be authorized to determine the ex-rights date. New shares shall be allocated to shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings as recorded on the shareholders' register on the ex-rights date, at approximately 30 shares per 1,000 shares held. Fractional shares less than one share may be combined by shareholders within five days from the book closure date through the Company's stock affairs agent. Any remaining fractional shares will be settled in cash at par value (rounded down to the nearest NT dollar). Such fractional shares shall be authorized to be subscribed by designated persons at par value by the Chairman.

3.The rights and obligations of the newly issued shares shall be identical to those of the existing common shares.

4.In the event of changes in the number of outstanding shares due to capital increase, treasury stock transactions, or other factors affecting the shareholding ratio, the Board of Directors is authorized to make necessary adjustments.

5.In case of amendments required by the competent authority or adjustments due to objective circumstances, the Board of Directors is fully authorized to handle such matters.

6.Please resolve.

Voting on the proposals under Recognition and Discussions.

【Extempore Motions]

【Adjournment】

【Attachment I】

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.
2025 Business Report

Amid escalating global geopolitical tensions, tightening monetary policies among major economies, and rising regional security risks, the international economic environment remains highly uncertain.Although the medical device industry has returned to normalized demand following the COVID-19 pandemic, and continues to benefit from long-term trends such as population aging, the increasing prevalence of chronic diseases, and advancements in minimally invasive medical technologies, the overall market has maintained stable growth momentum. Nevertheless, fluctuations in raw material prices, rising transportation costs, and supply chain restructuring continue to exert pressure on industry profitability.

Under these circumstances, PHI Group has continued to strengthen its supply chain management and regional production layout to enhance production flexibility and cost control capabilities. At the same time, the Group has optimized its product portfolio and increased the proportion of high value-added products to mitigate the impact of external environmental changes. Looking ahead, the Group will continue to follow its long-term development strategy, steadily promote capacity expansion and technological upgrades, and enhance overall competitiveness and operational resilience.

The year 2025 was both challenging and breakthrough for PHI Group. Benefiting from the "U.S.-China trade tensions" and increased awareness of "backup supply chains," the Group successfully expanded its sales footprint into the North American market. In the future, in addition to meeting the comprehensive product needs of North American customers, the Group will further develop the European market, with the goal of making PHI products available worldwide.We sincerely thank our shareholders for their continued support and trust, and extend our gratitude to all employees for their dedication and hard work, which have enabled the Company to maintain stable and growing revenue performance.The operating results for 2025 and the business plan for 2026 are summarized as follows:

I. 2025 Business results

(I) Implementation results:

Unit：NTD thousands;%

Item	2025	2025	Amount of increase/decrease	Change ratio
Operating revenue	779,015	744,157	34,858	4.68
Operating net profit	51,416	91,241	(39,825)	(43.65)
Non-operating revenue/expense	20,117	16,138	3,979	24.66
Profit after tax	54,247	89,123	(34,876)	(39.13)

(II) Budget Execution: The Company only set the internal budget target and did not disclose the financial forecast in 2025.

(III) Analysis of financial income, expenditure and profitability

1. Analysis of financial income and expenditure:

Item		2025	2025
Financial structure	Debt to asset ratio (%)	38.76	27.89
	Long-term capital to property, plant and equipment ratio (%)	200.91	267.06
Repayment ability	Current ratio (%)	170.84	301.05
	Quick ratio (%)	108.01	187.32
	Interest coverage ratio	11.47	29.87

2. Analysis of profitability:

Item	2025	2025
Return on assets (%)	4.86	8.76
Return on equity (%)	8.89	12.15
Net income before tax to paid-in capital ratio (%)	12.81	20.39
Net profit margin (%)	6.96	11.98
Earnings per share (NTD)	1.00	1.81

(IV) Research and development:

The Company invested NTD15,831 thousand , accounting for 2.03% of consolidated operating revenue, representing a 42.80% increase from NT$11,086 thousand in 2024.The main research and development aspects were surgical tubes, telescopic safety huber needles, blood collection needles, and automated needle holders.

The Company also actively communicated with the nursing staff of large-scale hospitals for trial use of products and received feedback, in order to provide a more comprehensive medical products for the safety of the medical personnel.

II. 2026 Business Plan Overview

(I) Business policy of this year

Leveraging the geographic advantages of its production bases, The group continues to enhance its global visibility. In addition to evaluating market opportunities across regions, The group actively seeks collaboration with international enterprises to create greater value.In recent years, the impacts of the pandemic, geopolitical tensions, and tariff barriers have made supply chain restructuring and production relocation critical issues. The group will continue to review production costs, optimize efficiency, strengthen procurement management, and enhance cost competitiveness to secure more business opportunities through competitive pricing.Meanwhile, The group will continue investing in R&D for sterilized medical consumables and long-term care products to expand its product portfolio and strengthen future growth momentum.

Regarding capacity expansion, Phase I of the second Vietnam plant commenced operations in the second half of 2025. To meet increasing customer demand, Phase III construction is currently underway and is expected to be completed and operational in the first half of 2027, further expanding capacity and improving operational efficiency. Additionally, the first Vietnam plant continues to enhance production efficiency and process optimization to strengthen cost and quality management, To further enhance overall competitiveness.

(II) The direction of research and development

1. Continue to improve existing products such as Safety injection syringes, ester-based safety needle-free dosing, safety curved needles for cancer treatment, infusion and hemodialysis circuits.
2. Develop general medical consumables and products, such as blood collection needles for the laboratory, nasal oxygen tubes for respiratory care, oxygen masks, sterile gauzes, patient identification tapes, and alcohol cotton pads (sterile).
3. Develop long-term care consumables, such as silicone gastric tube (sterile) and silicone urinary catheter (sterile).
4. Develop new medical consumables with high economic value, such as low-residue needle-free connectors for cancer injection and high-pressure valve systems for contrast injection.
5. Continue to evaluate the development benefits of advanced catheter products, such as extracorporeal circulation catheters and central venous catheters

(III) Major production and sales policies

1. Build complete supply chain partnership to ensure the quality and supply of raw materials, shorten the production cycle and reduce inventory costs.
2. Strengthen bargaining power in procurement, improve R&D and design capabilities, improve process efficiency, and strictly control production costs to improve product competitiveness.
3. Continue to introduce automated production to improve product quality and delivery efficiency and thus satisfy existing customers and expand potential customers.
4. Actively develop new customers to increase market share, and adjust product sales structure to improve profitability.

(IV) Sales expectations and basis

The Company's sales exceptions are based on the prediction of the overall market situation in 2026, the evaluated potential of customers, the the Company's sales forecast, and the overall industry and economic situation. It is expected that the sales in 2025 will grow compared to 2026.

III. Impact of External Competition Environment, Regulatory Environment, and Overall Business Environment

(I) External competition environment

The global medical device industry has long been characterized by intense competition, particularly from low-cost manufacturers in China. While such pressure has eased somewhat due to geopolitical shifts, emerging markets continue to introduce new competitive challenges.As price competition persists in the general medical consumables sector, manufacturers are increasingly focusing on product upgrades, high-end development, safety enhancements, and automation to improve efficiency and reduce costs.

In response, the Company continues to optimize internal operations and strengthen cost and quality management to maintain competitive advantages and expand market presence.

(II) Regulatory environment

Governments and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) worldwide continue to revise regulations and standards related to medical devices, resulting in an increasingly stringent regulatory environment. For example, the U.S. Quality System Regulation (QSR) for Medical Devices has been harmonized with ISO 13485 and renamed the Quality Management System Regulation (QMSR), which officially came into effect on February 2, 2026. The European Union also issued two implementing decisions on April 10, 2025, updating harmonized standards related to the Medical Device Regulation (MDR) and the In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device Regulation (IVDR). Japan's Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Law has also made significant adjustments to product registration, quality management systems, and validation

body specifications.

Faced with this trend of continuous global regulatory changes, our company will actively strengthen regulatory compliance and quality management systems to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements in various countries, enhance the international competitiveness of our products, and serve as the foundation for expanding into global markets and sustainable operation.

(III) Overall economic environment

According to United Nations data, the global population aged 65 and above accounted for approximately 10.3% (around 830 million people) in 2024 and is projected to reach 1.6 billion (16%) by 2050.This aging trend is expected to drive sustained growth in healthcare demand and expenditures.

Medical consumables are closely tied to public health and social welfare and are relatively less sensitive to economic cycles, supporting long-term stable industry growth.

IV. Future Development Strategies

The Company has developed in the medical consumables industry for more than 30 years. The main products have been widely used in major medical centers and hospitals, and have received a high degree of dependence. Therefore,In addition to continuous product improvement and mass production to expand market share, the Company has expanded its North American customer base and provides syringe development and OEM services, The Company is also expanding into sterile consumables and long-term care markets to address aging population needs.

By adhering to the concept of "Perfect Quality, Respect for Life", we will to provide high-quality products that conform with market trends and continue improving and developing products to enhance the efficiency and safety of the medical personnel. The Company will continue to optimize the process and management performance to pursue operational growth and profitability. I would like to take this opportunity to show our appreciation to all the directors and shareholders for your long-term trust and encouragement to the company. We will continue to make changes, innovations and progresses, and do our best to achieve the expectations of all shareholders!

Chairman	Manager	Accounting Manager
Hsu Kuo-Chi	Chen Hung-Jen	Yeh Ya-Tung

【Attachment II】

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.

Audit Committee's Review Report

We, the Audit Committee of the Company, hereby acknowledge that the Board of Directors has worked out and submitted hereto the Business Report, financial statements, and proposed allocation of earnings of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. for 2025 and that among them, the financial statements have been duly audited by CPAs, Mr. Huang Yu-Ting and Mr. Luo Wen-Zhen of Ernst & Young Global Limited appointed by the the Board of Directors, who already issued the Audit Report.

We hereby further declare and confirm that the aforementioned Business Report, financial statements, and proposed allocation of earnings have been further duly reviewed by us, the Committee, and no nonconformities were found. We hereby issue this Report in or accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act. Please approve.

To
2026 General Shareholders' Meeting

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.
Convener of Audit Committee: Weng Ming-Jang

March 12, 2026

【Attachment III】

Independent CPA's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.:

Audit opinions

We have audited the entity balance sheets of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, along with the entity statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the accompanying notes to the entity financial statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

In our opinion, the above entity financial statements, in all material respects, have been prepared in accordance with the financial reporting standards for securities issuers. They fairly present the entity financial position of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, as well as their entity financial performance and cash flows for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Basis of Audit opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Rules Governing the Audit of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards. Our responsibilities under these standards will be further explained in the section on the responsibilities of the CPA in auditing the entity financial statements. The personnel of the firm to which we belong have maintained independence from Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. in accordance with the independence regulations and have fulfilled other responsibilities as required by the professional ethical standards for CPAs. We believe that we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters refer to those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of the most significance in our audit of the entity financial statements of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the entity financial statements as a whole and in forming our audit opinion. We do not express a separate opinion on these matters.

Allowance for losses on accounts receivable

As of December 31, 2025, the net accounts receivable (including related parties) of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. amounted to NTD 88,285 thousand, representing 7% of the total assets, and is considered significant to the financial statements of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.. The assessment of the allowance for doubtful accounts to reflect the credit risk of accounts receivable involves significant judgment by management. Therefore, the allowance for doubtful accounts has been determined by the CPA to be a key audit matter. Our audit procedures included (but were not limited to) evaluating the effectiveness of the internal controls established by management for accounts receivable management; assessing the appropriateness of the allowance for doubtful accounts policy, including understanding the relevant data used by management—based on historical experience, current market conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions—to estimate the expected loss rate; testing the underlying aging information by sampling original vouchers to verify their accuracy; analyzing trends in the allowance for doubtful accounts and the accounts receivable turnover ratio; and selecting samples to perform accounts receivable confirmation procedures and reviewing subsequent receipts on accounts receivable to assess their collectability. We also considered the appropriateness of the disclosure of accounts receivable in Note 5 and Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements.

Inventory valuation

The net inventory of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2025, amounts to NTD 49,170 thousand, accounting for 4% of the total assets. This is considered significant to the financial statements of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. Due to the impact of market fluctuations and changes in economic conditions on raw material prices, which may lead to significant fluctuations in inventory prices, and the fact that the inventory provision evaluation involves significant judgment by management, the auditor has determined that inventory valuation is a key audit matter. Our audit procedures include (but are not limited to) evaluating the effectiveness of internal controls established by management for inventory, performing simple tests and understanding the appropriateness of management's accounting policy for assessing obsolete and outdated inventory, selecting significant inventory locations to observe inventory counting procedures, testing the accuracy of inventory aging intervals, recalculating the reasonableness of the provision for obsolete inventory, and obtaining the annual detailed list of purchases, sales, and inventory movements. We also test related purchase and sales documents, recalculate the unit cost of inventory, and evaluate the net realizable value used by management in the inventory valuation. We also considered the appropriateness of the disclosure of inventories in Note 5 and Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements.

Responsibilities of management and governance bodies for the entity financial statements

The responsibility of management is to prepare the entity financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting standards for securities issuers, Management must ensure that the entity financial statements are properly presented and maintain the necessary internal controls related to their preparation to ensure that there are no material misstatements caused by fraud or error.

In the preparation of the entity financial statements, management's responsibility also includes evaluating the ability of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. to continue as a going concern, disclosing related matters, and adopting the going concern basis of accounting, unless management intends to liquidate Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. or cease operations, or unless there is no viable alternative to liquidation or cessation of operations.

The governance body of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. (including the Audit Committee) is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of CPAs to audit the entity financial statements

Our purpose in auditing the entity financial statements is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the entity financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards does not guarantee that material misstatements in the entity financial statements will be detected. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error. Misstatements, individually or in aggregate, are considered material if it is reasonable to expect that they will influence the economic decisions of users based on the entity financial statements.

In conducting the audit in accordance with auditing standards, we, as CPAs, exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism. We also perform the following tasks:

1. Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement in the entity financial statements due to fraud or error; design and implement appropriate responses to the assessed risks; and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to form the basis for the audit opinion. Fraud may involve collusion, forgery, deliberate omission, misrepresentation, or circumvention of internal controls, thus the risk of failing to detect material misstatements due to fraud is higher than that due to error.

2. To obtain an understanding of the internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design appropriate audit procedures for the circumstances, but the purpose is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd..

3. To evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by management and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made.

4. Based on the audit evidence obtained, to conclude on the appropriateness of the continuation basis of accounting adopted by management and whether events or conditions exist that may raise significant doubt about the ability of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. to continue as a going concern. If we believe that such events or conditions present significant uncertainty, we must draw the users' attention in the audit report to the relevant disclosures in the entity financial statements, or modify our audit opinion if such disclosures are deemed inappropriate. Our conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained as of the date of the audit report. However, future events or circumstances may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to no longer have the ability to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the entity financial statements (including the related notes), and whether the entity financial statements appropriately reflect the relevant transactions and events.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the individual entities within the Group to form an opinion on the entity financial statements. We are responsible for the guidance, supervision, and execution of the group audit engagement, and for forming the group audit opinion.

We communicate with the governance body regarding matters such as the planned audit scope and timeline, as well as significant audit findings, including any material weaknesses in internal control identified during the audit process.

We determine the key audit matters for the audit of the 2025 entity financial statements of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. based on the matters communicated with the governance body. We outline these matters in the audit report, unless law prohibits the disclosure of specific matters, or in extremely rare circumstances, where we decide not to communicate certain matters in the audit report due to a reasonable expectation that the negative impact of such communication would outweigh the public interest it would serve.

Ernst & Young Joint Accounting Firm

Financial Reports for Publicly Listed Companies Approved by the Competent Authority

Audit Certification Document Number:
Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1080326041
Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1110348358

Huang Yu-Ting

CPA:

Lo Wen-Chen

March 12, 2026

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.

Parent company only balance sheet

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousands

Assets			December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Code	Accounting Items	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4 and 6.1	$108,546	8	$75,822	7
1150	Net notes receivable	4 and 6.16	6,943	1	8,190	1
1170	Net accounts receivable	4, 6.2, and 6.16	85,819	7	74,160	7
1180	Accounts receivables - Net amount from related parties	4, 6.2, 6.16, and 7	2,466	-	18,850	2
1200	Other receivable		15	-	50	-
1210	Other receivable - Net amount from related parties	7	95,865	7	22,344	2
130X	Inventory	4 and 6.3	49,170	4	62,261	6
1410	Advance payment	7	3,161	-	2,500	-
1470	Other current assets	7	11,639	1	6,950	1
11XX	Total current assets		363,624	28	271,127	26
	Non-current assets					
1517	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	4 and 6.4	4,559	-	2,091	-
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method	4 and 6.5	732,283	57	580,954	56
1600	Property, plant and equipment	4, 6.6 and 8	79,577	6	75,428	7
1755	Right-of-use assets	4 and 6.17	2,932	-	3,145	-
1760	Net investment property	4, 6.7 and 8	73,809	6	73,809	7
1840	Deferred income tax assets	4 and 6.21	1,637	-	3,854	1
1900	Other non-current assets	4, 6.8 and 8	30,993	3	32,066	3
15XX	Total non-current assets		925,790	72	771,347	74
1XXX	Total assets		$1,289,414	100	$1,042,474	100

(Please refer to the notes to the parent company only financial statements)

Chairman: Hsu Kuo-Chi Manager: Chen Hung-Jen Head of Accounting: Yeh Ya-Tung

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.
Parent company only balance sheet (continued)
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousands

Debt and equity			December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Code	Accounting Items	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	4 and 6.9	$129,880	10	$10,000	1
2110	Short-term notes payable	4 and 12	30,000	2	-	-
2150	Notes payable		729	-	714	-
2170	Accounts payable		9,073	1	9,595	1
2180	Accounts payable - Net amount from related parties	7	38,500	3	-	-
2200	Other accounts payable	6.10	31,083	2	34,999	3
2230	Income tax liabilities in the current period	4	7,206	1	8,132	1
2280	Lease liabilities - current	4 and 6.17	939	-	2,862	-
2320	Long-term borrowings due within one year or one business cycle	4 and 6.11	51,625	4	47,354	5
2399	Other current liabilities - others		32,052	3	952	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		331,087	26	114,608	11
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term borrowings	4 and 6.11	132,629	10	123,438	12
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	4 and 6.21	597	-	169	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current	4 and 6.17	2,019	-	400	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		135,245	10	124,007	12
2XXX	Total liabilities		466,332	36	238,615	23
31XX	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company	4 and 6.13				
3100	Share capital					
3110	Common stock capital		558,547	43	526,627	51
3200	Capital reserve		140,225	11	122,301	12
3300	Retained earnings					
3310	Legal reserve		68,761	5	61,514	6
3320	Special reserve		115,499	9	46,343	4
3350	Undistributed earnings		26,383	2	94,356	9
	Total retained earnings		210,643	16	202,213	19
3400	Other equity					
3410	Exchange difference arising from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations		(84,758)	(6)	(43,239)	(4)
3420	Unrealized valuation gains (losses) on Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,575)	-	(4,043)	(1)
34XX	Total other equity		(86,333)	(6)	(47,282)	(5)
3XXX	Total equity		823,082	64	803,859	77
	Total liabilities and equity		$1,289,414	100	$1,042,474	100

(Please refer to the notes to the parent company only financial statements)

Chairman: Hsu Kuo-Chi Manager: Chen Hung-Jen Head of Accounting: Yeh Ya-Tung

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.

