



2025 Annual Shareholders' Meeting

Meeting Agenda (Translation)

May 23th, 2025



FARADAY

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Procedure for the 2025 Annual Meeting of Shareholders

- 1 、 Call the Meeting to Order
- 2 、 Chairperson Takes Chair
- 3 、 Chairperson Remarks
- 4 、 Report Items
- 5 、 Proposals
- 6 、 Discussion
- 7 、 Questions and Motions
- 8 、 Adjournment



2025 Agenda of Annual Meeting of Shareholders

1 、 Time: 9:00 a.m., May 23th, 2025

2 、 Place: No. 5, Li-Hsin Rd. III, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu City, Taiwan (Faraday Hsinchu Headquarters)

3 、 How to convene : Physical Shareholders' Meeting

4 、 Attendance: All Shareholders and Equity Representatives

5 、 Chairperson: Chia-Tsung Hung, Chairperson of the Board of Directors

6 、 Chairperson Remarks

7 、 Report Items

- (1) 2024 Business Report.
- (2) Audit Committee's Review Report on the 2024 Financial Statements.
- (3) 2024 Profit Distribution for Employees and Directors.
- (4) Report on 2024 Remuneration of Directors.

8 、 Proposals

- (1) 2024 Business Report and Financial Statements.
- (2) Proposal for Distribution of 2024 Profits.

9 、 Discussion

- (1) Amendment to the “Articles of Incorporation”.
- (2) Proposal of Release the new Prohibition on Directors from Participation in Competitive Business.

10 、 Questions and Motions

11 、 Adjournment

2.1 、 Report Items

Report I

Proposed by the Board of Directors

2024 Business Report.

Explanation:

- (1) 2024 Business Report is attached on Page 8~10, Attachments 3.1.
- (2) Please review and inspect the details together.

Report II

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Audit Committee's Review Report on the 2024 Financial Statements.

Explanation:

- (1) The 2024 Audit Committee's Review Report is attached on Page 11, Attachments 3.2.
- (2) Please review and inspect the details together.

Report III

Proposed by the Board of Directors

2024 Profit Distribution for Employees and Directors.

Explanation:

- (1) The 2024 Profit Distribution for Employees and Directors was approved by the 6th Board Meeting with Faraday's 12th term Board of Directors in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation. The Employees' and Directors' remuneration are to be distributed in cash. The total amount of cash remuneration for Directors is NT\$ 1,735,776 and for Employees is NT\$ 51,926,367.
- (2) Please review and inspect the details together.

Report IV

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Report on 2024 Remuneration of Directors.

Explanation:

- (1) According to the regulations listed in Articles of Incorporation, the Directors' remuneration are authorized by Board meeting to pay remuneration to the Directors according to their level of participation in the operation of the Company, the value of their contributions, and supervision of sustainable development, and with reference to the industry level. In addition, based on the Company's profit status in the current year, no more than 2% is contributed as Director's emoluments according to the regulations of Article 27 in Articles of Incorporation. The Company regularly evaluates the performance and remuneration of Directors by the "Rules for Performance Evaluation of Board of Directors", relevant performance evaluation and reasonableness of remuneration shall all be reviewed and approved by the Compensation and Rumuneration Committee before being submitted to

the Board of Directors for resolution.

- (2) The remuneration received by the Company's Directors (including Independent Directors) in 2024, includes remuneration policy, content of individual remuneration, and its amount. Please refer to Pages 12~13, Attachments 3.3.
- (3) Please review and inspect the details together.

2.2 、Proposals

Proposal I

Proposed by the Board of Directors

2024 Business Report and Financial Statements.

Explanation:

- (1) The Financial Statements of Faraday in 2024, including the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in shareholders' equity and statement of cash flows, were audited by Independent Auditors, Hu, Shen-Jie and Yang, Yu-Ni, of Ernst & Young, Taiwan. Also Business Report and Financial Statements have been approved by the 6th Board Meeting with 12th term Board of Directors and examined by the Audit Committee of Faraday.
- (2) The 2024 Business Report, and the above-mentioned Financial Statements are attached in the Meeting Agenda on Page 8~10 and Page 14~31, Attachments 3.1, Attachments 3.4 and Attachments 3.5.
- (3) Submit for approval.

Resolutions:

Proposal II

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Proposal for Distribution of 2024 Profits.