Parent company only statement of comprehensive income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousands

Code	Items	Notes	2025		2024	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue	4, 6.15 and 7	$548,159	100	$576,605	100
5000	Operating cost	6.3, 6.12, 6.18 and 7	(397,500)	(72)	(416,750)	(72)
5900	Operating gross profit		150,659	28	159,855	28
5910	Unrealized gains/losses on inventory		522	-	(1,847)	-
5920	Realized gains/losses from sales		1,847	-	1,061	-
5950	Net operating gross profit		153,028	28	159,069	28
6000	Operating expenses	6.12, 6.14 and 6.18				
6100	Selling expense		(37,349)	(7)	(39,412)	(7)
6200	Administrative expenses		(61,085)	(11)	(57,333)	(10)
6300	R&D expenses		(12,816)	(2)	(9,304)	(2)
6450	Expected credit impairment loss	6.16	90	-	(87)	-
	Total operating expenses		(111,160)	(20)	(106,136)	(19)
6900	Operating profit		41,868	8	52,933	9
7000	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6.19	1,293	-	2,185	1
7010	Other income	6.19 and 7	28,733	5	25,787	4
7020	Other gains and losses	6.19 and 7	3,870	1	569	-
7050	Financial cost	6.19	(6,794)	(1)	(3,720)	(1)
7070	ventures recognized using the equity method	6.5	(218)	-	26,562	5
	Total non-operating income and expenses		26,884	5	51,383	9
7900	Profit before tax		68,752	13	104,316	18
7950	Income tax expense	6.21	(14,505)	(3)	(15,193)	(3)
8200	Net income of the current period		54,247	10	89,123	15
8300	Other comprehensive income (net)					
8310	Items not reclassified as gains and losses					
8316	Investments in equity instrument measured at fair value through Unrealized valuation (losses) gains	6.20	2,468	1	(4,043)	(1)
8360	Items that may be reclassified as gains and losses subsequently					
8361	Exchange difference arising from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	6.5 and 6.20	(41,519)	(8)	7,768	2
	Other comprehensive income of the current period (net amount after tax)		(39,051)	(7)	3,725	1
8500	Total comprehensive income of the current period		$15,196	3	$92,848	16
	Earnings per share (NTD)	6.22				
9750	Basic earnings per share		$1.00		$1.81	
9850	Diluted earnings per share		$0.95		$1.74	

(Please refer to the notes to the parent company only financial statements)

Chairman: Hsu Kuo-Chi Manager: Chen Hung-Jen Head of Accounting: Yeh Ya-Tung

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.

Parent company only statement of changes in equity

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousands

	Items	Notes	Common stock capital	Capital reserve	Retained earnings			Other equity items		Total equity
					Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Exchange difference arising from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive	
Code			3110	3200	3310	3320	3350	3410	3420	3XXX
A1	Balance on January 1, 2024	6.13	$456,627	$79,908	$53,054	$38,783	$86,394	$(51,007)	$ -	$663,759
	Appropriation and distribution of 2023 earnings									
B1	Appropriated to legal reserve				4,009		(4,009)			-
B3	Special surplus reserve					12,224	(12,224)			-
B5	Cash dividend for common shares						(31,964)			(31,964)
	Appropriation and distribution of first half of 2024 earnings									
B1	Appropriated to legal reserve				4,451		(4,451)			-
B5	Cash dividend for common shares						(33,177)			(33,177)
B17	Reversal of special reserve					(4,664)	4,664			-
D1	Net income in 2024						89,123			89,123
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2024							7,768	(4,043)	3,725
D5	Total comprehensive income of the current period		-	-	-	-	89,123	7,768	(4,043)	92,848
E1	Capital increase in cash		70,000	37,870						107,870
N1	Share-based payment transactions (Note 1)	6.14		4,523						4,523
Z1	Balance on December 31, 2024	6.13	$526,627	$122,301	$61,514	$46,343	$94,356	$(43,239)	$(4,043)	$803,859
A1	Balance on January 1, 2025	6.13	$526,627	$122,301	$61,514	$46,343	$94,356	$(43,239)	$(4,043)	$803,859
	Appropriation and distribution of 2024 earnings									
B1	Appropriated to legal reserve				4,461		(4,461)			-
B3	Appropriated to special reserve					939	(939)			-
B5	Cash dividend for common shares						(45,817)			(45,817)
	Appropriation and distribution of first half of 2025 earnings									
B1	Appropriated to legal reserve				2,786		(2,786)			-
B3	Appropriated to special reserve					68,217	(68,217)			-
C17	Changes in capital reserves			$397						397
D1	Net income in 2025						54,247			54,247
D3	Other comprehensive income in 2025							(41,519)	2,468	(39,051)
D5	Total comprehensive income of the current period		-	-	-	-	54,247	(41,519)	2,468	15,196
N1	Share-based payment transactions (Note 2)	6.14	31,920	17,527						49,447
Z1	Balance on December 31, 2025	6.13	$558,547	$140,225	$68,761	$115,499	$26,383	$(84,758)	$(1,575)	$823,082

(Please refer to the notes to the parent company only financial statements)

Note 1: The changes in the Company's share-based payment transactions in 2024 are as follows:

3,760 thousands employee stock certificates were issued on April 17, 2023, recognized compensation cost of NTD4,523 thousands in 2024.

Note 2: The changes in the Company's share-based payment transactions in 2025 are as follows:

Employee stock certificates were issued on April 17, 2023, recognized compensation cost of NTD1,248 thousands in 2025, of these 3,192 thousands shares were converted at a strike price of NTD 15.1 per share, for a total consideration of NTD 48,199 thousands.

Chairman: Hsu Kuo-Chi Manager: Chen Hung-Jen Head of Accounting: Yeh Ya-Tung

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.

Parent company only statement of cash flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousands

Code	Items	2025	2024
AAAA	Cash flow from operating activities:		
A10000	Net income before tax of the current period	$68,752	$104,316
A20000	Adjustment items:		
A20010	Revenue, expenses, gains, and losses Items:		
A20100	Depreciation expense	13,838	14,336
A20200	Amortization expenses	390	305
A20300	Expected credit impairment (profit) loss	(90)	87
A20900	Interest expense	6,794	3,720
A21200	Interest income	(1,293)	(2,185)
A21300	Dividend income	(136)	(887)
A21900	Share-based payment for remuneration cost	1,248	4,523
A22400	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized using the equity method	218	(26,562)
A22500	Gain from disposal and scrap of property, plant and equipment	(98)	(83)
A23700	Non-financial assets impairment loss	-	4,281
A23900	Unrealized (gains) loss between affiliates	(522)	1,847
A24000	Realized gain between affiliates	(1,847)	(1,061)
A29900	Inventory impairment and sluggish reversal gains	(4,290)	(15,183)
A29900	Lease modification benefit	(82)	-
A29900	Other items	4,339	-
A30000	Changes in assets/liabilities related to operating activities:		
A31130	Decrease in notes receivable	1,247	2,968
A31150	Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(11,569)	1,143
A31160	Accounts receivable - related parties (increase) decrease	16,384	(4,240)
A31180	Other receivables decreased	35	809
A31190	Other receivables – increase in related parties	(42,215)	(4,763)
A31200	Decrease in inventory	17,381	20,305
A31230	Decrease (increase) in advance payments	(661)	919
A31240	Increase in other current assets	(6,693)	(2,181)
A32125	Decrease in contract liabilities	-	(34)
A32130	Decrease (increase) in notes payable	15	(2,713)
A32150	Decrease in accounts payable	(522)	(23,733)
A32160	Accounts payable - related parties increase	38,500	-
A32180	Increase (decrease) in other accounts payable	(916)	6,074
A32230	Decrease in other current liabilities	(206)	(107)
A33000	Cash inflow from operation	98,001	81,901
A33100	Interest received	1,293	2,249
A33300	Interest paid	(6,670)	(3,531)
A33500	Income tax paid	(12,786)	(11,167)
AAAA	Net cash inflow from operating activities	79,838	69,452

(continued)

(Please refer to the notes to the parent company only financial statements)

Chairman: Hsu Kuo-Chi Manager: Chen Hung-Jen Head of Accounting: Yeh Ya-Tung

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.

Parent company only statement of cash flows (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousands

Code	Items	2025	2024
	(continued)		
BBBB	Cash flow from investing activities:		
B00040	Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	(9,480)
B00050	Disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	9,480
B01800	Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	(195,036)	(96,105)
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(14,910)	(16,051)
B02800	Disposal of property, plant and equipment	154	613
B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(402)	(1,510)
B06700	Decrease in other non-current assets	(223)	4,867
B07600	Dividends received	136	887
BBBB	Cash outflow from investing activities:	(210,281)	(107,299)
CCCC	Cash flow from financing activities:		
C00100	Increase in short-term borrowings	339,760	120,000
C00200	Decrease in short-term borrowings	(219,880)	(160,000)
C00500	Increase in short-term notes payable	195,000	10,000
C00600	Decrease in short-term notes payable	(165,000)	(50,000)
C01600	Proceeds from long-term borrowings	126,000	1,230,838
C01700	Repayment of long-term borrowings	(112,538)	(1,176,537)
C04020	Repayment of the principal of the lease	(2,954)	(3,556)
C04500	Payment of cash dividends	(45,817)	(65,141)
C04600	Capital increase in cash	-	107,870
C04800	Employee exercise of stock options	48,199	-
C09900	Other fundraising activities	397	-
CCCC	Net cash inflow from financing activities	163,167	13,474
EEEE	Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the current period	32,724	(24,373)
E00100	Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalents	75,822	100,195
E00200	Ending balance of cash and cash equivalents	$108,546	$75,822

(Please refer to the notes to the parent company only financial statements)

Chairman: Hsu Kuo-Chi Manager: Chen Hung-Jen Head of Accounting: Yeh Ya-Tung

【Attachment IV】

Independent CPA's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.:

Audit opinions

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, along with the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

In our opinion, the above consolidated financial statements, in all material respects, have been prepared in accordance with the financial reporting standards for securities issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), International Financial Reporting Interpretations, and related announcements issued and approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission. They fairly present the consolidated financial position of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, as well as their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Basis of Audit opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Rules Governing the Audit of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards. Our responsibilities under these standards will be further explained in the section on the responsibilities of the CPA in auditing the consolidated financial statements. The personnel of the firm to which we belong have maintained independence from Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries in accordance with the independence regulations and have fulfilled other responsibilities as required by the professional ethical standards for CPAs. We believe that we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters refer to those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of the most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our audit opinion. We do not express a separate opinion on these matters.

Allowance for losses on accounts receivable

As of December 31, 2025, the net accounts receivable (including related parties) of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries amounted to NTD 129,063 thousand, representing 10% of the total assets, and is considered significant to the financial statements of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries. The assessment of the allowance for doubtful accounts to reflect the credit risk of accounts receivable involves significant judgment by management. Therefore, the allowance for doubtful accounts has been determined by the CPA to be a key audit matter. Our audit procedures included (but were not limited to) evaluating the effectiveness of the internal controls established by management for accounts receivable management; assessing the appropriateness of the allowance for doubtful accounts policy, including understanding the relevant data used by management—based on historical experience, current market conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions—to estimate the expected loss rate; testing the underlying aging information by sampling original vouchers to verify their accuracy; analyzing trends in the allowance for doubtful accounts and the accounts receivable turnover ratio; and selecting samples to perform accounts receivable confirmation procedures and reviewing subsequent receipts on accounts receivable to assess their collectability. We also considered the appropriateness of the disclosure of accounts receivable in Note 5 and Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements.

Inventory valuation

The net inventory of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025, amounts to NTD 178,951 thousand, accounting for 13% of the total assets. This is considered significant to the financial statements of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries. Due to the impact of market fluctuations and changes in economic conditions on raw material prices, which may lead to significant fluctuations in inventory prices, and the fact that the inventory provision evaluation involves significant judgment by management, the auditor has determined that inventory valuation is a key audit matter. Our audit procedures include (but are not limited to) evaluating the effectiveness of internal controls established by management for inventory, performing simple tests and understanding the appropriateness of management's accounting policy for assessing obsolete and outdated inventory, selecting significant inventory locations to observe inventory counting procedures, testing the accuracy of inventory aging intervals, recalculating the reasonableness of the provision for obsolete inventory, and obtaining the annual detailed list of purchases, sales, and inventory movements. We also test related purchase and sales documents, recalculate the unit cost of inventory, and evaluate the net realizable value used by management in the inventory valuation. We also considered the appropriateness of the disclosure of inventories in Note 5 and Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements.

Responsibilities of management and governance bodies for the consolidated financial statements

The responsibility of management is to prepare the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting standards for securities issuers, as well as the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), and interpretations and announcements approved and issued by the FSC. Management must ensure that the consolidated financial statements are properly presented and maintain the necessary internal controls related to their preparation to ensure that there are no material misstatements caused by fraud or error.

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, management's responsibility also includes evaluating the ability of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries to continue as a going concern, disclosing related matters, and adopting the going concern basis of accounting, unless management intends to liquidate Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries or cease operations, or unless there is no viable alternative to liquidation or cessation of operations.

The governance body of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (including the Audit Committee) is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of CPAs to audit the consolidated financial statements

Our purpose in auditing the consolidated financial statements is 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 audit report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards does not guarantee that material misstatements in the consolidated financial statements will be detected. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error. Misstatements, individually or in aggregate, are considered material if it is reasonable to expect that they will influence the economic decisions of users based on the consolidated financial statements.

In conducting the audit in accordance with auditing standards, we, as CPAs, exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism. We also perform the following tasks:

1. Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements due to fraud or error; design and implement appropriate responses to the assessed risks; and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to form the basis for the audit opinion. Fraud may involve collusion, forgery, deliberate omission, misrepresentation, or circumvention of internal controls, thus the risk of failing to detect material misstatements due to fraud is higher than that due to error.

2. To obtain an understanding of the internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design appropriate audit procedures for the circumstances, but the purpose is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

3. To evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by management and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made.

4. Based on the audit evidence obtained, to conclude on the appropriateness of the continuation basis of accounting adopted by management and whether events or conditions exist that may raise significant doubt about the ability of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries to continue as a going concern. If we believe that such events or conditions present significant uncertainty, we must draw the users' attention in the audit report to the relevant disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, or modify our audit opinion if such disclosures are deemed inappropriate. Our conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained as of the date of the audit report. However, future events or circumstances may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to no longer have the ability to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements (including the related notes), and whether the consolidated financial statements appropriately reflect the relevant transactions and events.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the individual entities within the Group to form an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the guidance, supervision, and execution of the group audit engagement, and for forming the group audit opinion.

We communicate with the governance body regarding matters such as the planned audit scope and timeline, as well as significant audit findings, including any material weaknesses in internal control identified during the audit process.

We determine the key audit matters for the audit of the 2025 consolidated financial statements of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries based on the matters communicated with the governance body. We outline these matters in the audit report, unless law prohibits the disclosure of specific matters, or in extremely rare circumstances, where we decide not to communicate certain matters in the audit report due to a reasonable expectation that the negative impact of such communication would outweigh the public interest it would serve.

Others

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. has prepared the parent company only financial reports for the fiscal years 2025 and 2024, which have been audited by us and accompanied by an unqualified audit opinion, available for reference.

Ernst & Young Joint Accounting Firm

Financial Reports for Publicly Listed Companies Approved by the Competent Authority

Audit Certification Document Number:
Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1080326041
Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1110348358

Huang Yu-Ting

CPA:

Lo Wen-Chen

March 13, 2025

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries:
Consolidated balance sheet
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousands

Assets			December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Code	Accounting Items	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4 and 6.1	$265,388	20	$207,175	18
1136	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current	4	240	-	32,275	3
1150	Net notes receivable	4 and 6.16	6,943	-	8,190	1
1170	Net accounts receivable	4, 6.2, and 6.16	129,063	10	84,953	7
1180	accounts receivables - Net amount from related parties	4, 6.2, 6.16, and 7	-	-	9,764	1
1200	Other receivables		267	-	586	-
130X	Inventory	4 and 6.3	178,951	13	188,136	17
1410	Advance payment	6.4	63,406	5	24,417	2
1470	Other current assets		14,686	1	7,127	1
11XX	Total current assets		658,944	49	562,623	50
	Non-current assets					
1517	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	4 and 6.5	4,559	-	2,091	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment	4, 6.6 and 8	476,984	36	347,435	31
1755	Right-of-use assets	4, 6.17 and 8	71,143	5	78,957	7
1760	Net investment property	4, 6.7 and 8	73,809	6	73,809	7
1840	Deferred income tax assets	4 and 6.21	2,401	-	4,223	1
1900	Other non-current assets	4, 6.8 and 8	56,190	4	45,612	4
15XX	Total non-current assets		685,086	51	552,127	50
1XXX	Total assets		$1,344,030	100	$1,114,750	100

(Please refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Hsu Kuo-Chi Manager: Chen Hung-Jen Head of Accounting: Yeh Ya-Tung

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries:
Consolidated balance sheet (continued)
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousands

Debt and equity			December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
Code	Accounting Items	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	4 and 6.9	$129,880	10	$10,000	1
2110	Short-term notes payable	4 and 12	30,000	2	-	-
2130	Contract liabilities - current	4 and 6.15	14,996	1	1,193	-
2150	Notes payable		729	-	714	-
2170	Accounts payable		35,805	3	32,635	3
2200	Other accounts payable	6.10	72,008	5	74,573	7
2230	Income tax liabilities in the current period	4	13,311	1	15,430	2
2280	Lease liabilities - current	4 and 6.17	939	-	2,862	-
2320	Long-term borrowings due within one year or one business cycle	4 and 6.11	51,625	4	47,354	4
2399	Other current liabilities - others		36,410	3	2,123	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		385,703	29	186,884	17
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term borrowings	4 and 6.11	132,629	10	123,438	11
2570	Deffered income tax liabilities	4 and 6.21	597	-	169	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current	4 and 6.17	2,019	-	400	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		135,245	10	124,007	11
2XXX	Total liabilities		520,948	39	310,891	28
31XX	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company	4 and 6.13				
3100	Share capital					
3110	Common stock capital		558,547	41	526,627	47
3200	Capital reserve		140,225	10	122,301	11
3300	Retained earnings					
3310	Legal reserve		68,761	5	61,514	6
3320	Special reserve		115,499	9	46,343	4
3350	Undistributed earnings		26,383	2	94,356	8
	Total retained earnings		210,643	16	202,213	18
3400	Other equity					
3410	Exchange difference arising from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations		(84,758)	(6)	(43,239)	(4)
3420	Unrealized valuation gains (losses) on Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,575)	-	(4,043)	-
34XX	Total other equity		(86,333)	(6)	(47,282)	(4)
3XXX	Total equity		823,082	61	803,859	72
	Total liabilities and equity		$1,344,030	100	$1,114,750	100

(Please refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Hsu Kuo-Chi Manager: Chen Hung-Jen Head of Accounting: Yeh Ya-Tung

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries:
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousands

Code	Items	Notes	2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
4000	Operating revenue	4, 6.15 and 7	$779,015	100	$744,157	100
5000	Operating cost	6.3, 6.12 and 6.18	(578,251)	(74)	(505,964)	(68)
5900	Operating gross profit		200,764	26	238,193	32
6000	Operating expenses	6.12, 6.14 and 6.18				
6100	Selling expense		(51,965)	(7)	(54,394)	(8)
6200	Administrative expenses		(81,642)	(10)	(81,385)	(11)
6300	R&D expenses		(15,831)	(2)	(11,086)	(1)
6450	Expected credit impairment loss	6.16	90	-	(87)	-
	Total operating expenses		(149,348)	(19)	(146,952)	(20)
6900	Operating profit		51,416	7	91,241	12
7000	Non-operating income and expenses	6.19				
7100	Interest income		5,815	1	4,530	-
7010	Other income		8,623	1	5,863	1
7020	Other gains and losses		12,512	1	9,465	1
7050	Financial cost		(6,833)	(1)	(3,720)	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses		20,117	2	16,138	2
7900	Profit before tax		71,533	9	107,379	14
7950	Income tax expense	6.21	(17,286)	(2)	(18,256)	(2)
8200	Net income of the current period		54,247	7	89,123	12
8300	Other comprehensive income (net)	6.20				
8310	Items not reclassified as gains and losses					
8316	Equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,468	-	(4,043)	(1)
	Unrealized (losses) gains on investments					
8360	Items that may be reclassified as gains and losses subsequently					
8361	Exchange difference arising from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations		(41,519)	(5)	7,768	1
	Other comprehensive income of the current period (net amount after tax)		(39,051)	(5)	3,725	-
8500	Total comprehensive income of the current period		$15,196	2	$92,848	12
8600	Net income attributable to:					
8610	The parent company		$54,247		$89,123	
8620	Non-controlling interests		-		-	
			$54,247		$89,123	
8700	Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
8710	The parent company		$15,196		$92,848	
8720	Non-controlling interests		-		-	
			$15,196		$92,848	
	Earnings per share (NTD)	6.20				
9750	Basic earnings per share		$1.00		$1.81	
9850	Diluted earnings per share		$0.95		$1.74	

(Please refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Hsu Kuo-Chi Manager: Chen Hung-Jen Head of Accounting: Yeh Ya-Tung

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries:

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousands

	Items	Notes	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company							Total equity
					Retained earnings			Other equity items		
			Common stock capital	Capital reserve	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Exchange difference arising from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Code			3110	3200	3310	3320	3350	3410	3420	3XXX
A1	Balance on January 1, 2024	6.13	$456,627	$79,908	$53,054	$38,783	$86,394	$(51,007)	$ -	$663,759
	Appropriation and distribution of 2023 earnings									
B1	Appropriated to legal reserve				4,009		(4,009)			-
B3	Special surplus reserve					12,224	(12,224)			-
B5	Cash dividend for common shares						(31,964)			(31,964)
	Appropriation and distribution of first half of 2024 earnings									
B1	Appropriated to legal reserve				4,451		(4,451)			-
B5	Cash dividend for common shares						(33,177)			(33,177)
B17	Reversal of special reserve					(4,664)	4,664			-
D1	Net income in 2024						89,123			89,123
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2024							7,768	(4,043)	3,725
D5	Total comprehensive income of the current period		-	-	-	-	89,123	7,768	(4,043)	92,848
E1	Capital increase in cash		70,000	37,870						107,870
N1	Share-based payment transactions (Note 1)	6.14		4,523						4,523
Z1	Balance on December 31, 2023	6.13	$526,627	$122,301	$61,514	$46,343	$94,356	$(43,239)	$(4,043)	$803,859
A1	Balance on January 1, 2025	6.11	$526,627	$122,301	$61,514	$46,343	$94,356	$(43,239)	$(4,043)	$803,859
	Appropriation and distribution of 2024 earnings									
B1	Appropriated to legal reserve				4,461		(4,461)			-
B3	Appropriated to special reserve					939	(939)			-
B5	Cash dividend for common shares						(45,817)			(45,817)
	Appropriation and distribution of first half of 2025 earnings									
B1	Appropriated to legal reserve				2,786		(2,786)			-
B3	Appropriated to special reserve					68,217	(68,217)			-
C17	Changes in capital reserves			$397						397
D1	Net income in 2025						54,247			54,247
D3	Other comprehensive income in 2025							(41,519)	2,468	(39,051)
D5	Total comprehensive income of the current period		-	397	-	-	54,247	(41,519)	2,468	15,196
N1	Share-based payment transactions (Note 2)	6.14	31,920	17,527						49,447
Z1	Balance on December 31, 2025	6.13	$558,547	$140,225	$68,761	$115,499	$26,383	$(84,758)	$(1,575)	$823,082

(Please refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements)

Note 1: The changes in the Group's share-based payment transactions in 2024 are as follows:

3,760 thousands employee stock certificates were issued on April 17, 2023, recognized compensation cost of NTD4,523 thousands in 2024.

Note 2: The changes in the Group's share-based payment transactions in 2025 are as follows:

Employee stock certificates were issued on April 17, 2023, recognized compensation cost of NTD1,248 thousands in 2025, of these 3,192 thousands shares were converted at a strike price of NTD 15.1 per share, for a total consideration of NTD 48,199 thousands.

Chairman: Hsu Kuo-Chi Manager: Chen Hung-Jen Head of Accounting: Yeh Ya-Tung

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries:

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousands

Code	Items	2025	2024
AAAA	Cash flow from operating activities:		
A10000	Net income before tax of the current period	$71,533	$107,379
A20000	Adjustment items:		
A20010	Revenue, expenses, gains, and losses Items:		
A20100	Depreciation expense	57,413	51,618
A20200	Amortization expenses	10,026	4,648
A20300	Expected credit impairment loss	(90)	87
A20900	Interest expense	6,833	3,720
A21200	Interest income	(5,815)	(4,530)
A21300	Dividend income	(136)	(887)
A21900	Share-based payment for remuneration cost	1,248	4,523
A22500	Gain from disposal and scrap of property, plant and equipment	17	(404)
A23700	Non-financial assets impairment loss	-	4,281
A29900	Inventory impairment and sluggish reversal gains	(5,155)	(7,457)
A29900	Lease modification benefit	(82)	-
A30000	Changes in assets/liabilities related to operating activities:		
A31130	Decrease in notes receivable	1,247	2,968
A31150	Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(27,464)	5,083
A31160	Accounts receivables - Decrease (increase) from related parties	9,764	(912)
A31180	Other receivables decreased	35	810
A31200	Decrease (increase) in inventory	5,076	(25,146)
A31230	Decrease (increase) in advance payments	(38,989)	4,492
A31240	Increase in other current assets	(9,563)	(2,242)
A32125	Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	13,803	(1,091)
A32130	Increase (decrease) in notes payable	15	(2,713)
A32150	Increase in accounts payable	3,170	9,082
A32180	Increase (decrease) in other accounts payable	(1,784)	8,498
A32230	Increase in other current liabilities	34,287	585
A33000	Cash inflow from operation	125,389	162,392
A33100	Interest received	6,099	4,681
A33300	Interest paid	(6,709)	(3,531)
A33500	Income tax paid	(17,155)	(20,000)
AAAA	Net cash inflow from operating activities	107,624	143,542

(continued)

(Please refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Hsu Kuo-Chi Manager: Chen Hung-Jen Head of Accounting: Yeh Ya-Tung

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries:

Consolidated statement of cash flows (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NTD thousands

Code	Items	2025	2024
	(continued)		
BBBB	Cash flow from investing activities:		
B00040	Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(13,451)	(41,605)
B00050	Disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	43,236	28,755
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(196,084)	(96,981)
B02800	Disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,646	6,984
B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(2,856)	(1,535)
B06700	Increase in other non-current assets	(24,721)	(7,007)
B07600	Dividends received	136	887
BBBB	Cash outflow from investing activities:	(191,094)	(110,502)
CCCC	Cash flow from financing activities:		
C00100	Increase in short-term borrowings	346,104	120,000
C00200	Decrease in short-term borrowings	(226,224)	(160,000)
C00500	Increase in short-term notes payable	195,000	10,000
C00600	Decrease in short-term notes payable	(165,000)	(50,000)
C01600	Proceeds from long-term borrowings	126,000	1,230,838
C01700	Repayment of long-term borrowings	(112,538)	(1,176,537)
C04020	Repayment of the principal of the lease	(2,954)	(3,556)
C04500	Payment of cash dividends	(45,817)	(65,141)
C04600	Capital increase in cash	-	107,870
C04800	Employee exercise of stock options	48,199	-
C09900	Other fundraising activities	397	-
CCCC	Net cash inflow from financing activities	163,167	13,474
DDD	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(21,484)	(747)
EEEE	Increase in cash and cash equivalents for the current period	58,213	45,767
E00100	Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalents	207,175	161,408
E00200	Ending balance of cash and cash equivalents	$265,388	$207,175

(Please refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Hsu Kuo-Chi Manager: Chen Hung-Jen Head of Accounting: Yeh Ya-Tung

【Attachment V 】

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.
Earnings Distribution Table
2025

Unit: NTD

Item	Amount
Undistributed earnings of the prerious years	43,138,757
Plus: Net income of 2025	54,247,165
Less: 10% of legal reserve	(5,424,717)
Special surplus reserve	(39,051,062)
Distributable profits for current period	52,910,143
Distribution items:	
2025 H1 Cash dividend for common shares (NTD 0 per share)	0
2025 H2 Cash dividend for common shares (NTD 0.2 per share)	(11,170,940)
2025 Stock dividend for common shares (NTD 0.3 per share)	(16,756,410)
Undistributed earnings	24,982,793

Note 1: Calculated based on the number of 55,854,700 outstanding shares on August 8, 2025.

Note 2:According to Letter Tai-Zei-Shi-Tzi No. 871941343 of the Ministry of Finance on April 30, 1998, the distribution of earnings should be individually identified. The earnings of the Company in the second half of 2025 is set aside in priority for the distribution of earnings in the period.

Note 3: The cash dividend is calculated to the nearest whole dollar. In the case of fractional shares to which the distributed amount is less than NTD 1 per share, the total amount distributed is recognized as "other income" of the Company.

Note 4: According to Article 27-1 of the Articles of Incorporation, the distribution of earnings shall be made in cash dividends, and the Board of Directors is authorized to make a resolution and report to the general shareholders' meeting.

Chairman	President	Accounting Manager
Hsu Kuo-Chi	Chen Hung-Jen	Yeh Ya-Tung

【Attachment VI】

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.

Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets Revision Comparison Table

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Correction Notes
IV. Work Procedures (V) Procedures for acquiring or disposing of real estate, equipment or their right-to-use assets 2.Procedure for determining transaction terms and authorized limits (2) Acquisition of equipment should be conducted through inquiry, comparison, negotiation, or bidding, based on actual needs. For each transaction under NT$10 million (excluding NT$10 million), the authorization level stipulated in the Company's "Approval Authority Management Regulations" shall apply; for transactions of NT$10 million (inclusive), approval from the Board of Directors is required before proceeding. The same applies to the disposal or scrapping of equipment. 4.Real estate or equipment valuation report (2)For transactions exceeding NT$1 billion, at least two professional appraisers should be consulted for valuation. (VI) Procedures for acquiring or disposing of securities investments 2.Procedure for determining transaction terms and authorized limits (4)Obtain expert opinions When acquiring or disposing of securities, the Company shall, prior to the date of the transaction, obtain the most recent financial statements of the target company, audited and certified by an accountant, as a reference for assessing the transaction price. For transactions exceeding 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or NT$300 million, the Company shall, prior to the date of the transaction, consult with an accountant regarding the	IV. Work Procedures (V) Procedures for acquiring or disposing of real estate, equipment or their right-to-use assets 2.Procedure for determining transaction terms and authorized limits (2) Equipment acquisition should be conducted through a method of inquiry, comparison, negotiation, or bidding. Transactions under NT$10 million (excluding NT$10 million) require approval from the Chairman; transactions exceeding NT$10 million (including NT$10 million) require board approval before the transaction can proceed. ~~Disposal or scrapping of equipment should be handled in accordance with the approval authority management regulations.~~ 4.Real estate or equipment valuation report (2)For transactions exceeding NT$1 billion, at least two professional appraisers should be consulted for valuation. (VI) Procedures for acquiring or disposing of securities investments 2.Procedure for determining transaction terms and authorized limits (4)Obtain expert opinions When acquiring or disposing of securities, the Company shall, prior to the date of the transaction, obtain the most recent financial statements of the target company, audited and certified by an accountant, as a reference for assessing the transaction price. For transactions exceeding 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or NT$300 million, the Company shall, prior to the date of the transaction, consult with an accountant regarding the	According to the procedures for acquiring or disposing of assets and some textual revisions.