Explanation:

- (1) Faraday's 2024 Earnings Distribution Table was approved by the 6th Board Meeting with Faraday's 12th term Board of Directors, and had been reviewed by the Audit Committee. Please refer to Page 32, Attachments 3.6.
- (2) For this earnings distribution, a cash dividend of NT\$ 781,650,939 will be allocated to shareholders, and about NT\$3.0 per share will be distributed. It is calculated according to the distribution ratio and rounded up to the dollar (all below NT dollars will be rounded off), and the total amount of the odd share that is less than NT\$1 will be transferred to the Employee Welfare Committee of Faraday.
- (3) It is proposed that the Chairperson be authorized by the Board of Directors to resolve the ex-dividend date, the distribution date of cash dividends, and other relevant issues. The proposed profit distribution is affected by a buyback of shares, treasury shares are transferred or canceled or cash capital increase, the number of outstanding common shares of the company will be affected and the payout ratio changes accordingly, it is proposed that the Chairperson be authorized to adjust the cash and stock to be distributed to each share based on the number of actual shares outstanding on the record date for distribution.
- (4) Submit for approval.

Resolutions:

2.3 、 Discussion

Proposal I

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Amendment to the “ Articles of Incorporation”.

Explanation:

- (1) In order to conform to the provisions of FSC order No.11303854422 issued on November 8, 2024, the company hereby proposes to amend certain articles of the “Articles of Incorporation”.
- (2) Please refer to Page 33~34, Attachments 3.7 for the comparison table for amended articles.
- (3) Please proceed to discuss.

Resolutions:

Proposal II

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Proposal of Release the new Prohibition on Directors from Participation in Competitive Business.

Explanation:

- (1) According to the Company Act, Article 209, “A director who does anything for himself or on behalf of another person that is within the scope of the Company's business, shall explain to the meeting of shareholders the essential contents of such an act and secure its approval.”
- (2) In order to diversify the business operations and enhance operational performance, the newly-added concurrent positions for current directors are listed in the below table:

Title	Name	Concurrent Company	Business Content	Concurrent Position
Director	Kuo-Yung Wang	Artery Technology Corporation	General Investment	Chief Strategy Officer
Director	Shih-Chin Lin	CoAsia SEMI Korea Corporation	IC Design Service	Director
Director	Wen-Ju Tseng	Uniflex Technology Inc.	Electronic Parts and Components	Independent Director
Independent Director	Li-Ying Yeh	Aker Technology Co., Ltd	Electronic Parts and Components	Independent Director

- (3) Directors of the Company have invested, managed or have been a director for companies of which business scope is similar to that of the Company, it will be proposed to release the prohibition on Directors from participation in competition business provided there will be no damage to the interest of the Company.
- (4) Please proceed to discuss.

Resolutions:

2.5 、 Questions and Motions

2.6 、 Adjournment

Attachments 3.1: 2024 Business Report

FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

2024 Business Report

Dear Shareholders,

In the year of 2024, Faraday faced a critical turning point. Amidst shifting global dynamics, international political factors began shaping global trade and supply chains into a “one world, two systems” framework. To navigate the risks brought by these industry changes, Faraday has embraced “diversification” as a core cultural value, enhancing operational flexibility and resilience. By maintaining a diverse customer base and a broad range of product applications, the company has effectively mitigated the impact of single market fluctuations and established a robust revenue structure.

Faraday has established R&D and business operation centers in Taiwan, China, Vietnam, India, United States, Japan, and Singapore. Through strategic partnerships with foundries and OSAT vendors, the company has built a globally multi-site manufacturing network, enabling agile adjustments in R&D and manufacturing supply. In the same year, Faraday further refined its Business 2.0 strategy, centered on a diversified business approach. This new framework consolidates six key business areas, including its established IP and mainstream technologies, alongside newly introduced services such as Design Implementation Service, advanced process technologies, and 2.5D and 3D advanced packaging. These areas collectively serve as key drivers for future growth.

Despite economic headwinds and customer inventory adjustments leading to softer revenue from mainstream mass production in 2024, Faraday’s strategic Business Model 2.0 framework provided stability amid uncertainties and reinforced its long-term growth trajectory. Notably, the four newly introduced business areas contributed 15% of total revenue in the first year of transformation.

Faraday Business Model 2.0

Faraday’s Business Model 2.0 encompasses six key areas, which can be categorized into three main pillars: Service, Process, and Package. The Service pillar includes the existing IP business along with the addition of Design Implementation Service. The Process pillar extends beyond the mainstream technology platform to advanced process solutions. Additionally, Faraday has expanded into the field of advanced packaging, focusing on 2.5D and 3D packaging technologies.

- **Design Implementation Service (DIS)**

With the progression of advanced process technologies, the manpower required for each chip design has increased significantly, making the establishment of precise and efficient R&D teams a key challenge. Recognizing this industry pain point, Faraday provides Design Implementation Service to offer well-trained R&D personnel as a flexible and readily available resource for clients. Since 2021, Faraday has accumulated extensive experience in this field, building strong relationships of trust with clients while steadily expanding its workforce. This has successfully met the growing market demand for design talent and contributed to improved operating margins.