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Correction Notes
reasonableness of the transaction price, if the accountant requires the use of an expert report. However, this restriction does not apply if the securities have publicly quoted prices in an active market or if the competent authority stipulates otherwise. (VII) Procedures for acquiring real estate from related parties 2.Assessment and Operating Procedures When the Company acquires or disposes of real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, or acquires or disposes of other assets besides real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, and the transaction amount reaches 20% of the Company's paid-in capital, 10% of its total assets, or NT$300 million or more, except for buying and selling domestic government bonds, bonds with buy-back or sell-back conditions, or subscribing to or buying back money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust companies, the following information shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval and the Audit Committee for recognition before a transaction contract can be signed and payments made; if the Company has appointed independent directors, the above-mentioned proposal shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for discussion, and the opinions of each independent director shall be fully considered. If any independent director objects or has reservations, they shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board meeting. 3.Evaluation methods When our company acquires real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, the reasonableness of the transaction costs shall be assessed using the following methods: (1)~(4) omitted. (5) When our company acquires real estate or its right to use assets from	reasonableness of the transaction price, if the accountant requires the use of an expert report. However, this restriction does not apply if the securities have publicly quoted prices in an active market or if the competent authority stipulates otherwise. (VII) Procedures for acquiring real estate from related parties 2.Assessment and Operating Procedures When the Company acquires or disposes of real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, or acquires or disposes of other assets besides real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, and the transaction amount reaches 20% of the Company's paid-in capital, 10% of its total assets, or NT$300 million or more, except for buying and selling domestic government bonds, bonds with buy-back or sell-back conditions, or subscribing to or buying back money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust companies, the following information shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval and the Audit Committee for recognition before a transaction contract can be signed and payments made; if the Company has appointed independent directors, the above-mentioned proposal shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for discussion, and the opinions of each independent director shall be fully considered. If any independent director objects or has reservations, they shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board meeting. 3.Evaluation methods When our company acquires real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, the reasonableness of the transaction costs shall be assessed using the following methods: (1)~(4) omitted. (5) When our company acquires real estate or its right to use assets from	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Correction Notes
related parties, it shall comply with the provisions of Section IV, (VII), 2 regarding valuation and operating procedures in any of the following circumstances, and shall not be subject to the provisions of Section IV, (VII), 3. (1) to (4) regarding the valuation of the reasonableness of transaction costs: (The following is omitted). 4. When our company acquires real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, and the valuation results, as stipulated above, are all lower than the transaction price, the following procedures shall be followed: (1)The difference between the transaction price and the appraised cost of real estate or its right-to-use assets shall be set aside as a special surplus reserve in accordance with Article 41, Paragraph 1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, and shall not be distributed or converted into capital increases or rights issues. If the investor in the company, valued using the equity method, is a publicly traded company, in accordance with Article 41, Paragraph 1 of the Securities and Exchange Act. (2)The audit committee shall handle the matter in accordance with Article 218 of the Company Law. (3)The handling of the first two points should be reported to the shareholders' meeting, and the details of the transaction should be disclosed in the annual report and prospectus.	related parties, it shall comply with the provisions of Section IV, (VII), 2 regarding valuation and operating procedures in any of the following circumstances, and shall not be subject to the provisions of Section IV, (VII), 3. (1) to (~~3~~) regarding the valuation of the reasonableness of transaction costs: (The following is omitted). 4. When our company acquires real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, and the valuation results, as stipulated above, are all lower than the transaction price, the following procedures shall be followed: (1) The difference between the transaction price and the appraised cost of real estate or its right-to-use assets shall be set aside as a special surplus reserve in accordance with Article 41, Paragraph 1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, and shall not be distributed or converted into capital increases or rights issues. If the investor in the company, valued using the equity method, is a publicly traded company, ~~the investor shall also set aside a special surplus reserve in proportion to its shareholding for the amount set aside,~~ in accordance with Article 41, Paragraph 1 of the Securities and Exchange Act. (2) The audit committee shall handle the matter in accordance with Article 218 of the Company Law. (3)The handling of the first two points should be reported to the shareholders' meeting, and the details of the transaction should be disclosed in the annual report and prospectus. ~~If the Company acquires real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, and there is other evidence showing that the transaction is not in accordance with the normal course of business, the provisions of the aforementioned two points should also be followed.~~	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Correction Notes
Those who are required to set aside special surplus reserves shall do so only after the assets purchased or leased at a high price have been recognized as depreciated, disposed of, or the lease terminated, or for appropriate compensation or restoration to their original state, or there is other evidence to determine that there is no unreasonableness, and with the consent of the competent authority.	Those who are required to set aside special surplus reserves shall do so only after the assets purchased or leased at a high price have been recognized as depreciated, disposed of, or the lease terminated, or for appropriate compensation or restoration to their original state, or there is other evidence to determine that there is no unreasonableness, and with the consent of the competent authority.	
If our company acquires real estate or its right to use assets from related parties, and there is other evidence showing that the transaction is not in accordance with normal business practices, it shall also be handled in accordance with the provisions of Section IV, (VII), 4.	(New)	
5. The valuation results of real estate or its right-to-use assets acquired by our company from related parties are all lower than the transaction price. However, if the following circumstances exist, and objective evidence is provided, along with specific opinions from real estate professional appraisers and accountants, the restrictions stipulated in section 4 above shall not apply: (1) If a related party acquires or leases land and then constructs a building thereon, they may provide evidence that one of the following conditions is met: (The following is omitted).	5. The valuation results of real estate or its right-to-use assets acquired by our company from related parties are all lower than the transaction price. However, if the following circumstances exist, and objective evidence is provided, along with specific opinions from real estate professional appraisers and accountants, the restrictions stipulated in section 4 above shall not apply: (1) If a related party acquires or leases land and then constructs a building thereon, they may provide evidence that one of the following conditions is met: a~b omitted. ~~c. (delete)~~	
6. The company or its subsidiaries that are not domestic publicly listed companies engage in transactions as described in section (VII)2, and the transaction amount exceeds 10% of the total assets of the company, the company shall submit the information listed in section (VII)2 to the shareholders' meeting for approval before signing the transaction agreement and making payment. However, this does not apply to transactions between company and its parent company, subsidiaries, or between its subsidiaries.	6. If a ~~publicly listed~~ company or its subsidiaries that are not domestic publicly listed companies engage in transactions as described in section (VII)2, and the transaction amount exceeds 10% of the total assets of the ~~publicly listed~~ company, the ~~publicly listed company~~ shall submit the information listed in section (VII)2 to the shareholders' meeting for approval before signing the transaction agreement and making payment. However, this does not apply to transactions between ~~the publicly listed~~ company and its parent company, subsidiaries, or between its subsidiaries.	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Correction Notes
(VIII) Procedures for acquiring or disposing of intangible assets or their right-to-use assets or membership certificates 2.Procedure for determining the authorized limit (1) For the acquisition or disposal of membership cards, each transaction amounting to less than NT$10 million (excluding NT$10 million) requires the approval of the chairman; for transactions exceeding NT$10 million (including NT$10 million), the board of directors must be consulted for approval before the transaction can proceed. (2) For the acquisition or disposal of intangible assets or their right to use, if the amount is less than NT$50 million (excluding NT$50 million), the chairman's approval shall be requested; if the amount exceeds NT$50 million (including NT$50 million), the board of directors' approval shall be required before the transaction can proceed. 4. Membership certificate or expert evaluation report on intangible assets For transactions involving the acquisition or disposal of intangible assets, their right-to-use assets, or membership certificates, where the transaction amount exceeds 20% of the company's paid-in capital or NT$300 million, except for transactions with domestic government agencies, an accountant should be consulted to provide an opinion on the reasonableness of the transaction price before the event occurs. However, this does not apply if the securities have publicly quoted prices in an active market or if the competent authority has other regulations. (X) Procedures for engaging in derivatives trading 1.Trading Principles and Policies (1)Types of transactions: omitted. (2)Management (risk hedging) strategy	(VIII) Procedures for acquiring or disposing of intangible assets or their right-to-use assets or membership certificates 2.Procedure for determining the authorized limit (1) For the acquisition or disposal of membership cards, each transaction amounting to less than NT$10 million (excluding NT$10 million) requires the approval of the chairman; for transactions exceeding NT$10 million (including NT$10 million), the board of directors must be consulted for approval before the transaction can proceed. (2) For the acquisition or disposal of intangible assets or their right to use, if the amount is less than NT$50 million (excluding NT$50 million), the chairman's approval shall be requested; if the amount exceeds NT$50 million (including NT$50 million), the board of directors' approval shall be required before the transaction can proceed. 4. Membership certificate or expert evaluation report on intangible assets For transactions involving the acquisition or disposal of intangible assets, their right-to-use assets, or membership certificates, where the transaction amount exceeds 20% of the company's paid-in capital or NT$300 million, except for transactions with domestic government agencies, an accountant should be consulted to provide an opinion on the reasonableness of the transaction price before the event occurs. However, this does not apply if the securities have publicly quoted prices in an active market or if the competent authority has other regulations. (X) Procedures for engaging in derivatives trading 1.Trading Principles and Policies (1)Types of transactions: omitted. (2)Management (risk hedging) strategy	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Correction Notes
The company engages in derivative financial product transactions primarily for hedging purposes. The traded products should be selected to mitigate risks arising from the company's business operations. The currencies held must correspond to the company's actual foreign currency needs for import and export transactions, adhering to the principle of self-balancing of the company's overall internal foreign currency income and expenditure, thereby reducing the company's overall foreign exchange risk and saving foreign exchange operation costs. Transactions for other specific purposes must be carefully evaluated and approved by the board of directors before proceeding. (3)Division of powers and responsibilities A.Financial Unit (A)Traders: omitted. (B)Accounting Management Personnel a. Execute transaction confirmation. b.Verify whether the transaction was conducted in accordance with the authorized authority and established policies. c.Monthly evaluations will be conducted, and the evaluation report will be submitted to the general manager for approval. d. Accounting and bookkeeping procedures. e.Submit and announce in accordance with the regulations of the competent authority. (The following is omitted) 4. Board of Directors' Supervisory and Management Principles when Engaging in Derivative Transactions (1)The board of directors shall designate senior executives to oversee and control the risks of derivatives trading at all times,	The company engages in derivative financial product transactions primarily for hedging purposes. The traded products should be selected to mitigate risks arising from the company's business operations. The currencies held must correspond to the company's actual foreign currency needs for import and export transactions, adhering to the principle of self-balancing of the company's overall internal foreign currency income and expenditure, thereby reducing the company's overall foreign exchange risk and saving foreign exchange operation costs. Transactions for other specific purposes must be carefully evaluated and approved by the board of directors before proceeding. (3) Division of powers and responsibilities A.Financial Unit (A)Traders: omitted. (B)Accounting Management Personnel a. Execute transaction confirmation. b.Verify whether the transaction was conducted in accordance with the authorized authority and established policies. c.Monthly evaluations will be conducted, and the evaluation report will be submitted to the general manager for approval. d. Accounting and bookkeeping procedures. e.Submit and announce in accordance with the regulations of the competent authority. ~~(Applicable after public offering)~~ (The following is omitted) 4. Board of Directors' Supervisory and Management Principles when Engaging in Derivative Transactions (1)The board of directors shall designate senior executives to oversee and control the risks of derivatives trading at all times,	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Correction Notes
and the management principles are as follows: A.Regularly assess whether the current risk management measures are appropriate and ensure that they are handled in accordance with this procedure. B. The Board of Directors shall monitor transactions and profit and loss, and take necessary measures to address any abnormalities found, and report to the Board of Directors immediately. The Company has appointed independent directors, the Board of Directors shall have an independent director present to express their opinion. (XI) Procedures for handling mergers, divisions, acquisitions or share transfers 1. Assessment and Operating Procedures (1)When undertaking a merger, division, acquisition, or share transfer, the Company shall engage lawyers, accountants, and securities underwriters to jointly discuss the expected timetable for the statutory procedures and organize a special task force to execute them in accordance with the statutory procedures. Before convening a board resolution, the Company shall engage accountants, lawyers, or securities underwriters to provide their opinions on the reasonableness of the share exchange ratio, acquisition price, or cash or other assets distributed to shareholders, and submit them to the board for discussion and approval. However, the company mergers between subsidiaries in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the issued shares or total capital, or between subsidiaries are exempt from obtaining the aforementioned opinions on reasonableness.	and the management principles are as follows: A.Regularly assess whether the current risk management measures are appropriate and ensure that they are handled in accordance with this procedure. B. The Board of Directors shall monitor transactions and profit and loss, and take necessary measures to address any abnormalities found, and report to the Board of Directors immediately. ~~If~~ the Company has appointed independent directors, the Board of Directors shall have an independent director present to express their opinion. (XI) Procedures for handling mergers, divisions, acquisitions or share transfers 1. Assessment and Operating Procedures (1)When undertaking a merger, division, acquisition, or share transfer, the Company shall engage lawyers, accountants, and securities underwriters to jointly discuss the expected timetable for the statutory procedures and organize a special task force to execute them in accordance with the statutory procedures. Before convening a board resolution, the Company shall engage accountants, lawyers, or securities underwriters to provide their opinions on the reasonableness of the share exchange ratio, acquisition price, or cash or other assets distributed to shareholders, and submit them to the board for discussion and approval. However, mergers between subsidiaries in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the issued shares or total capital, or between subsidiaries ~~in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the issued shares or total capital~~, are exempt from obtaining the aforementioned opinions on reasonableness.	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Correction Notes
(2) The Company shall prepare a public document to shareholders before the shareholders' meeting outlining the important terms and related matters of the merger, division, or acquisition, along with the expert opinions outlined in Procedure IV. (XI) and 1.(1) and the notice of the shareholders' meeting, for the shareholders' reference in deciding whether to approve the merger, division, or acquisition. However, this does not apply if a shareholders' meeting is exempted from resolution under other laws. Furthermore, if any shareholder meeting of a participating company fails to be convened or a resolution is passed due to insufficient attendance, voting rights, or other legal restrictions, or if a resolution is rejected by the shareholders' meeting, the participating company shall immediately publicly explain the reasons for the failure, the subsequent procedures, and the expected date of the shareholders' meeting. (The following is omitted) 2. Other precautions (1) Date of Meeting: Unless otherwise stipulated by law or with prior approval from the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) due to special circumstances, companies participating in a merger, division, or acquisition shall hold a board meeting and a shareholders' meeting on the same day to resolve matters related to the merger, division, or acquisition. Unless otherwise stipulated by law or with prior approval from the FSC due to special circumstances, companies participating in a share transfer shall hold a board meeting on the same day. (2)~(4) omitted. (5)When the number of companies involved in a merger, division, acquisition or share transfer changes: If any of the companies involved in a merger, division, acquisition or share transfer intends to merge, divide, acquire or transfer shares with other companies after the	(2)The Company shall prepare a public document to shareholders before the shareholders' meeting outlining the important terms and related matters of the merger, division, or acquisition, along with the expert opinions outlined in Procedure IV. (XI) and 1.(1) and the notice of the shareholders' meeting, for the shareholders' reference in deciding whether to approve the merger, division, or acquisition. However, this does not apply if a shareholders' meeting is exempted from resolution under other laws. Furthermore, if any shareholder meeting of a participating company fails to be convened or a resolution is passed due to insufficient attendance, voting rights, or other legal restrictions, or if a resolution is rejected by the shareholders' meeting, the participating company shall immediately publicly explain the reasons for the failure, the subsequent procedures, and the expected date of the shareholders' meeting. (The following is omitted) 2. Other precautions (1) Date of ~~Board~~ Meeting: Unless otherwise stipulated by law or with prior approval from the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) due to special circumstances, companies participating in a merger, division, or acquisition shall hold a board meeting and a shareholders' meeting on the same day to resolve matters related to the merger, division, or acquisition. Unless otherwise stipulated by law or with prior approval from the FSC due to special circumstances, companies participating in a share transfer shall hold a board meeting on the same day. (2)~(4) omitted. (5)When the number of companies involved in a merger, division, acquisition or share transfer changes: If any of the companies involved in a merger, division, acquisition or share transfer intends to merge, divide, acquire or transfer shares with other companies after the	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Correction Notes
information is made public, the participating companies shall be exempt from holding a new shareholders' meeting unless the number of participating companies decreases and the shareholders' meeting has resolved and authorized the board of directors to change the limit. In addition, the procedures or legal acts already completed in the original merger, division, acquisition or share transfer case shall be carried out again by all participating companies. (6)If any of the companies involved in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer are not publicly listed companies, the Company shall enter into an agreement with them and proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section IV, (XI), 2.(1) ~2.(2) and 2.(5).	information is made public, the participating companies shall be exempt from holding a new shareholders' meeting unless the number of participating companies decreases and the shareholders' meeting has resolved and authorized the board of directors to change the limit. In addition, the procedures or legal acts already completed in the original merger, division, acquisition or share transfer case shall be carried out again by all participating companies. (6)If any of the companies involved in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer are not publicly listed companies, the Company shall enter into an agreement with them and proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section IV, (XI), 2.(1) ~~of this Procedure regarding the date of the board meeting, Section IV, (XI)~~, 2.(2) ~~regarding the prior confidentiality commitment, and Section IV, (XI),~~ 2.(5) ~~regarding changes in the number of companies involved in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer.~~	
(XII) Information disclosure procedure 1. The application projects and standards should be announced. (1) If the Company acquires or disposes of assets under any of the following circumstances, it shall, in accordance with the nature of the acquisition or disposal and the prescribed format, publish and declare the relevant information on the website designated by the competent authority within two days from the date of the occurrence of the event: A~C omitted. D. The type of assets acquired or disposed of is equipment or its right to use for business use, and the counterparty in the transaction is not a related party, and the transaction amount meets one of the following requirements:	(XII) Information disclosure procedure 1. The application projects and standards should be announced. (1) If the Company acquires or disposes of assets under any of the following circumstances, it shall, in accordance with the nature of the acquisition or disposal and the prescribed format, publish and declare the relevant information on the website designated by the competent authority within two days from the date of the occurrence of the event: A~C omitted. D. The type of assets acquired or disposed of is equipment or its right to use for business use, and the counterparty in the transaction is not a related party, and the transaction amount meets one of the following requirements:	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Correction Notes
a. Publicly listed companies with paid-in capital of less than NT$10 billion, with a transaction amount of NT$500 million or more. b. Publicly listed companies with paid-in capital of NT$10 billion or more, and transactions exceeding NT$1 billion. c. Publicly listed companies with paid-in capital of NT$50 billion or more, where the transaction amount exceeds 5% of the company's paid-in capital.	a. Publicly listed companies with paid-in capital of less than NT$10 billion, with a transaction amount of NT$500 million or more. b. Publicly listed companies with paid-in capital of NT$10 billion or more, and transactions exceeding NT$1 billion. (New)	
E. A publicly traded company engaged in construction business acquires or disposes of real estate or its right to use for construction purposes, and the counterparty is not a related party, with a transaction amount of NT$500 million or more; among which, if the paid-in capital is NT$10 billion or more, and the company disposes of real estate of a completed construction project it has built itself, and the counterparty is not a related party, with a transaction amount of NT$1 billion or more.	E. A publicly traded company engaged in construction business acquires or disposes of real estate or its right to use for construction purposes, and the counterparty is not a related party, with a transaction amount of NT$500 million or more; among which, if the paid-in capital is NT$10 billion or more, and the company disposes of real estate of a completed construction project it has built itself, and the counterparty is not a related party, with a transaction amount of NT$1 billion or more.	
F. The real estate is acquired through methods such as self-construction, leased construction, joint construction of separate units, joint construction of profit sharing, or joint construction of separate sales, and the transaction amount is expected to exceed NT$500 million, and the counterparty is not a related party company.	F. The real estate is acquired through methods such as self-construction, leased construction, joint construction of separate units, joint construction of profit sharing, or joint construction of separate sales, and the transaction amount is expected to exceed NT$500 million, and the counterparty is not a related party company.	
G. Publicly issued companies with paid-in capital of NT$50 billion or more, whose government bonds, ordinary corporate bonds, and general financial bonds (excluding subordinated bonds) that do not involve equity are traded on stock exchanges or securities firms' business offices, are not subject to the proviso of Section H, and whose counterparties are not related parties, and whose transaction amounts exceed 5% of the company's paid-in capital.	(New)	
H. Asset transactions other than those listed in the preceding seven clauses, the disposal of debt by financial institutions, or investments in mainland China, where the transaction amount reaches 20% of the company's	~~G.~~ Asset transactions other than those listed in the preceding ~~six~~ clauses, the disposal of debt by financial institutions, or investments in mainland China, where the transaction amount reaches 20% of the company's	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Correction Notes
paid-in capital or NT$300 million or more. However, the following exceptions apply: a. Buying and selling domestic government bonds or foreign government bonds with a credit rating no lower than my country's sovereign rating. b. For investors as professionals, this includes the buying and selling of securities stock exchanges or securities firms' business offices; the subscription of foreign government bonds or the issuance of ordinary corporate bonds and general financial bonds (excluding subordinated bonds) in the primary market; the subscription or repurchase of securities investment trust funds or futures trust funds; the subscription or repurchase of index investment securities; and securities subscribed by securities firms as required by underwriting business or as advisors to emerging stock companies in accordance with the regulations of the Taiwan Securities Exchange Center. c. Buying and selling bonds with buyback or sellback conditions, and subscribing to or buying back money market funds of domestic securities investment trust companies. (2) omitted. 2. Announcement Time Limit and Procedures (1) Routine reporting The company and its subsidiaries that are not publicly listed domestic companies shall, in accordance with the prescribed format, submit monthly reports on their derivative transactions up to the end of the previous month to the information reporting website designated by the competent authority before the 10th of each month. (2)~(5) omitted.	paid-in capital or NT$300 million or more. However, the following exceptions apply: a. Buying and selling domestic government bonds or foreign government bonds with a credit rating no lower than my country's sovereign rating. b. For investors as professionals, this includes the buying and selling of securities ~~on domestic and foreign~~ stock exchanges or securities firms' business offices; the subscription of foreign government bonds or the issuance of ordinary corporate bonds and general financial bonds (excluding subordinated bonds) in the ~~domestic~~ primary market; the subscription or repurchase of securities investment trust funds or futures trust funds; the subscription or repurchase of index investment securities; and securities subscribed by securities firms as required by underwriting business or as advisors to emerging stock companies in accordance with the regulations of the Taiwan Securities Exchange Center. c. Buying and selling bonds with buyback or sellback conditions, and subscribing to or buying back money market funds of domestic securities investment trust companies. (2) omitted. 2. Announcement Time Limit and Procedures (1) Routine reporting The company and its subsidiaries that are not publicly listed domestic companies shall, in accordance with the prescribed format, submit information on their derivative transactions as of the end of the previous month ~~(regardless of the amount of the derivative transactions)~~ to the information reporting website designated by the competent authority before the 10th of each month. (2)~(5) omitted.	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Correction Notes
(XIII) Control procedures for subsidiaries 1. The Company shall instruct its subsidiaries to establish procedures for the acquisition or disposal of assets in accordance with the "Guidelines for the Handling of Acquisitions or Disposals of Assets by Publicly Listed Companies," and shall conduct such procedures in accordance with the established procedures.	(XIII) Control procedures for subsidiaries 2. The Company shall instruct its subsidiaries to establish procedures for the acquisition or disposal of assets in accordance with the "Guidelines for the Handling of Acquisitions or Disposals of Assets by Publicly Listed Companies," and shall conduct such procedures in accordance with the established procedures. ~~The Company shall instruct its subsidiaries to establish procedures for acquiring or disposing of assets in accordance with these Measures and to follow such procedures.~~	
2.The Company's if a subsidiary that is not a domestic publicly listed company acquires or disposes of assets in accordance with the provisions of Section IV (XII) of this procedure, the Company shall handle its announcement and declaration matters.	2.~~After~~ the Company's ~~public offering,~~ if a subsidiary that is not a domestic publicly listed company acquires or disposes of assets in accordance with the provisions of Section IV (XII) of this procedure, the Company shall handle its announcement and declaration matters.	
3.The "20% of paid-in capital" mentioned in the aforementioned subsidiary's disclosure reporting standards is calculated based on 10% of the equity attributable to the parent company's owners, and the "10% of total assets" is calculated based on the asset amount in the most recent individual or separate financial report as required by the financial reporting preparation standards for securities issuers.	3.The "20% of paid-in capital" mentioned in the aforementioned subsidiary's disclosure reporting standards is calculated based on 10% of the equity attributable to the parent company's owners, and the "10% of total assets" is calculated based on the asset amount in the most recent individual or separate financial report as required by the financial reporting preparation standards for securities issuers; ~~the transaction amount requirement of NT$10 billion for paid-in capital in this standard is calculated based on NT$20 billion of equity attributable to the parent company's owners.~~	
(XV) Other matters 1.If the acquisition or disposal of assets by the Company requires board approval according to established procedures or other legal provisions, and any director objects and this is recorded or stated in writing, the Company shall also send the director's objection information to the Audit Committee. If the Company has appointed	(XV) Other matters 1.If the acquisition or disposal of assets by the Company requires board approval according to established procedures or other legal provisions, and any director objects and this is recorded or stated in writing, the Company shall also send the director's objection information to the Audit Committee. ~~Furthermore~~, if the Company	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Correction Notes
independent directors, when submitting asset acquisition or disposal transactions to the board for discussion, the opinions of each independent director shall be fully considered, and their reservations or objections and reasons shall be included in the meeting minutes. 2.If the Company acquires or disposes of assets that meet the disclosure and reporting standards stipulated in Section IV (XII) of this procedure, and the counterparty to the transaction is a related party, the Company shall disclose the contents of the disclosure in the notes to the financial statements and submit a report to the shareholders' meeting. 3.In the event of any inappropriateness or doubt regarding the application of this procedure, the relevant laws and regulations shall apply. If the law does not provide for such matters, the Board of Directors of the Company shall discuss and decide on such matters. 4.If an audit committee has been established in accordance with this law, the procedures for acquiring or disposing of assets shall be approved by more than half of all members of the audit committee and submitted to the board of directors for resolution. If the preceding paragraph does not require the consent of more than half of all members of the Audit Committee, it may require the consent of more than two-thirds of all directors, and the resolution of the Audit Committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the board meeting. The term "all members of the Audit Committee" and "all directors" as used in the preceding paragraph refers to those actually in office.	has appointed independent directors, when submitting asset acquisition or disposal transactions to the board for discussion, the opinions of each independent director shall be fully considered, and their reservations or objections and reasons shall be included in the meeting minutes. 2.If the Company acquires or disposes of assets that meet the disclosure and reporting standards stipulated in Section IV (XII) of this procedure, and the counterparty to the transaction is a related party, the Company shall disclose the contents of the disclosure in the notes to the financial statements and submit a report to the shareholders' meeting. ~~(Applicable after public offering)~~ 3.In the event of any inappropriateness or doubt regarding the application of this procedure, the relevant laws and regulations shall apply. If the law does not provide for such matters, the Board of Directors of the Company shall discuss and decide on such matters. 4.If an audit committee has been established in accordance with this law, the procedures for acquiring or disposing of assets shall be approved by more than half of all members of the audit committee and submitted to the board of directors for resolution. If the preceding paragraph does not require the consent of more than half of all members of the Audit Committee, it may require the consent of more than two-thirds of all directors, and the resolution of the Audit Committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the board meeting. The term "all members of the Audit Committee" and "all directors" as used in the preceding paragraph refers to those actually in office.	

After Amendment	Before Amendment	Correction Notes
V Implementation and Modification This procedure, after being reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee, shall be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting for approval, and the same applies to any amendments.	V Implementation and Modification This procedure, after being reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee, shall be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting for approval, and the same applies to any amendments. ~~If any director expresses dissent and there is a record or written statement, the Company shall also send the director's dissent information to the Audit Committee.~~ ~~When the Company has appointed independent directors, when submitting this procedure to the Board of Directors for discussion in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the opinions of each independent director shall be fully considered. If any independent director objects or has reservations, they shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board meeting.~~	This section is redundant with section IV(XV) Other matters, so it is deleted.
VI. Revision history Date of establishment: May 25, 2015 The 1st amendment was made on October 17, 2016. The 2nd amendment was made on March 20, 2017, and subsequently passed by the shareholders' meeting. The 3rd amendment was approved by the Board of Directors on September 21, 2018. The 4th amendment was approved by the Board of Directors on March 7, 2019, and implemented after being adopted by the 2019 shareholders' meeting. The 5th amendment was approved by the Board of Directors on April 11, 2022, and implemented after being adopted by the 2022 shareholders' meeting. The 6th amendment was approved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026, and implemented after being adopted by the 2026 shareholders' meeting.	VI. Revision history Date of establishment: May 25, 2015 The 1st amendment was made on October 17, 2016. The 2nd amendment was made on March 20, 2017, and subsequently passed by the shareholders' meeting. The 3rd amendment was approved by the Board of Directors on September 21, 2018. The 4th amendment was approved by the Board of Directors on March 7, 2019, and implemented after being adopted by the 2019 shareholders' meeting. The 5th amendment was approved by the Board of Directors on April 11, 2022, and implemented after being adopted by the 2022 shareholders' meeting.	Add Revision history.

【Appendix I】

Articles of Incorporation of Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1: The Company is incorporated in accordance with the Company Act under the name of 普惠醫工股份有限公司. (The English name is PERFECT MEDICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD.)