- **Advanced Process Technologies**

In the field of advanced process technologies, Faraday has adopted an exclusive multi-foundry strategy, establishing strong partnerships with foundry partners. Faraday has developed a comprehensive portfolio of in-house IP on UMC’s 14nm process platform, enabling competitive process solutions in the market. Additionally, Faraday is the key ASIC design partner for both

Samsung and Intel Foundry, offering tailored process solutions across Samsung foundry's 14nm, 8nm, 5nm, and 4nm nodes, as well as Intel 18A technology, based on customer requirements. This year marks a critical milestone for Faraday's expansion into advanced process technologies, with a rapid increase in design win projects driving significant NRE revenue growth.

- **2.5D Advanced Packaging**

While demand for advanced packaging in the semiconductor industry is rapidly growing, significant entry barriers remain. The three major challenges include stable HBM supply, interposer capacity, and OSAT engineering resources. Faraday has been an early mover in this field, establishing a unique consolidated platform to assist customers in combining key devices such as chiplets, interposers, and HBM, and provides three key services including design, manufacturing, and packaging, thereby enabling customers to accelerate to mass production. This year, Faraday successfully completed its first 2.5D project, validating the feasibility and effectiveness of the 2.5D advanced packaging platform.

- **3D Advanced Packaging**

Over the past two years, Faraday has actively expanded into the 3D packaging sector, leveraging resources from Winbond and UMC. Through Wafer-on-Wafer (WoW) technology, Faraday has jointly developed a Customized Ultra-Bandwidth Elements (CUBE) to meet the demand of the edge AI and AR/VR markets. In addition to offering a one-stop integration platform, Faraday also provides IP solutions to help customers accelerate their product development.

Overall, Faraday's Business Model 2.0 expands market opportunities and enhances long-term growth potential through its three pillars and six key areas. This strategic framework is a crucial foundation for the company's growth over the next decade. Therefore, this dedicated section has been added to provide shareholders with a detailed explanation.

Highlights of Faraday's accomplishments in 2024

In 2024, Faraday's consolidated revenue reached NT\$11.06 billion, an 8% decline compared to the previous year, with a basic EPS of NT\$4.04. Among Faraday's three main product categories, IP and NRE revenue both hit record highs. IP revenue grew for the fourth consecutive year, reaching NT\$1.56 billion, an 11% increase from the previous year. NRE surged to NT\$2.25 billion, a 30% increase from the previous year, primarily driven by strong growth in advanced process technologies. Mass production revenue however declined 18% from the previous year reaching NT\$7.25 billion mainly due to weakened demand in the mainstream market and inventory adjustments. Overall, Faraday's transformation under Business Model 2.0 has demonstrated strong operational performance and promising future growth.

- **Strategic Investments and Partnerships**

- Completed cash capital increase and collected NT\$3.72 billion to support future business expansion and investment plans, injecting new momentum for long-term growth.
- Expanded operations in Can Tho, Vietnam, accelerating the growth of Design Implementation Service workforce.
- Acquired Aragio Solutions, an IP vendor specializes in design solutions for I/O libraries, strengthening Faraday's core competitiveness with IP offerings ranging from 65nm to 3nm technologies.
- Strategic investment in CoAsia SEMI Korea Corporation, solidifying Faraday's position as Samsung DSP's largest ASIC partner. This partnership enables the Company to provide comprehensive front-end and back-end design solutions, while also securing key HBM supply resources, creating synergies in advanced packaging business.

- **Advanced Technologies**

- Advanced Process Technologies: Centered on diversification as core strategy, Faraday adopts a multi foundry strategy, partnering with UMC, Samsung, and Intel to provide FinFET process solutions ranging from 14nm to 2nm.
- Advanced Packaging: In the first year of launching, Faraday’ s pioneering 2.5D integration platform successfully secured four ASIC design win projects, demonstrating both market demand and the value Faraday brings to this sector.

- **Sustainability Achievements**

Faraday actively promotes ESG policies and sustainability execution framework, earning numerous recognitions:

- Evaluation of Corporate Governance: Ranked in top 6%~20% among listed companies by TWSE for four consecutive years.
- National Sustainable Development Awards: Awarded by Taiwan’s National Development Council, the highest honor for sustainability performance in the country.
- Corporate Sustainability Report Awards: Awarded Gold Medal in Corporate Sustainability Report Awards by TAISE.
- Top 100 in Carbon Competitiveness: Recognized by Business Weekly as one of the Top 100 Carbon Competitiveness Enterprises, standing out among nearly 1,000 listed companies for its concrete data and commitment to achieving net-zero emissions.
- Asia Pacific Enterprise Awards: Awarded “Corporate Excellence Award” at Asia Pacific Enterprise Awards (APEA) by Enterprise Asia in 2024, becoming the first company in the industry to receive this honor upon its first participation.
- Top Business Leaders Ranking: Awarded “Taiwan Top 100 Best-performing Business Leaders” by Harvard Business Review in 2022 and 2024.