Article 2: The business of the Company is as follows:

1. CF01011 Medical Devices Manufacturing.
2. F102020 Wholesale of Edible Fat and Oil.
3. F102040 Wholesale of Nonalcoholic Beverage.
4. F102170 Wholesale of Foods and Groceries.
5. F102180 Wholesale of Alcohol.
6. F104110 Wholesale of Cloths, Garments, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas and Clothing Accessories.
7. F107990 Wholesale of Other Chemical Products.
8. F108031 Wholesale of Medical Devices.
9. F108040 Wholesale of Cosmetics.
10. F203010 Retail Sale of Food, Grocery and Beverage.
11. F203030 Retail Sale of Alcohol.
12. F204110 Retail Sale of Cloths, Garments, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas and Clothing Accessories.
13. F207990 Retail Sale of Other Chemical Products.
14. F208031 Retail Sale of Medical Apparatus.
15. F208040 Retail Sale of Cosmetics.
16. J101030 Waste Disposing.
17. J101040 Waste Treatment.
18. C801120 Manufacture of Man-made Fibers.
19. G801010 Warehousing.
20. ZZ99999 All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval.

Article 3: The Company's headquarters shall be located in Changhua County, Taiwan Province, Branches and manufacturing factories may be established domestically or abroad, if needed, subject to the resolution of the Board of Directors.

Article 3-1: The Company may provide endorsements/guarantees for other companies to meet the needs of the business, and the endorsements/guarantees shall be handled in accordance with the Company's Procedures for Endorsements/Guarantees.

Article 4: The Company shall make announcements, if any, in accordance with the Article 28 of the Company Act and the regulations of the competent securities authority.

Chapter 2 Shares

Article 5: The total authorized capital of the Company shall be NTD 800,000,000, divided into 80,000,000 shares at a par value of NTD 10 per share. The Board of Directors is authorized to issue the shares in tranches.

NTD 58,000,000 of the total authorized capital mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be reserved for issuance of employee stock warrants, totaling 5,800,000 shares.

The employee stock warrants are granted to the employees of the controlled or affiliated company who have met certain criteria, which shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

When the Company issues new shares, the employees of the controlled or affiliated company who have met certain criteria may purchase these shares. The criteria shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Article 5-1: The Company transfers shares to employees at a price less than the average of the actual repurchase price of shares. If planning to to issue employee stock warrants at a price lower than the exercise price specified in Article 53 of the "Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers,"The Company shall submit the plan to the shareholders' meeting for approval subject to the approval of more than two-thirds of the voting rights represented at the shareholders' meeting at which a majority of the total issued capital stocks are present.

Article 6: The share certificates of the Company shall be issued in registered form. The time and method of issuance shall be determined in accordance with the the regulations of the competent authority and the Company Act.

The Company may issue shares without printing out physical share certificates. However, they shall be kept in the custody or registered with a securities depository body.

Article 7: Unless otherwise provided by laws and regulations, the Company's shareholder services are dealt with in accordance with the requirements of the "Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies".

Article 8: The Company's book closure period shall be governed by the Company Act and other relevant laws and regulations.

Chapter 3 Shareholders' Meeting

Article 9: The shareholder’s meeting is classified into the general and extraordinary shareholders’ meetings. The genera shareholders' meeting shall be held at least once a year and convened by the Board of Directors within six months after the end of the fiscal year. The extraordinary shareholders' meeting shall be convened whenever necessary. The convention of a shareholders' meeting shall be conducted in accordance with the Company Act and relevant laws and regulations.

The aforementioned notice shall specify the date, place and reason for the meeting and shall be announced publicly. If agreed by the recipient, the notice may be given by electronic means. For the shareholders holding less than 1,000 registered shares, the notice referred to in the preceding paragraph may be served by means of public announcement.

Article 10: Any shareholder who is unable to attend a shareholders’ meeting for whatever reason may, in accordance with Article 177 of the Company Act and the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies, appoint a proxy to attend the meeting by presenting a letter of attorney.

Article 11: Any shareholders' meeting shall be convened by the board of directors and chaired by the chairperson of the board. If the chairperson of the board is on leave or unable to exercise his/her function for whatever reasons, he/she shall appoint one of the directors to act on his/her behalf. Where the chairperson of the board does not make such appointment, the board of directors shall select a director to act on behalf of the chairperson. If a shareholders' meeting is convened by any person who is not a director of the board and has the right to do so, the meeting shall be chaired by the person.

Article 12: A shareholder shall have one voting right for each share held, except for the circumstances specified in Article 157, Subparagraph 3 and Article 179 of the Company Act and relevant laws and regulations.

If the number of shares pledged by a director of the Company exceeds one half of the number of shares held at the time of being elected, the number of shares in excess of this limit shall not be included in the calculation of the number of voting rights represented by the attending shareholders.

Article 13: Unless otherwise provided by applicable laws and regulations, any resolution of a shareholders’ meeting shall be adopted by a majority of the voting rights held by the shareholders attending the meeting at which shareholders representing a majority of the total outstanding shares are present.

The Company shall include electronic means are one of the avenues for the exercise of voting rights by shareholders. A shareholder who exercises his/her votes by electronic means shall be deemed to have attended the meeting in person. Relevant matters shall be dealt with in accordance with laws and regulations.

Article 13-1: The Company's shareholders' meeting may be held by video conference or other means as announced by the central competent authority.

Article 14: Resolutions adopted by a shareholders’ meeting shall be recorded in the meeting minutes. This shall be signed by or stamped and affixed with the seal of the chairperson, and shall be distributed to all shareholders within 20 days after the meeting. The meeting minutes may be produced and distributed in electronic form. The meeting minutes shall record the year, month, day and place of the meeting, the chairperson‘s name, the methods by which resolutions are adopted, a summary of the meeting proceedings and the meeting results. The meeting minutes shall be retained permanently during the existence of the Company. The attendance book and the proxy forms of the shareholders present at the meeting shall be retained for at least one year. The distribution of the aforementioned meeting minutes referred to in the preceding paragraph may be made through public announcement.

Article 14-1: If the Company has a plan to revoke the public offering, the revocation shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting for resolution.

Chapter 4 Directors and Managers

Article 15: The Company shall have seven directors to be elected at the shareholders meeting from among the individuals of legal capacity to serve a term of three years. All directors may be reelected for consecutive terms. The election of directors is based on the "Cumulative Voting System". When electing the directors, each share shall be entitled to the number of voting rights equal to number of the directors to be elected. The holder of the shares may cast all the votes for one candidate or distribute the votes for different candidates.

The election of directors shall be conducted under the candidate nomination system according to the requirements specified in Article 192-1 of the Company Act. Directors shall be elected by shareholders from the list of the candidates.

When the directors are elected, independent directors and directors shall be elected at the same time and the elected seats shall be counted separately. The candidates receiving more votes shall be elected as independent directors and non-independent directors.

To ensure the sound development of the Board of Directors and the diversity of its gender composition, the Board of Directors must include at least one member of different gender.

Article 15-1: The Company has appointed independent directors in accordance with the law. The number of independent directors shall not be fewer than three seats and shall not be less than one-third of the directors.

If Chairperson and the President, or any other equivalents, are the same person, or spouses or relatives within the first degree of kinship with each other, the number of the independent directors shall not be fewer than four persons.

The independent directors shall be elected under a candidate nomination system from the candidate list of independent directors at a shareholders' meeting. The professional qualifications, shareholding, determination of independence, exercise of powers, restriction on concurrent positions, methods of nomination and election, and other requirements to be observed shall be handled in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations.

Article 16: If the number of directors falls below one-third of the total number of directors, the Board of Directors shall convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting to hold a by-election to fill the vacancies, and the term of office of the director elected shall be limited to the remaining term of his/her predecessor.

Article 17: If the term of office of a director expires and no re-election is held in time, his/her term of office shall be extended until the re-election is conducted.

Article 18: The directors shall form the Board of Directors. With the attendance of more than two-thirds of the directors and the consent of more than half of the attending directors, a chairperson and a vice chairperson shall be elected from among the directors. The chairperson shall implement all the affairs of the Company in accordance with the laws, the Articles of Incorporation, and resolutions of the shareholders' meetings and the Board of Directors.

Article 19: The Company's business policy and other important matters shall be implemented by resolution of the Board of Directors. If the Board of Directors is convened by the Chairperson, he/she shall preside over the Board meeting. Article 208 of the Company Act shall apply if the chairperson is on leave or unable to exercise his/her powers for whatever reasons.

The first meeting of each term of the Board of Directors shall be convened by the director representing the largest number of votes at the shareholders' meeting. The convener shall act as the chairperson of the meeting. When there are two or more of such conveners, the chairperson of the meeting shall be elected from among themselves.

If the Board meeting is convened by a majority of the directors in accordance with Article 203, Paragraph 4 or Article 203-1, Paragraph 3 of the Company Act, the chairperson of the meeting shall be elected from among the directors.

The Board of Directors shall indicate the reasons for the convention and inform each director 7 days beforehand. In case of emergency, a Board meeting may be convened at any time. The notice of the Board meeting may be delivered in writing, by fax or by e-mail.

Article 20: Except as otherwise provided by the Company Act, a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be attended by a majority of the directors and a resolution shall be adopted by a majority of the directors present. If a director is unable to attend the meeting in person, he/she may appoint any other director to attend on his/her behalf by presenting a proxy form indicating the scope of authorization with respect to the reasons for convening the meeting. However, a director may appoint only one person to act on his/her behalf. If a Board meeting is held by teleconference, the directors who participated in such meeting shall be deemed attending the meeting in person.

Article 21: Meeting minutes shall be prepared for each Board meeting, signed or sealed by the chairperson, and shall be distributed to each director within 20 days after the meeting. The preparation and distribution of the meeting minutes may be done electronically.

Article 22: The Company shall established Audit Committee comprised of all independent directors.

The number, term, and duties of the members, the rules of procedure of the Audit Committee, and the resources that the Company shall provide for the Audit Committee to exercise its powers shall be established in the "Rules of Organization of the Audit Committee."

The Company shall establish Remuneration Committee and it is advisable that the majority of the members shall be composed of independent directors. Relevant matters shall be handled in accordance with "Rules of Organization of the Remuneration Committee" of the Company.

The Board of Directors may establish other functional committees. Their rules of organization shall be established by the Board of Directors.

Article 23: The payment standard of the remuneration to directors shall be determined by the Board of Directors based on the degree of their involvement in and the value of their contribution to the operations of the Company and with reference to the standard of other companies in the industry.

Article 24: The Company may appoint managerial officers, whose appointment, dismissal and remuneration shall be subject to Article 29 of the Company Act.

Article 25: The Company may take out liability insurance for the directors and managerial officers during their term of office for the damage compensation liabilities to be assumed by them in accordance with laws within the scope of their duties.

Chapter 5 Distribution of Final Earnings

Article 26: The earning distribution or loss off-setting of the Company shall be implemented at the close of each half fiscal year.If the Company has earning distribution or loss off-setting proposals in any previous half fiscal year, the proposal shall be submitted to the Audit Committee for review before the close of the next half fiscal year. The proposals shall, together with the Business Report and financial

statements, be submitted to the Audit Committee for review and forwarded to the Board of Directors for resolution.

At the end of each fiscal year of the Company, the of Board of Directors shall prepare the following documents and submit them to the Audit Committee for review 30 days before the date of the general shareholders' meeting and submit to the shareholders' meeting for adimt: (I) Business Report. (II) Financial statements. (III) Motion for distribution of earnings or loss off-setting.

Article 27: If the Company makes a profit `(referring to pre-tax profit excluding remuneration to employees and directors) in a year, 2%~10% appropriated as remuneration for employees and no more than 5% of the profit shall be appropriated as remuneration for directors.

From the amount of the employee remuneration referred to in the preceding paragraph, no less than 20% shall be set aside as remuneration to the employees at the lowest level. However, if the Company has accumulated loss, an amount used to cover the loss shall be set aside first.

The remuneration to employees may be paid in the form of stock or cash. The recipients of the remuneration may include the employees of the affiliated companies who have met certain criteria.

The proposals for distribution of the remuneration to employees and directors shall be resolved by the Board of Directors and reported to the shareholders' meeting.

Article 27-1: The Company's profits, if any, in its annual final account shall be first used to pay taxes and make compensation for its accumulated losses, and then 10% of the said profits shall be set aside as legal reserves, unless the amount of such legal reserves has reached the paid-up capital of the Company. The remaining amount of the said profits shall be set aside or reversed as special reserves as required by law or the competent authority or depending on the needs of the business. Any balance thereof still available shall, together with the undistributed profits accumulated, be submitted by the Board of Directors in the form of a proposal for earnings distribution to the shareholders' meeting to make a resolution for distribution of dividends to shareholders.

If the earnings, legal reserve and capital reserve referred to in the preceding paragraph are paid in the form of cash, the Bard of Directors is authorized to resolve and report to the shareholders' meeting pursuant to Article 240, Paragraph 5 of the Company Act; when the aforementioned are paid by issuing new shares, the proposal shall be submitted to the shareholders' to make a resolution for the payment.

Article 27-2: The Company shall set aside no less than 10% of the distributable earnings as dividends and bonuses to shareholders. These may be paid in cash or stock and the percentage of the cash dividends shall not be less than 10%.

Article 27-3: Where incurring no loss, the Company may, in accordance with Article 241 of the Company Act, distribute the legal reserve and capital reserve, in whole or in part, by issuing new shares which shall be distributable as dividend shares to the original shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them or in cash.

Chapter 6 Supplementary Provisions

Article 28: The Company's rules of organization and execution rules shall be determined by the Board of Directors separately.

Article 29: The Company shall not be a shareholder of unlimited liability in another company or a partner of a partnership enterprise. The Company may invest in other businesses and the total amount of the investments shall not be limited by the restriction of total investment amount specified in Article 13 of the Company Act that prohibits exceeding 40% of the paid-in capital.

Article 30: Any matters not specified in these Articles of Incorporation shall be subject to the requirements of the Company Act and other laws and regulations.

Article 31: These Articles of Incorporation were established on March 15, 1989.

The 1st amendment was made on November 8, 1990.
The 2nd amendment was made on October 15, 1992.
The 3rd amendment was made on May 21, 1993.
The 4th amendment was made on September 1, 1997.
The 5th amendment was made on October 5, 1997.
The 6th amendment was made on February 4, 1998.
The 7th amendment was made on June 17, 2001.
The 8th amendment was made on November 26, 2001.
The 9th amendment was made on June 16, 2002.
The 10th amendment was made on August 28, 2002.
The 11th amendment was made on February 15, 2005.
The 12th amendment was made on June 5, 2008.
The 13th amendment was made on December 25, 2009.
The 14th amendment was made on June 18, 2010.
The 15th amendment was made on June 26, 2012.
The 16th amendment was made on June 26, 2014.
The 17th amendment was made on May 25, 2015.
The 18th amendment was made on September 29, 2015.

The 19th amendment was made on February 22, 2016.
The 20th amendment was made on June 15, 2016.
The 21st amendment was made on June 29, 2017.
The 22nd amendment was made on May 16, 2019.
The 23rd amendment was made on June 29, 2020.
The 24th amendment was made on August 21, 2020.
The 25th amendment was made on June 29, 2022.
The 26th amendment was made on May 25, 2023.
The 27th amendment was made on September 5, 2023.
The 28th amendment was made on April 23, 2025.

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.
Chairperson Tung Da Fa Asset Management Co., Ltd

【Appendix II 】

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.

Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings

Approved at the general shareholders' meeting on May 25, 2023

Article 1 To establish a good governance system for the Company's shareholders' meeting, ensure its sound supervisory functions and strengthen its management capability, the Rules have been adopted pursuant to Article 5 of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies.

Article 2 Except as otherwise provided by law or the Articles of Incorporation, the procedure for shareholders' meetings of the Company shall be governed by the Rules.

Article 3 Except as otherwise provided by law, the shareholders' meeting of the Company shall be convened by the Board of Directors.

Unless otherwise provided in the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, a company that will convene a shareholders' meeting with video conferencing shall expressly provide for such meetings in its Articles of Incorporation and obtain a resolution of its Board of Directors. Furthermore, convening of a virtual-only shareholders' meeting shall require a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors attended by at least two-thirds of the total number of directors.

Changes to how the Company convenes its shareholders' meeting shall be resolved by the Board of Directors, and shall be made no later than the delivery of the shareholders' meeting notice.

The Company shall prepare electronic versions of the shareholders' meeting notice, proxy forms, materials relating to all proposals (including proposals for ratification), matters for deliberation and the election or dismissal of directors or supervisors, and upload them to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) 30 days before the date of a regular shareholders' meeting or 15 days before the date of a special shareholders' meeting.

The Company shall upload the shareholders' meeting handbook and supplementary information of the meeting to the MOPS at least 21 days before a general shareholders' meeting or at least 15 days before an extraordinary shareholders' meeting.

The Company shall prepare the shareholders' meeting handbook and supplemental materials 15 days before the date of the shareholders meeting and make them available for review by shareholders at any time. The meeting handbook and supplemental materials shall be displayed at the Company and the professional shareholding services agent designated thereby.

The aforementioned meeting handbook and supplementary materials shall be available to the shareholders in the following manner on the date of the meeting:

I. For physical shareholders meetings, to be distributed on-site at the meeting.

II. For hybrid shareholders meetings, to be distributed on-site at the meeting and shared on the virtual meeting platform.

III. For virtual-only shareholders meetings, electronic files shall be shared on the virtual meeting platform.

The reasons for convening a shareholders meeting shall be specified in the meeting notice and public announcement. With the consent of the addressee, the meeting notice may be given in electronic form.

Election or dismissal of directors, change of Articles of Incorporation, capital reduction, application for cessation of public offering, approval for directors to compete with the Company, capital increase from retained earnings or capital reserve, company dissolution, merger, spin-off, or all matters specified in Paragraph 1, Article 185 of the Company Act, Article 26-1 and Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, Article 56-1 and Article 60-2 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers shall be set out with description of the main details in the reasons for convening the shareholders' meeting. None of the said matters may be raised by extempore motion.

Where a new election of all directors and the date when the elected directors begin their term have been specified in the reasons for convening the shareholders' meeting, the meeting may not change that date through an extempore motion or any other way after the election has been completed at the same meeting.

Any shareholder holding 1% or more of the total number of issued shares may submit to the Company a proposal for discussion at a regular shareholders meeting. Such a proposal, however, shall be limited to one item only, and no proposal containing more than one item will be included in the meeting agenda. When the circumstances of any subparagraph in Paragraph 4, Article 172-1 of the Company Act apply

to a proposal put forward by a shareholder, the Board of Directors may exclude it from the agenda. Shareholders may propose a recommendation to urge the Company to promote public interests or fulfill its social responsibilities. Only one proposal may be submitted in accordance with the procedure and Article 172-1 of the Company Act, and if more than one proposals are submitted, they shall be excluded from the list of proposals to be discussed.

Prior to the book closure date before a regular shareholders' meeting is held, the Company shall publicly announce that it will receive shareholder proposals, the methods for receipt of the proposals in a written or electronic form, and the location and time period for receipt of the proposals. The time period for receipt of the proposals may not be less than ten days.

Shareholder-submitted proposals are limited to 300 words, and no proposal containing more than 300 words will be included in the meeting agenda. The shareholder making the proposal shall be present in person or by proxy at the regular shareholders meeting and take part in discussion of the proposal.

Prior to the date on which the notice of a shareholders' meeting is delivered, the Company shall inform the shareholders who submitted proposals of the proposal screening results and list the proposals that conform to the provisions of this article in the notice of meeting. At the shareholders meeting the Board of Directors shall explain the reasons for the exclusion of any shareholder proposals from the agenda.

Article 4 For each shareholders meeting, a shareholder may appoint a proxy to attend the meeting by providing the proxy form issued by the Company and stating the scope of the proxy's authorization.

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

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

If, after a proxy form is delivered to the Company, the shareholder wishes to attend the shareholders' meeting virtually, a written notice of proxy revocation shall be submitted to the Company 2 business days before the meeting date. If the revocation notice is submitted after that time, votes cast at the meeting by the proxy shall prevail.

Article 5 (Principles determining the time and place of a shareholders meeting)

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

The restrictions on the venue of the meeting as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not apply when the Company convenes a virtual shareholders' meeting.

Article 6 (Preparation of documents such as the attendance book)

The Company shall specify in its shareholders' meeting notices the time during which attendance registrations for shareholders, solicitors and proxies (hereinafter collectively referred to as "shareholders") will be accepted, the place to register for attendance, and other matters for attention.

The time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, as stated in the preceding paragraph, shall be at least 30 minutes prior to the time the meeting commences. The place at which attendance registrations are accepted shall be clearly marked, and a sufficient number of suitable personnel shall be assigned to handle the registrations. For virtual shareholders' meetings, shareholders may begin to register on the virtual meeting platform 30 minutes before the meeting starts. Shareholders completing registration will be deemed as attending the shareholders' meeting in person.

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

The Company shall furnish the attending shareholders with an attendance book to sign; Or, the attending shareholders may hand in a sign-in card in lieu of signing in.

The Company shall provide attending shareholders with the meeting handbook, annual report, attendance card, speaker's slips, voting slips and other meeting materials. Where there is an election of directors, ballots shall also be provided.

When the government or a juridical person is a shareholder, it may be represented by more than one

representative at a shareholders' meeting. When a juridical person is appointed to attend the shareholders' meeting as proxy, it may designate only one person to represent it in the meeting.

In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, shareholders who wish to attend the meeting online shall register with the Company two days before the meeting date.

In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, the Company shall upload the meeting agenda handbook, annual report and other meeting materials to the virtual meeting platform at least 30 minutes before the meeting starts, and keep this information disclosed until the end of the meeting.

Article 6-1 (Convening a virtual shareholders meeting and particulars to be included in the shareholders meeting notice)

To convene a virtual shareholders' meeting Company shall include the follow particulars in the notice of the shareholders' meeting:

I. How shareholders attend the virtual meeting and exercise their rights.

II. Actions to be taken if the virtual meeting platform or participation in the virtual meeting is obstructed due to natural disasters, accidents or other force majeure events, at least covering the following particulars:

(I) To what time the meeting is postponed or from what time the meeting will resume if the above obstruction continues and cannot be removed, and the date to which the meeting is postponed or on which the meeting will resume.

(II) Shareholders not having registered to attend the affected virtual shareholders' meeting shall not attend the postponed or resumed session.

(III) In case of a hybrid shareholders' meeting, when the virtual meeting cannot be continued, if the total number of shares represented at the meeting meets the minimum legal requirement for a shareholders' meeting after deducting those represented by shareholders attending the virtual shareholders' meeting, then the shareholders' meeting shall continue. The shares represented by shareholders attending the virtual meeting shall be counted towards the total number of shares represented by shareholders present at the meeting, and the shareholders attending the meeting virtually shall be deemed abstaining from voting on all proposals on the list of proposals on meeting agenda of that shareholders' meeting.

(IV) Actions to be taken if the outcome of all proposals have been announced and extraordinary motion has not been carried out.

III. To convene a virtual shareholders' meeting, appropriate alternative measures available to shareholders with difficulties in attending a virtual shareholders' meeting online shall be specified. Except in the circumstances set out in Paragraph 6, Article 44-9 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, the shareholders shall at least be provided with connection facilities and necessary assistance, and the period during which shareholders may apply to the Company, and other related matters requiring attention shall be specified.

Article 7 (The Board of Directors and non-voting participants of a shareholders' meeting)

If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, the meeting shall be chaired by the Chairperson. When the Chairperson is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the Chairperson, the Vice Chairperson shall act in place of the Chairperson. If there is no Vice Chairperson or the Vice Chairperson also is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the Vice Chairperson, the Chairperson shall appoint one of the managing directors to act as the chair, or, if there are no managing directors, one of the directors shall be appointed to act as the chair. When the Chairperson does not make a designation, the managing directors or the directors shall appoint one person among themselves to serve as the chair.

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

It is advisable that shareholders meetings convened by the Board of Directors be chaired by the Chairperson in person and attended by a majority of the directors, at least one independent director in person, and at least one member of each functional committee on behalf of the committee. The attendance shall be recorded in the meeting minutes.

If a shareholders' meeting is convened by a party with the convening right other than the Board of Directors, the convening party shall chair the meeting. When there are two or more such convening parties, the chair of the meeting shall be elected from among themselves.

The Company may appoint its attorneys, certified public accountants, or other related persons retained by it to attend a shareholders' meeting.

Article 8 (Documentation of a shareholders meeting by audio or video)

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

The recorded materials as set forth in the preceding paragraph shall be retained for at least one year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the ballots shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

When a shareholders' meeting is held virtually, the Company shall keep records of shareholder registration, sign-in, check-in, questions raised, votes cast and results of votes counted by the Company, and continuously audio and video record the entire proceedings of the virtual meeting without interruption.

The information as well as the audio and video recording as set forth in the preceding paragraph shall be properly kept by the Company during the entirety of its existence, and the copies of the audio and video recording shall be provided to and kept by the party appointed to handle matters of the virtual meeting.

In case of a virtual shareholders' meeting, the Company is advised to audio and video record the back-end operation interface of the virtual meeting platform.

Article 9 Attendance at shareholders' meetings shall be calculated based on the numbers of shares. The number of shares in attendance shall be calculated according to the shares indicated by the attendance book and sign-in cards handed in, and the shares checked in on the virtual meeting platform, added with the number of shares with voting rights that are exercised by correspondence or electronically.

The chair shall call the meeting to order at the appointed meeting time and disclose the information concerning the number of nonvoting shares and the number of shares represented by the shareholders attending the meeting.

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

If the quorum is not met after two postponements as referred to in the preceding paragraph, but the attending shareholders represent one third or more of the total number of issued shares, a tentative resolution may be adopted pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 175 of the Company Act. All shareholders shall be notified of the tentative resolution and another shareholders' meeting shall be convened within a month. In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, shareholders intending to attend the meeting virtually shall re-register to the Company in accordance with Article 6.

If the attending shareholders represent a majority of the total number of issued shares before the end of the meeting, the chair may resubmit the tentative resolution for a vote at the shareholders' meeting pursuant to Article 174 of the Company Act.

Article 10 If a shareholders’ meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, the meeting agenda shall be set by the Board of Directors. Votes shall be cast on each separate proposal in the agenda (including extraordinary motions and amendments to the original proposals set out in the agenda). The meeting shall proceed in the order set by the agenda, which may not be changed without a resolution of the shareholders’ meeting.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis to a shareholders’ meeting convened by a party with convening right other than the Board of Directors.

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

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

Article 11 (Shareholder speech)

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

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

Except with the consent of the chair, a shareholder may not speak more than twice on the same proposal, and a single speech may not exceed 5 minutes. If a shareholder speaks in contravention of the rules or beyond the scope of the subject, the chair may terminate his/her/their speech.

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

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

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

When a virtual shareholders' meeting is convened, the shareholders attending the virtual meeting may raise questions in writing form on the virtual meeting platform, starting from the chair's declaration of opening of the meeting to the chair's declaration of adjournment of the meeting. No more than two questions for the same proposal may be raised. Each question shall contain no more than 200 words, and the regulations in Paragraphs 1 to 5 do not apply.

As long as questions so raised in accordance with the preceding paragraph are not in violation of the regulations or beyond the scope of a proposal, it is advisable that the questions be disclosed to the public on the virtual meeting platform.

Article 12 (Calculation of voting shares and recusal system)

The voting at a shareholders' meeting shall be calculated based on the number of shares.

With respect to resolutions at shareholders' meetings, the number of shares held by shareholders with no voting rights shall not be counted toward the total number of the issued shares.

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

The number of shares of which voting rights may not be exercised as set forth in the preceding paragraph shall not be counted toward the number of the voting rights represented by attending shareholders.

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

Article 13 A shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share held, except when the shares are restricted or are deemed non-voting shares under Paragraph 2, Article 179 the Company Act.

When the Company holds a shareholders' meeting, it shall adopt exercise of voting rights by electronic means and may adopt exercise of voting rights by correspondence. When voting rights are exercised by correspondence or electronic means, the method of exercise shall be specified in the shareholders' meeting notice. A shareholder exercising voting rights by correspondence or electronic means will be deemed to have attended the meeting in person, but to have waived his/her rights with respect to the extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals of that meeting. Therefore, it is advisable that the Company avoid the submission of extraordinary motions and of amendments to original proposals.

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

In the event a shareholder intends to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or virtually after having

exercised his/her/their voting rights by correspondence or electronic means, a written declaration of intent to retract the exercised voting rights as set forth in the preceding paragraph shall be made known to the Company, by the same means by which the voting rights were exercised, 2 business days before the date of the shareholders' meeting. If the notice of retraction is submitted after that time, the voting rights exercised by correspondence or electronic means shall prevail. When a shareholder has exercised voting rights by correspondence or electronic means and appointed a proxy to attend a shareholders' meeting, the voting rights exercised by the proxy in the meeting shall prevail.

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

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

Vote monitoring and counting personnel for the voting on a proposal shall be appointed by the chair, provided that all monitoring personnel shall be shareholders of the Company.

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

When the Company holds a video conference, the shareholders who participated in the video conference shall vote on each motion and the election of directors through the video conference platform after the chair calls the meeting. The voting shall be completed before the Board of Directors announces the end of the voting. If the time limit is not met, the shareholders shall be deemed to have waived their rights.

If the shareholders' meeting is convened by video conference, the results of the voting and the election shall be announced after the Board of Directors announces the end of the voting.

When the Company holds a videoconference, the shareholders who have registered for the videoconference in accordance with Article 6 shall attend the meeting in person. They shall revoke the registration two days before the meeting in the same manner as the revocation of the registration. If the revocation is made after that time, only the videoconference may be attended.

If the shareholder exercises the voting right in writing or by way of electronic transmission, and has not revoked the intent of expression, and participates in the shareholders' meeting by way of video conferencing, except for extempore motions, the shareholder shall not exercise the voting right on the original motion or the amended motion, or the amended motion, on the original motion.

Article 14 (Election matters)

The election of directors at a shareholders' meeting shall be held in accordance with the applicable election and appointment rules adopted by the Company, and the voting results shall be announced on-the-spot immediately, including the names of those elected as directors and the numbers of votes with which they were elected as well as the names of directors and supervisors not elected and number of votes they received.

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

Article 15 Resolutions adopted by a shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the meeting minutes. This shall be signed by or stamped and affixed with the seal of the chair, and shall be distributed to all shareholders within 20 days after the meeting. The meeting minutes may be produced and distributed in electronic form.

The Company may distribute the meeting minutes as set forth in the preceding paragraph by means of a public announcement made in the MOPS.

The meeting minutes shall faithfully record the year, month, date and place of the meeting, the full name of the chair, the methods by which resolutions were adopted, and a summary of the deliberations

and their voting results (including the number of voting rights). They shall also disclose the number of voting rights won by each candidate in the event of an election of directors. The minutes shall be retained for the duration of the existence of the Company.

When a virtual shareholders' meeting is convened, in addition to the particulars to be included in the meeting minutes as described in the preceding paragraph, the starting time and the end time of the shareholders' meeting, how the meeting is convened, the name of the chair and the secretary, actions to be taken in the event of disruption to the virtual meeting platform or to the participation in the virtual meeting due to natural disasters, accidents or other force majeure events, and how issues are dealt with shall also be included in the minutes.

When convening a virtual shareholders' meeting, other than compliance with the requirements described in the preceding paragraph, the Company shall specify in the meeting minutes the alternative measures available to shareholders with difficulties in attending a virtual shareholders' meeting.

Article 16 (Public disclosure)

On the day of a shareholders' meeting, the Company shall compile in the prescribed format a statistical statement of the number of shares obtained by solicitors through solicitation, the number of shares represented by proxies and the number of shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting by correspondence or electronic means, and shall make an express disclosure of the same at the place of the shareholders' meeting. In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, the Company shall upload the above meeting materials to the virtual meeting platform at least 30 minutes before the meeting starts, and keep this information disclosed until the end of the meeting.

During the Company's virtual shareholders' meeting, when the meeting is called to order, the total number of shares represented at the meeting shall be disclosed on the virtual meeting platform. The same shall apply whenever new statistics about the total number of shares represented at the meeting and a new tally of votes is released during the meeting.

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

Article 17 (Maintaining order at the meeting place)

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

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

At the place of a shareholders' meeting where loudspeakers are equipped, if a shareholder speaks through any device other than the public address equipment set up by the Company, the chair may terminate his/her/their speech.

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

Article 18 (Recess and resumption of a shareholders meeting)

When a meeting is in progress, the chair may announce a break based on time considerations. If a force majeure event occurs, the chair may rule the meeting temporarily suspended and announce a time when, in view of the circumstances, the meeting will be resumed.

If the meeting venue is no longer available for use before all of the items (including extraordinary motions) on the meeting agenda have been addressed, the shareholders' meeting may adopt a resolution to resume the meeting at another venue.

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

Article 19 (Disclosure of information at virtual meetings)

According to the regulations, in the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, the Company shall disclose real-time results of votes and election on the virtual meeting platform immediately after the end of the voting session, and this disclosure shall continue at least 15 minutes after the chair has announced the meeting adjourned.

Article 20 (Location of the chair and secretary of virtual-only shareholders meeting)

When the Company convenes a virtual shareholders' meeting, both the chair and the secretary shall be

in the same location, and the chair shall declare the address of their location when the meeting is called to order.

Article 21 (Handling of disconnection)

In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, the Company may offer a simple connection test to shareholders prior to the meeting, and provide relevant real-time services before and during the meeting to help resolve technical communication issues.

In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, except for circumstances where a meeting is not required to be postponed to or resumed at another time under Paragraph 4, Article 44-20 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, when declaring the opening of the meeting, the chair shall also announce that if the virtual meeting platform or participation in the virtual meeting is obstructed due to natural disasters, accidents or other force majeure events before the chair has announced the meeting adjourned, and the obstruction continues for more than 30 minutes, the meeting shall be postponed to or resumed on another date within 5 days, in which case Article 182 of the Company Act shall not apply.

For a meeting to be postponed or resumed as described in the preceding paragraph, shareholders who have not registered to participate in the affected virtual shareholders' meeting shall not attend the postponed or resumed session.

At a meeting to be postponed or resumed as described in the second paragraph, the shareholders who have registered to participate in the affected shareholders' meeting and have successfully signed in the meeting but do not attend the postponed or resumed session, the number of shares represented by and voting/election rights exercised by these shareholders shall be counted towards the total number of shares, number of voting rights and number of election rights represented at the postponed or resumed session.

During a postponed or resumed session of a shareholders' meeting held under the second paragraph, no further discussion or resolution is required for proposals for which votes have been cast, counted, and the voting results or the list of elected directors and supervisors have been announced.

When the Company convenes a hybrid shareholders' meeting, and the virtual meeting cannot continue as described in the second paragraph, if the total number of shares represented at the meeting, after deducting those represented by shareholders attending the virtual shareholders' meeting online, still meets the minimum legal requirement for a shareholders' meeting, then the shareholders' meeting shall continue, and no postponement or resumption thereof under the second paragraph is required.

Under the circumstances where a meeting should continue as in the preceding paragraph, the shares represented by shareholders attending the virtual meeting shall be counted towards the total number of shares represented by shareholders present at the meeting, provided these shareholders shall be deemed abstaining from voting on all proposals on the meeting agenda of that shareholders' meeting

When postponing or resuming a meeting according to the second paragraph, the Company shall handle the preparatory work based on the date of the original shareholders' meeting in accordance with the requirements listed under Paragraph 7, Article 44-20 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies.

During the dates or period as set forth in the second half of Article 12 and Paragraph 3, Article 13 of Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies and Paragraph 2, Article 44-5, Article 44-15 and Paragraph 1, Article 44-17 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, the Company shall handle the matter based on the date of the shareholders' meeting that is postponed or resumed under the second paragraph.

Article 22 (Handling of digital divide)

When convening a virtual shareholders' meeting, the Company shall provide appropriate alternative measures available to shareholders with difficulties in attending a virtual shareholders' meeting through video conferencing. Except in the circumstances set out in Paragraph 6, Article 44-9 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, the shareholders shall at least be provided with connection facilities and necessary assistance, and the period during which shareholders may apply to the Company, and other related matters requiring attention shall be specified.

Article 23 These Rules, and any amendments hereto, shall be implemented after being adopted by the Board of Directors and submitted to a shareholders' meeting for approval.

Article 24 Revision history

Date of establishment: May 9, 2005

The 1st amendment was made on April 8, 2015.

The 2nd amendment was made on December 24, 2020.

The 3rd amendment was approved by the Board of Directors on March 4, 2021, and implemented after being adopted by the shareholders' meeting.

The 4th amendment was approved by the Board of Directors on April 11, 2022, and implemented after being adopted by the shareholders' meeting.

The 5th amendment was approved by the Board of Directors on April 13, 2023, and implemented after being adopted by the shareholders' meeting.

【Appendix III 】

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.

Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets (Before Amendment)

Approved at the general shareholders' meeting on June 29, 2022

I. Purpose

In order to strengthen the company's asset management, protect investments and implement information disclosure, this procedure is established in accordance with Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") and the "Guidelines for the handling of assets acquired or disposed of by publicly issued companies" issued by the financial supervisory commission (hereinafter referred to as "the competent authority").

II. Scope of application

(I) Securities: Including investments in stocks, government bonds, corporate bonds, financial bonds, securities representing funds, depositary receipts, call(put) warrants, beneficiary securities, and asset-backed securities.

(II) Real estate (including land, houses and buildings, investment real estate, and inventory of construction companies) and equipment.

(III) Membership certificate.

(IV) Intangible assets (including patent rights, copyrights, trademark rights and franchise rights, etc.).

(V) Right-to-use assets.

(VI) Right-to-use assets.

(VII) Derivative goods.

(VIII) Assets acquired or disposed of through merger, division, acquisition or share transfer in accordance with the law.

(IX) Other important assets.

III. Reference Documents

Guidelines for the handling of assets acquired or disposed of by publicly issued companies.

IV. Work Procedures

(I) Definition of Terms

1. Derivatives: These refer to forward contracts, option contracts, futures contracts, leveraged margin contracts, exchange contracts, combinations of the above contracts, or combined contracts or structured products embedded with derivatives, whose value is derived from specific interest rates, financial instrument prices, commodity prices, exchange rates, price or rate indices, credit ratings or credit indices, or other variables. Forward contracts do not include insurance contracts, performance contracts, after-sales service contracts, long-term lease contracts, or long-term purchase (sale) contracts.
2. Assets acquired or disposed of through merger, division, acquisition or share transfer in accordance with the law: refers to assets acquired or disposed of through merger, division or acquisition in accordance with the Enterprise Merger and Acquisition Act, the Financial Holding Company Act, the Financial Institutions Merger Act or other laws, or assets acquired by issuing new shares to acquire shares of other companies (hereinafter referred to asshare transfer) in accordance with Article 156-3.
3. Related parties and subsidiaries: These should be identified in accordance with the financial reporting standards for securities issuers.
4. Professional appraiser: refers to real estate appraisers or other persons who are legally authorized to engage in the appraisal of real estate and equipment.
5. Date of occurrence: payment date, order completion date, transfer date, board resolution date, or other date on which the transaction counterparty and transaction amount are sufficiently determined. However, for investors requiring approval from the competent authority, the earlier of the above-mentioned date or the date of receiving approval from the competent authority shall prevail.

6. Investment in Mainland China: refers to investment in Mainland China conducted in accordance with the Regulations Governing Investment or Technological Cooperation in Mainland China issued by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

(II) The calculation of the transaction amount in this procedure shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Section IV, (XII), 1, (2), and the term "within one year" refers to the one year prior to the date of the occurrence of this transaction. Reports or accountant opinions issued by professional appraisers that have been obtained in accordance with the "Guidelines for the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets by Publicly Issued Companies" shall not be included again.

(III) The valuation reports or opinions from accountants, lawyers, or securities underwriters obtained by our company should meet the following requirements:

1. Those who have not been convicted of violating this law, the Company Law, the Banking Law, the Insurance Law, the Financial Holding Company Law, or the Commercial Accounting Law, or who have committed fraud, breach of trust, embezzlement, forgery, or business-related crimes, and have not been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one year or more. However, this does not apply to those who have completed their sentence, whose probation period has expired, or who have been pardoned for more than three years.
2. The parties to the transaction must not be related parties or have a substantial relationship with each other.
3. If a company is required to obtain valuation reports from two or more professional appraisers, the different professional appraisers or appraisers must not be related parties or have substantial relationships with each other.

When issuing valuation reports or opinions, the personnel mentioned above shall comply with the self-regulatory guidelines of their respective trade associations and the following matters:

1. Before taking on a case, one should carefully assess one's own professional competence, practical experience, and independence.
2. When executing a case, appropriate work procedures should be properly planned and implemented to reach a conclusion and issue a report or opinion accordingly; and the procedures executed, the data collected and the conclusions should be recorded in detail in the case working papers.
3. The appropriateness and reasonableness of each data source, parameter, and information used should be evaluated to form the basis for issuing valuation reports or opinions.
4. The declaration should include matters such as the professionalism and independence of the relevant personnel, the assessment that the information used is appropriate and reasonable, and compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

(IV) Limits on the acquisition of non-commercial real estate and securities

1. In addition to acquiring assets for business use, the Company may also invest in and purchase real estate and securities not for business use, with the following limits on the amount:

(1) The total value of real estate not used for business purposes shall not exceed 10% of its net value.

(2) The total amount invested in marketable securities shall not exceed 10% of the net asset value.

(3) The limit for investing in any individual security shall not exceed 10% of the net asset value.

2. This regulation also applies to the total amount of real estate or securities that each subsidiary may purchase for non-business use and the limits on its investment in individual securities.

(V) Procedures for acquiring or disposing of real estate, equipment or their right-to-use assets

1. Assessment and Operating Procedures

The acquisition or disposal of real estate, equipment or their right to use assets by the Company shall be handled in accordance with the procedures of the Real Estate, Plant and Equipment Recycling and Property Management Regulations.

2. Procedure for determining transaction terms and authorized limits

(1)When acquiring or disposing of real estate, equipment, or their right to use assets, the transaction terms and price should be determined by referring to the announced current value, appraised value, and actual transaction prices of nearby real estate, and an analysis

report should be prepared. Except for transactions with domestic government agencies, self-construction, leased construction, or acquisition or disposal of equipment or their right to use assets for business use, if the transaction amount reaches 20% of the company's paid-in capital or NT$300 million or more, a valuation report issued by a professional appraiser should be obtained before the event occurs, and the transaction must be approved by the board of directors before it can be carried out.

(2) Equipment acquisition should be conducted through a method of inquiry, comparison, negotiation, or bidding. Transactions under NT$10 million (excluding NT$10 million) require approval from the Chairman; transactions exceeding NT$10 million (including NT$10 million) require board approval before the transaction can proceed. Disposal or scrapping of equipment should be handled in accordance with the approval authority management regulations.

3. Implementing unit

(1) The acquisition or disposal of immovable property such as land and buildings shall be handled by the management department, which shall notify the finance department to record or deregister the transactions.

(2) The acquisition or disposal of equipment shall be handled by the requesting unit in conjunction with the management department, and the finance department shall be notified to record or deregister the equipment.

4. Real estate or equipment valuation report

The company should have consulted a professional appraiser to issue an appraisal report prior to the occurrence of the event, and the following requirements must be met:

(1) If, due to special circumstances, a limited price, a specific price, or a special price must be used as a reference for the transaction price, the transaction must first be approved by a board resolution, and the same applies if there are any subsequent changes to the transaction terms.

(2) For transactions exceeding NT$1 billion, at least two professional appraisers should be consulted for valuation.

(3) If a professional appraiser's valuation results fall under any of the following circumstances, except where the valuation of acquired assets is consistently higher than the transaction amount, or the valuation of disposed assets is consistently lower than the transaction amount, an accountant should be consulted to provide a specific opinion on the reasons for the discrepancy and the appropriateness of the transaction price:

a. Those whose valuation differs from the transaction price by more than 20 percent of the amount.
b. If the valuation results from two or more professional appraisers differ by more than 10% of the transaction amount.

(4) For professional valuers, the date of their report must not exceed three months from the date the contract was established. However, if the report applies the same current value published in the same period and the period is less than six months, the original professional valuer may issue an opinion letter to correct this.

(5) The valuation report issued by a professional appraiser should contain information that complies with the regulations for the information that should be included in a valuation report.

(6) For assets acquired or disposed of by our company through court auction proceedings, the certification documents issued by the court may replace the valuation report or accountant's opinion.

(7) All real estate or equipment should be insured immediately upon acquisition to protect the company from losses.

(8) After the acquisition or disposal of assets, they shall be registered, managed, used and deregistered in accordance with the regulations on the circulation and property management of real estate, factory buildings and equipment.

(VI) Procedures for acquiring or disposing of securities investments

1. Assessment and Operating Procedures

The purchase and sale of the Company’s securities shall be conducted in accordance with the following provisions.

2. Procedure for determining transaction terms and authorized limits

(1)For securities transactions conducted on centralized trading markets or at securities firms' business premises, the most recent financial statements of the target company, audited or reviewed by an accountant, should be obtained before the transaction occurs as a reference for assessing the transaction price. The responsible supervisor should appoint a specialist to analyze the market conditions. If the transaction amount is less than five percent of the company's net asset value, it must be approved by the chairman of the board and reported to the most recent board meeting afterward. If the amount reaches or exceeds the aforementioned amount, it must be submitted to the board of directors for approval before it can be carried out.

(2)For securities transactions not conducted on centralized trading markets or at securities firms' business premises, the most recent financial statements of the target company, audited and certified by an accountant, should be obtained as a reference for assessing the transaction price, taking into account factors such as net asset value per share, profitability, future development potential, market interest rates, bond coupon rates, and the creditworthiness of the debtor.

(3)Implementing unit

When investing in marketable securities, the Company shall submit an application for approval in accordance with the aforementioned approval authority, and in accordance with the internal control investment cycle IC601 operating procedure, the responsible supervisor shall assign a specific person to prepare an "Investment Plan" to assess its feasibility. The plan shall then be submitted to the finance department to prepare future cash flows and assess its impact on the Company's profit and loss based on the "Investment Plan".

(4)Obtain expert opinions

When acquiring or disposing of securities, the Company shall, prior to the date of the transaction, obtain the most recent financial statements of the target company, audited and certified by an accountant, as a reference for assessing the transaction price. For transactions exceeding 20% of the Company's paid-in capital or NT$300 million, the Company shall, prior to the date of the transaction, consult with an accountant regarding the reasonableness of the transaction price, if the accountant requires the use of an expert report. However, this restriction does not apply if the securities have publicly quoted prices in an active market or if the competent authority stipulates otherwise.

(VII) Procedures for acquiring real estate from related parties

1. When the Company acquires or disposes of assets from related parties, in addition to following the relevant resolution procedures and assessing the reasonableness of the transaction terms as stipulated in Section IV (V) of this procedure, if the transaction amount reaches 10% or more of the Company's total assets, a valuation report issued by a professional appraiser or an accountant's opinion shall also be obtained in accordance with Section IV (V). The calculation of the aforementioned transaction amount shall be handled in accordance with Section IV (III). When determining whether a transaction counterparty is a related party, in addition to paying attention to its legal form, the substantive relationship should also be considered.

2. Assessment and Operating Procedures

When the Company acquires or disposes of real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, or acquires or disposes of other assets besides real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, and the transaction amount reaches 20% of the Company's paid-in capital, 10% of its total assets, or NT$300 million or more, except for buying and selling domestic government bonds, bonds with buy-back or sell-back conditions, or subscribing to or buying back money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust companies, the following information shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval and the Audit Committee for recognition before a transaction contract can be signed and payments made; if the Company has appointed independent directors, the above-mentioned proposal shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for discussion, and the opinions of each independent director shall be fully considered. If any independent director objects or has reservations, they shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board meeting.

(1) The purpose, necessity, and expected benefits of acquiring or disposing of assets.

(2) Reasons for selecting related parties as transaction partners.

(3) When acquiring real estate or its right to use assets from related parties, relevant information shall be used to assess the reasonableness of the predetermined transaction terms in accordance with the provisions of this procedure.

(4) The original acquisition date and price of related parties, the counterparty to the transaction and their relationship with the company and related parties, etc.

(5) Prepare a forecast of cash inflows and outflows for each month of the coming year, starting from the month of contract signing, and assess the necessity of the transaction and the rationality of the use of funds.

(6) Valuation report issued by a professional appraiser or an accountant's opinion obtained in accordance with Article 2.(1).

(7) Conditions and other important agreements of this transaction.

The Board of Directors may, in accordance with Section IV.(VII), authorize the Chairman to make a preliminary decision within a certain limit on the following transactions between the publicly listed company and its parent company, subsidiaries, or subsidiaries directly or indirectly wholly owned by it, and subsequently submit the transaction to the most recent Board of Directors for ratification:

a. Acquiring or disposing of equipment or the right to use it for business purposes.

b. Acquiring or disposing of real estate use rights for business purposes.

3. Evaluation methods

When our company acquires real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, the reasonableness of the transaction costs shall be assessed using the following methods:

(1) The transaction price shall be calculated by adding the necessary interest on the funds and the costs legally borne by the buyer. The necessary interest cost shall be calculated based on the weighted average interest rate of the loans taken out by the company in the year the assets were purchased, but it shall not exceed the maximum borrowing rate for non-financial industries published by the Ministry of Finance.

(2) If a related party has previously used the property as collateral for a loan from a financial institution, the total appraised value of the loan from the financial institution for that property must be at least 70% of the total appraised value, and the loan period must have exceeded one year. However, this does not apply if the financial institution and one of the parties to the transaction are related parties.

(3) Those who purchase or lease land and buildings of the same subject matter together may assess the transaction costs of the land and buildings separately using any of the methods listed in the preceding paragraph.

(4) When assessing the cost of real estate or its right-to-use assets in accordance with the aforementioned provisions, an accountant should be consulted for review and specific opinions.

(5) When our company acquires real estate or its right to use assets from related parties, it shall comply with the provisions of Section IV, (VII), 2 regarding valuation and operating procedures in any of the following circumstances, and shall not be subject to the provisions of Section IV, (VII), 3. (1) to (3) regarding the valuation of the reasonableness of transaction costs:

a. The related party acquired the real estate or its right to use the property through inheritance or gift.

b. The related party acquired the real estate or its right to use the asset more than five years after the contract was signed on the date of this transaction.

c. Acquire real estate by signing a joint construction contract with related parties, or by entrusting related parties to construct real estate on one's own land, leased land, or commissioned construction.

d. A publicly listed company and its parent company, subsidiaries, or subsidiaries whose wholly-owned issued shares or total capital are mutually acquired real estate use rights for business purposes.

4. When our company acquires real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, and the valuation results, as stipulated above, are all lower than the transaction price, the following procedures shall be followed:

(1) The difference between the transaction price and the appraised cost of real estate or its right-to-use assets shall be set aside as a special surplus reserve in accordance with Article 41, Paragraph 1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, and shall not be distributed or converted into capital increases or rights issues. If the investor in the company, valued using the equity method, is a publicly traded company, the investor shall also set aside a special surplus reserve in proportion to its shareholding for the amount set aside, in accordance with Article 41, Paragraph 1 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

(2) The audit committee shall handle the matter in accordance with Article 218 of the Company Law.

(3) The handling of the first two points should be reported to the shareholders' meeting, and the details of the transaction should be disclosed in the annual report and prospectus. If the Company acquires real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, and there is other evidence showing that the transaction is not in accordance with the normal course of business, the provisions of the aforementioned two points should also be followed.

Those who are required to set aside special surplus reserves shall do so only after the assets purchased or leased at a high price have been recognized as depreciated, disposed of, or the lease terminated, or for appropriate compensation or restoration to their original state, or there is other evidence to determine that there is no unreasonableness, and with the consent of the competent authority.

5. The valuation results of real estate or its right-to-use assets acquired by our company from related parties are all lower than the transaction price. However, if the following circumstances exist, and objective evidence is provided, along with specific opinions from real estate professional appraisers and accountants, the restrictions stipulated in section 4 above shall not apply:

(1)If a related party acquires or leases land and then constructs a building thereon, they may provide evidence that one of the following conditions is met:

a. The land shall be assessed according to the methods stipulated above, and the building shall be assessed based on the related party's construction costs plus reasonable construction profits, the total of which shall exceed the actual transaction price. The so-called reasonable construction profit shall be the lower of the average gross profit margin of the related party's construction department over the most recent three years or the gross profit margin of the construction industry published by the Ministry of Finance in the most recent period.

b. Other unrelated transactions involving the same property on other floors or in adjacent areas within the past year, with similar sizes and comparable transaction conditions after assessment based on reasonable floor or area price differences as per real estate sales or leasing practices.

c. (delete)

(2)The Company provides evidence that the real estate purchased or leased from related parties constitutes a property with transaction terms comparable to, and of similar size to, other non-related party transactions in the same neighborhood within the past year.

The aforementioned "neighboring neighborhood transactions" are defined as those occurring in the same or adjacent street block, within a radius of no more than 500 meters of the property being traded, or with similar publicly announced market value. The term "similar size" refers to transactions where the area of other non-related party transactions is no less than 50% of the area of the property being traded. The term "within one year" is calculated retroactively to the date of the acquisition of the real estate or its right to use the property.

6. If a publicly listed company or its subsidiaries that are not domestic publicly listed companies engage in transactions as described in section (VII)2, and the transaction amount exceeds 10% of the total assets of the publicly listed company, the publicly listed company shall submit the information listed in section (VII)2 to the shareholders' meeting for approval before signing the transaction agreement and making payment. However, this does not apply to transactions between the publicly listed company and its parent company, subsidiaries, or

between its subsidiaries.

7. (VII)2. and (VII)6. The calculation of the transaction amount shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of (xii)1.(2), and the term "within one year" refers to the one year prior to the date of occurrence of this transaction. The portion that has been submitted to the shareholders' meeting, the board of directors and the audit committee for approval in accordance with the provisions of this guideline shall not be included again.

(VIII) Procedures for acquiring or disposing of intangible assets or their right-to-use assets or membership certificates

1. Assessment and Operating Procedures

When acquiring or disposing of intangible assets or their right to use assets or membership certificates, the responsible supervisor shall appoint a designated person to refer to the fair market value or expert evaluation report to determine the transaction terms and price, and submit a feasibility assessment report to the chairman for approval.

2. Procedure for determining the authorized limit

(1) For the acquisition or disposal of membership cards, each transaction amounting to less than NT$10 million (excluding NT$10 million) requires the approval of the chairman; for transactions exceeding NT$10 million (including NT$10 million), the board of directors must be consulted for approval before the transaction can proceed.

(2) For the acquisition or disposal of intangible assets or their right to use, if the amount is less than NT$50 million (excluding NT$50 million), the chairman's approval shall be requested; if the amount exceeds NT$50 million (including NT$50 million), the board of directors' approval shall be required before the transaction can proceed.

3. Implementing unit

When the Company acquires or disposes of intangible assets, their right-to-use assets, or membership certificates, it shall submit the application for approval in accordance with the aforementioned approval authority, and in accordance with the internal control investment cycle IC601 operating procedure, the responsible supervisor shall assign a specific person to prepare an "Investment Plan" to assess its feasibility. The plan shall then be submitted to the finance department to prepare future cash flows and assess its impact on the company's profit and loss based on the "Investment Plan".

4. Membership certificate or expert evaluation report on intangible assets

For transactions involving the acquisition or disposal of intangible assets, their right-to-use assets, or membership certificates, where the transaction amount exceeds 20% of the company's paid-in capital or NT$300 million, except for transactions with domestic government agencies, an accountant should be consulted to provide an opinion on the reasonableness of the transaction price before the event occurs. However, this does not apply if the securities have publicly quoted prices in an active market or if the competent authority has other regulations.

5. The calculation of the transaction amount in the first four items shall be carried out in accordance with Article (XII).1.(2), and the term "within one year" refers to the one year prior to the date of occurrence of the transaction. Valuation reports or accountant opinions issued by professional appraisers that have been obtained in accordance with this standard shall not be included again.

(IX) Procedures for acquiring or disposing of claims against financial institutions

In principle, the Company does not engage in transactions involving the acquisition or disposal of claims against financial institutions. If the Company wishes to engage in such transactions in the future, it will submit the matter to the Board of Directors for approval before establishing its assessment and operating procedures.

(X) Procedures for engaging in derivatives trading

1. Trading Principles and Policies

(1)Types of transactions

a. The derivative financial products that the Company deals in refer to transaction contracts whose value is derived from assets, interest rates, exchange rates, indices or other benefits (such as forward contracts, options, futures, interest rates or exchange rates, exchanges, and compound contracts composed of the above products).

b. Matters relating to bond margin trading shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of this procedure.

(2)Management (risk hedging) strategy

The company engages in derivative financial product transactions primarily for hedging purposes. The traded products should be selected to mitigate risks arising from the company's business operations. The currencies held must correspond to the company's actual foreign currency needs for import and export transactions, adhering to the principle of self-balancing of the company's overall internal foreign currency income and expenditure, thereby reducing the company's overall foreign exchange risk and saving foreign exchange operation costs. Transactions for other specific purposes must be carefully evaluated and approved by the board of directors before proceeding.

(3)Division of powers and responsibilities

A.Financial Unit

(A)Traders

a. Responsible for formulating the company's overall financial product trading strategy.

b.Traders should regularly calculate their positions each week, collect market information, make trend judgments and risk assessments, formulate operational strategies, and use these strategies as the basis for their trading activities after approval by the relevant authorities.

c.Execute transactions in accordance with authorized permissions and established strategies.

d.When there are significant changes in the financial market and traders determine that the established strategies are no longer applicable, they shall submit an evaluation report and revise the strategies accordingly. After approval by the general manager, the revised strategies shall be used as the basis for trading.

(B)Accounting Management Personnel

a. Execute transaction confirmation.

b.Verify whether the transaction was conducted in accordance with the authorized authority and established policies.

c.Monthly evaluations will be conducted, and the evaluation report will be submitted to the general manager for approval.

d. Accounting and bookkeeping procedures.

e.Submit and announce in accordance with the regulations of the competent authority. (Applicable after public offering)

(C)Delivery personnel: Perform delivery tasks.

B.Audit Department

The adequacy of internal controls over derivatives trading should be reviewed regularly, and the compliance of the trading department with procedures for handling derivatives trading should be audited monthly, with an audit report prepared. If any major violations are found, the audit committee should be notified in writing.

C.Performance Evaluation

(A)Hedging transactions

a.The performance evaluation is based on the exchange rate costs on the company's books and the profits and losses generated from derivative financial transactions.

b.In order to fully understand and express the evaluation risks of transactions, the Company adopts a monthly evaluation method to assess profits and losses.

c.Financial units should provide foreign exchange position evaluations, foreign exchange market trends, and market analysis as management references and instructions.

(B)Specific Purpose Transactions

Performance evaluation should be based on actual profits and losses, and financial personnel must regularly prepare reports for each department to provide to management for reference.

D.Determination of total contract amount and maximum loss limit

(A) Total Contract Amount

a.Hedging transaction limit

The finance department should have a comprehensive understanding of the company's overall situation to mitigate transaction risks. The amount of hedging transactions shall not exceed 40% of the company's paid-in capital. If it exceeds this limit, it must be approved by the board of directors.

b.Specific Purpose Transactions

Based on predictions of market changes, the finance department may formulate strategies as needed, which must be submitted to the chairman for approval before implementation.

(B)Determination of Loss Limits

a.Since hedging transactions are about avoiding risk, there is no need to set a loss cap.

b.For transactions with a specific purpose, a stop-loss order should be set after the position is established to prevent excessive losses. The stop-loss order should not exceed US$100,000.

c.The amount of loss for an individual contract shall not exceed US$50,000.

d.The maximum annual loss limit for trading operations for specific purposes of this company is US$100,000.

2. Risk management measures

(1) Credit Risk Management:

Given that the market is susceptible to fluctuations from various factors, which can easily lead to operational risks associated with derivative financial products, market risk management shall be conducted in accordance with the following principles:

Transaction counterparties: Primarily renowned domestic and international financial institutions.

Transaction commodities: Limited to commodities provided by renowned domestic and international financial institutions.

Transaction amount: The unreacted transaction amount with the same counterparty is limited to no more than 10% of the total authorized amount.

(2) Market Risk Management

The focus will be on the open foreign exchange market provided by banks, and the futures market will not be considered at this time.

(3) Liquidity Risk Management

To ensure market liquidity, financial products with high liquidity (i.e., those that can be settled in the market at any time) should be selected. Financial institutions entrusted with transactions must have sufficient information and the ability to trade in any market at any time.

(4) Cash flow risk management

To ensure the stability of the company's working capital turnover, the funds used by the company for derivatives trading are limited to its own funds, and the amount of its operations should take into account the cash inflows and outflows forecasted for the next three months.

(5) Operational Risk Management

A.The company's authorized limits, operating procedures, and internal audits should be strictly followed to avoid operational risks.

B.Personnel engaged in derivatives trading and confirmation, delivery and other operations shall not hold concurrent positions.

C.Personnel responsible for risk measurement, monitoring, and control shall be from different departments than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph and shall report to the board of directors or to senior executives who are not responsible for transaction or position decisions.

(6)Commodity Risk Management

Insiders should possess complete and accurate professional knowledge of financial products and require banks to fully disclose risks in order to avoid the risk of misuse of financial products.

(7)Legal Risk Management

Documents signed with financial institutions should be reviewed by specialists in foreign exchange and legal affairs or legal counsel before being formally signed to avoid legal risks.

3. Periodic evaluation method

(1)The Board of Directors shall authorize senior executives to regularly supervise and evaluate whether derivative transactions are conducted in accordance with the company's established transaction procedures and whether the risks undertaken are within the permissible scope. If there are any abnormalities in the market valuation report (such as the holding position exceeding the loss limit), the Board of Directors shall be notified immediately and appropriate measures shall be taken.

(2)Positions held in derivatives trading should be assessed at least once a week, except for hedging transactions that are necessary for business purposes, which should be assessed at least twice a month. The assessment report should be sent to a senior executive authorized by the board of directors.

4. Board of Directors' Supervisory and Management Principles when Engaging in Derivative Transactions

(1)The board of directors shall designate senior executives to oversee and control the risks of derivatives trading at all times, and the management principles are as follows:

A. Regularly assess whether the current risk management measures are appropriate and ensure that they are handled in accordance with this procedure.

B. The Board of Directors shall monitor transactions and profit and loss, and take necessary measures to address any abnormalities found, and report to the Board of Directors immediately. If the Company has appointed independent directors, the Board of Directors shall have an independent director present to express their opinion.

(2)Regularly assess whether the performance of derivatives trading is in line with the established business strategy and whether the risks undertaken are within the company's acceptable range.

(3)When the Company engages in derivative transactions, if the relevant personnel are authorized to handle the transactions in accordance with the established procedures for handling derivative transactions, the matter shall be reported to the Board of Directors afterward.

(4)When engaging in derivative transactions, the Company shall establish a register to record in detail the types and amounts of derivative transactions, the date of board approval, and any matters that should be carefully assessed in accordance with Procedure IV, (X), 3.(2), and (1) to (2) above.

Internal auditors shall periodically review the adequacy of internal controls over derivative transactions and audit the trading department's compliance with procedures for handling derivative transactions monthly, preparing an audit report. If any significant violations are discovered, written notification shall be given to all independent directors.

(XI) Procedures for handling mergers, divisions, acquisitions or share transfers

1. Assessment and Operating Procedures

(1) When undertaking a merger, division, acquisition, or share transfer, the Company shall engage lawyers, accountants, and securities underwriters to jointly discuss the expected timetable for the statutory procedures and organize a special task force to execute them in accordance with the statutory procedures. Before convening a board resolution, the Company shall engage accountants, lawyers, or securities underwriters to provide their opinions on the reasonableness of the share exchange ratio, acquisition price, or cash or other assets distributed to shareholders, and submit them to the board for discussion and approval. However, mergers between subsidiaries in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the issued shares or total capital, or between subsidiaries in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the issued shares or total capital, are exempt from obtaining the aforementioned opinions on reasonableness.

(2) The Company shall prepare a public document to shareholders before the shareholders' meeting outlining the important terms and related matters of the merger, division, or acquisition, along with the expert opinions outlined in Procedure IV. (XI) and 1.(1) and the notice of the shareholders' meeting, for the shareholders' reference in deciding whether to approve the merger, division, or acquisition. However, this does not apply if a shareholders' meeting is exempted from resolution under other laws. Furthermore, if any shareholder meeting of a participating company fails to be convened or a resolution is passed due to insufficient attendance, voting rights, or other legal restrictions, or if a resolution is rejected by the shareholders' meeting, the participating company shall immediately publicly explain the reasons for the failure, the subsequent procedures, and the expected date of the shareholders' meeting.

(3) The company shall keep a complete written record of the following information and retain it for five years for verification purposes.

A. Basic personnel information: including the titles, names, and ID numbers (or passport numbers if foreigners) of all persons involved in or implementing the merger, division, acquisition, or share transfer plan before the information was made public.

B. Important dates: These include dates for signing letters of intent or memorandums of understanding, engaging financial or legal advisors, signing contracts, and board meetings.

C. Important documents and minutes: including merger, division, acquisition or share transfer plans, letters of intent or memorandums, important contracts and minutes of board meetings, etc.

(4) Companies that participate in mergers, divisions, acquisitions or share transfers of listed companies or whose shares are traded at securities firms' offices shall, within two days from the date of the board resolution, submit the information in Section IV, (XI), 1.(3)A and B of this procedure to the competent authority for record-keeping in accordance with the prescribed format via the Internet Information System.

(5) If any of the companies involved in a merger, division, acquisition, or share transfer is not a listed company or whose shares are traded on a securities firm's premises, the listed company or whose shares are traded on a securities firm's premises shall enter into an agreement with it and proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section 4, (xi), 1.(3) and (4) of this procedure.

2. Other precautions

(1) Date of Board Meeting: Unless otherwise stipulated by law or with prior approval from the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) due to special circumstances, companies participating in a merger, division, or acquisition shall hold a board meeting and a shareholders' meeting on the same day to resolve matters related to the merger, division, or acquisition. Unless otherwise stipulated by law or with prior approval from the FSC due to special circumstances, companies participating in a share transfer shall hold a board meeting on the same day.

(2) Prior confidentiality commitment: All persons who participate in or are aware of the company's merger, division, acquisition or share transfer plan shall provide a written confidentiality commitment, and shall not disclose the contents of the plan to any third party before the information is made public, nor shall they buy or sell, either on their own or in the name of others, any shares or other equity securities of any company related to the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer.

(3) Principles for Determining and Changing the Share Exchange Ratio or Acquisition Price: Companies participating in a merger, division, acquisition, or share transfer shall, before the board meetings of both parties, appoint accountants, lawyers, or securities underwriters to provide opinions on the reasonableness of the share exchange ratio, acquisition price, or the distribution of cash or other assets to shareholders, and submit these opinions to the shareholders' meeting. The share exchange ratio or acquisition price shall not be arbitrarily changed in principle, except where conditions for change have been stipulated in the contract and publicly disclosed. The conditions for changing the share exchange ratio or acquisition price are as follows:

A. Handling cash capital increases, issuing convertible bonds, granting rights issues, issuing bonds with warrants, preferred shares with warrants, warrants, and other securities with

equity characteristics.

B. Actions that affect the company's financial operations, such as the disposal of significant company assets.

C. Major disasters, significant technological changes, or other events that affect the company's shareholder equity or securities prices.

D. Any party involved in a merger, division, acquisition, or share transfer may legally repurchase and adjust the treasury holdings.

E. The number or number of entities involved in a merger, division, acquisition, or share transfer may increase or decrease.

F. Other conditions that have been stipulated in the contract and are subject to change, and which have been publicly disclosed.

(4) Contents to be included in the contract: In addition to the provisions of Article 317-1 of the Company Act and Article 22 of the Enterprise Merger and Acquisition Act, the contract for the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer of a company shall include the following matters.

A. Handling of breach of contract.

B. The principles for handling equity securities or repurchased treasury shares issued before a company is dissolved or divided due to a merger.

C. After the calculation of the share swap ratio benchmark date, participating companies may legally repurchase the number of treasury shares and the principles for handling them.

D. How to handle changes in the number or number of participating entities.

E. Expected progress of the plan and expected completion schedule.

F. If the plan is not completed by the deadline, the relevant procedures, such as the scheduled date for the shareholders' meeting, shall be followed in accordance with the law.

(5) When the number of companies involved in a merger, division, acquisition or share transfer changes: If any of the companies involved in a merger, division, acquisition or share transfer intends to merge, divide, acquire or transfer shares with other companies after the information is made public, the participating companies shall be exempt from holding a new shareholders' meeting unless the number of participating companies decreases and the shareholders' meeting has resolved and authorized the board of directors to change the limit. In addition, the procedures or legal acts already completed in the original merger, division, acquisition or share transfer case shall be carried out again by all participating companies.

(6) If any of the companies involved in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer are not publicly listed companies, the Company shall enter into an agreement with them and proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section IV, (XI), 2.(1) of this Procedure regarding the date of the board meeting, Section IV, (XI), 2.(2) regarding the prior confidentiality commitment, and Section IV, (XI), 2.(5) regarding changes in the number of companies involved in the merger, division, acquisition or share transfer.

(XII) Information disclosure procedure

1. The application projects and standards should be announced.

(1) If the Company acquires or disposes of assets under any of the following circumstances, it shall, in accordance with the nature of the acquisition or disposal and the prescribed format, publish and declare the relevant information on the website designated by the competent authority within two days from the date of the occurrence of the event:

A. Acquiring or disposing of real estate or its right-to-use assets from related parties, or acquiring or disposing of other assets besides real estate or its right-to-use assets with related parties, where the transaction amount exceeds 20% of the company's paid-in capital, 10% of its total assets, or NT$300 million. However, this does not apply to the purchase or sale of domestic government bonds or bonds with buy-back or sell-back conditions, or the subscription or buy-back of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust companies.

B. To conduct mergers, divisions, acquisitions, or share transfers.

C. Losses from derivative transactions that reach the maximum amount of total or individual contractual losses stipulated in the established processing procedures.

D. The type of assets acquired or disposed of is equipment or its right to use for business use, and the counterparty in the transaction is not a related party, and the transaction amount meets one of the following requirements:

a. Publicly listed companies with paid-in capital of less than NT$10 billion, with a transaction amount of NT$500 million or more.

b. Publicly listed companies with paid-in capital of NT$10 billion or more, and transactions exceeding NT$1 billion.

E. A publicly traded company engaged in construction business acquires or disposes of real estate or its right to use for construction purposes, and the counterparty is not a related party, with a transaction amount of NT$500 million or more; among which, if the paid-in capital is NT$10 billion or more, and the company disposes of real estate of a completed construction project it has built itself, and the counterparty is not a related party, with a transaction amount of NT$1 billion or more.

F. The real estate is acquired through methods such as self-construction, leased construction, joint construction of separate units, joint construction of profit sharing, or joint construction of separate sales, and the transaction amount is expected to exceed NT$500 million, and the counterparty is not a related party company.

G. Asset transactions other than those listed in the preceding six clauses, the disposal of debt by financial institutions, or investments in mainland China, where the transaction amount reaches 20% of the company's paid-in capital or NT$300 million or more. However, the following exceptions apply:

a. Buying and selling domestic government bonds or foreign government bonds with a credit rating no lower than my country's sovereign rating.

b. For investors as professionals, this includes the buying and selling of securities on domestic and foreign stock exchanges or securities firms' business offices; the subscription of foreign government bonds or the issuance of ordinary corporate bonds and general financial bonds (excluding subordinated bonds) in the domestic primary market; the subscription or repurchase of securities investment trust funds or futures trust funds; the subscription or repurchase of index investment securities; and securities subscribed by securities firms as required by underwriting business or as advisors to emerging stock companies in accordance with the regulations of the Taiwan Securities Exchange Center.

c. Buying and selling bonds with buyback or sellback conditions, and subscribing to or buying back money market funds of domestic securities investment trust companies.

(2) Transaction amount calculation method

A. Amount of each transaction.

B. The total amount of transactions involving the acquisition or disposal of the same type of subject matter with the same counterparty within one year.

C. The total amount of real estate or its right to use assets acquired or disposed of within one year (acquisition and disposal are accumulated separately) under the same development project.

D. The total amount of the same security acquired or disposed of within one year (acquisition and disposal are accumulated separately).

The term "within one year" in the preceding paragraph refers to the period preceding the date of this transaction, and the period is extended backwards by one year. Any items that have already been announced in accordance with this standard are exempt from being included again.

2. Announcement Time Limit and Procedures

(1) Routine reporting

The company and its subsidiaries that are not publicly listed domestic companies shall, in accordance with the prescribed format, submit information on their derivative transactions as of the end of the previous month (regardless of the amount of the derivative transactions)

to the information reporting website designated by the competent authority before the 10th of each month.

(2) Irregular reporting

If the acquisition or disposal of assets by the Company meets the requirements and standards for public announcement as specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Company shall, in accordance with the nature of the assets and the prescribed format, publish the relevant information on the website designated by the competent authority within two days from the date of the event.

(3) If there are errors or omissions in the announcement of projects that should be announced according to regulations and they need to be corrected, all projects should be re-announced and declared within two days from the date of becoming aware of the error.

(4) When the Company acquires or disposes of assets, it shall keep the relevant contracts, minutes, registers, valuation reports, and opinions from accountants, lawyers or securities underwriters at the Company for at least five years, unless otherwise required by law.

(5) After the Company has made a public announcement in accordance with regulations, if there are any changes, terminations, or cancellations to the relevant contracts signed in the original transaction, or if the merger, division, acquisition, or share transfer is not completed according to the scheduled time of the contract, or if there are any changes to the content of the original announcement, the Company shall make a public announcement on the information reporting website designated by the competent authority within two days from the date of the occurrence of the event.

(XIII) Control procedures for subsidiaries

1. The Company shall instruct its subsidiaries to establish procedures for the acquisition or disposal of assets in accordance with the "Guidelines for the Handling of Acquisitions or Disposals of Assets by Publicly Listed Companies," and shall conduct such procedures in accordance with the established procedures.

   The Company shall instruct its subsidiaries to establish procedures for acquiring or disposing of assets in accordance with these Measures and to follow such procedures.

2. After the Company's public offering, if a subsidiary that is not a domestic publicly listed company acquires or disposes of assets in accordance with the provisions of Section IV (XII) of this procedure, the Company shall handle its announcement and declaration matters.

3. The "20% of paid-in capital" mentioned in the aforementioned subsidiary's disclosure reporting standards is calculated based on 10% of the equity attributable to the parent company's owners, and the "10% of total assets" is calculated based on the asset amount in the most recent individual or separate financial report as required by the financial reporting preparation standards for securities issuers; the transaction amount requirement of NT$10 billion for paid-in capital in this standard is calculated based on NT$20 billion of equity attributable to the parent company's owners.

(XIV) Penalties

When acquiring or disposing of assets, the Company shall follow the prescribed procedures. If any serious violations are found, the manager and the person in charge shall be punished according to the circumstances of the violation.

(XV) Other matters

1. If the acquisition or disposal of assets by the Company requires board approval according to established procedures or other legal provisions, and any director objects and this is recorded or stated in writing, the Company shall also send the director's objection information to the Audit Committee. Furthermore, if the Company has appointed independent directors, when submitting asset acquisition or disposal transactions to the board for discussion, the opinions of each independent director shall be fully considered, and their reservations or objections and reasons shall be included in the meeting minutes.

2. If the Company acquires or disposes of assets that meet the disclosure and reporting standards stipulated in Section IV (XII) of this procedure, and the counterparty to the transaction is a related party, the Company shall disclose the contents of the disclosure in the notes to the financial statements and submit a report to the shareholders' meeting. (Applicable after public offering)

3. In the event of any inappropriateness or doubt regarding the application of this procedure, the relevant laws and regulations shall apply. If the law does not provide for such matters, the Board of Directors of the Company shall discuss and decide on such matters.
4. If an audit committee has been established in accordance with this law, the procedures for acquiring or disposing of assets shall be approved by more than half of all members of the audit committee and submitted to the board of directors for resolution.

   If the preceding paragraph does not require the consent of more than half of all members of the Audit Committee, it may require the consent of more than two-thirds of all directors, and the resolution of the Audit Committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the board meeting.

   The term "all members of the Audit Committee" and "all directors" as used in the preceding paragraph refers to those actually in office.

V Implementation and Modification

This procedure, after being reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee, shall be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting for approval, and the same applies to any amendments.

If any director expresses dissent and there is a record or written statement, the Company shall also send the director's dissent information to the Audit Committee.

When the Company has appointed independent directors, when submitting this procedure to the Board of Directors for discussion in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the opinions of each independent director shall be fully considered. If any independent director objects or has reservations, they shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board meeting.

VI. Revision history

Date of establishment: May 25, 2015

The 1st amendment was made on October 17, 2016.

The 2nd amendment was made on March 20, 2017, and subsequently passed by the shareholders' meeting.

The 3rd amendment was approved by the Board of Directors on September 21, 2018.

The 4th amendment was approved by the Board of Directors on March 7, 2019, and implemented after being adopted by the 2019 shareholders' meeting.

The 5th amendment was approved by the Board of Directors on April 11, 2022, and implemented after being adopted by the 2022 shareholders' meeting.

VII. Appendix

none.

【Appendix IV 】

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.

Shareholding of Directors

Up until March 8, 2026, the book closure date, the number of shares held by all directors is as follows

Title	Name	Number of shares held	Shareholding ratio
Chairman	Hsu Kuo-Chi	1,641,639	2.94%
Vice Chairman	Kao Da Technology Co., Ltd. Representative: Chen Po-Chen	9,782,217	17.51%
Director	Chuang Cheng-Kuo	269,798	0.48%
Independent director	Weng Ming-Jang	0	0%
Independent director	Du Yi-Hui	0	0%
ndependent director	Lu Qiao-Yun	0	0%
Independent director	Lin Kang-Ting	0	0%
Total		11,693,654	20.94%

Note 1: The number of common shares issued by the Company is 55,854,700.

Note 2: According to Article 26 of the Securities and Exchange Act and the Rules and Review Procedures for Director and Supervisor Share Ownership Ratios at Public Companies, the number of shares which shall be held statutorily by all the Company’s directors is 4,468,376.

Note 3: The date of the general shareholders' meeting is May 6, 2026(Wed),the book closure period is from March 8, 2026 to May 6, 2026).

【Appendix V 】

Perfect Medical Industry Co., Ltd.

Impact of free rights issue on company operating performance, earnings per share, and return on equity.

Item \ Year		2026 (estimated)
Beginning paid-in capital (NTD)		558,547,000
This year's rights issue and dividend distribution details (Note1)	Cash dividend per share (NTD)	0.2
	Surplus conversion for capital increase per share(Share)	0.03
	Capital reserve converted into capital increase number of shares issued per share(Share)	0
operating performance, earnings per share, and return on equity	-	not applicable(Note2)

Note1：The dividend payout ratio is calculated based on the total number of issued shares of the Company of 55,854,700, as resolved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2026, When distributing profits, and has not yet been resolved by the 2026 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

Note2：According to the "Guidelines for the Disclosure of Financial Forecasts by Publicly Listed Companies", our company is not required to disclose financial forecast information for 2026, therefore not applicable.

【Appendix VI】

Other Matters

I. Shareholders' proposals at this general shareholders' meeting are handled as follows:

(Ⅰ) According to Article 172-1 of the Company Act, the Company's 2026 general shareholders' meeting accepts written proposals from shareholders holding more than 1% of the shares from February 24, 2026 to March 6, 2026.

(Ⅱ) The Company did not receive any proposals from any shareholders during the aforementioned period.