Future Outlook

This year, Faraday successfully transitioned to Business model 2.0, leveraging strategic investments and partnerships to achieve a diversified business layout. The transformation has further strengthened the company’s market position and laid a solid foundation for sustainable growth. Guided by the vision of “Improve human welfare with technology innovation”, Faraday integrates corporate social responsibility into its operations and remains committed to enhancing sustainability performance. We sincerely appreciate the continuous support of our shareholders. Faraday will continue to strive for excellence, and we look forward to working together to create even greater value in the future.

Chairperson: Chia-Tsung Hung

President: Kuo-Yung Wang

Accounting Officer: Wen-Ju Tseng

Attachments 3.2: Audit Committee's Review Report

Audit Committee's Review Report

The Board of Directors had prepared and presented the Company's 2024 Business Report, Financial Statements (including consolidated and parent company only), and surplus earnings distribution proposals, of which, the Financial Statements (including consolidated and parent company only) were audited by Ernst & Young, Taiwan with Independent Auditors' report. The aforementioned Business report, Financial Statements (including consolidated and parent company only), and the surplus earnings distribution proposal were reviewed by the Audit Committee and concluded to be in compliance with the Company Act and other relevant laws and regulations. The Audit Committee Review Report is hereby presented in accordance with Article 14 of the Securities Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act for review and approval.

FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

The 2025 Annual Shareholders' Meeting

Audit Committee Convener: Wan-Fen Zhou

February 21, 2025

Attachments 3.3: General Remuneration of Directors (Including Independent Directors) in 2024

December 31, 2024

Unit: thousand dollars/thousand shares

Title	Name	Directors' remuneration								The total amount of (A + B + C + D) and proportion of net income after tax		Relevant remuneration received by part-time employee								The total amount of (A +B + C + D + E + F +G) and proportion of net income after tax		Receive r emunerati on from r einvestme nt outside subsidiar y or pare nt compa ny
		Remuneration (A)		Retirement pension (B)		Director's emoluments (C)		Business execution expense (D)				Salary, bonus and special expense (E)		Retirement pension (F)		Employee compensation (G)						
		The Company	All companies in financial statements	The Company	All companies in financial statements	The Company	All companies in financial statements	The Company	All companies in financial statements	The Company	All companies in financial statements	The Company	All companies in financial statements	The Company		All companies in financial statements		The Company	All companies in financial statements			
														Cash amount	Stock amount	Cash amount	Stock amount					
Chairman	Representative of UMC: Chia-Tsung Hung(Note 2)	720	720	-	-	579	579	240	240	7,496 (0.72%)	7,496 (0.72%)	58,908	58,908	-	-	3,293	-	3,293	-	69,696 (6.69%)	69,696 (6.69%)	None
Director	Representative of UMC: Ying-Sheng Shen (Note 2)	720	720	-	-	579	579	240	240													
Director	Representative of UNIMICRON: Cheng-Li Huang(Note 2)	720	720	-	-	579	579	240	240													
Director	Kuo-Yung Wang	720	720	-	-	-	-	240	240													
Director	Shih-Chin Lin	720	720	-	-	-	-	240	240													
Director	Wen-Ju Tseng	720	720	-	-	-	-	240	240													
Indepentent Director	Ning-Hai Jin	395	395	-	-	-	-	90	90	3,603 (0.35%)	3,603 (0.35%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,603 (0.35%)	3,603 (0.35%)	None
Indepentent Director	Bing-Kuan Luo	960	960	-	-	-	-	240	240													
Indepentent Director	Wan-Fen Zhou	960	960	-	-	-	-	240	240													
Indepentent Director	Li-Ying Yeh	568	568	-	-	-	-	150	150													

- Please specify the payment policy, system, standard and structure of independent directors' remuneration; and state the relevance of payment remuneration amount according to the factors of responsibilities, risks, and time invested. (Note 1)
- Except disclosed in the above table, the received remuneration in the most recent year from the service provided from directors of board (such as serving as consultant of parent company, all companies inside financial statements, non-employee of reinvestment business): None

Note 1 : Remuneration policies, procedures, standards, and structure, and its linkage to responsibilities, risks, and time spent:

- Remuneration policies, procedures, standards, and structure

- (1) The salary of the Company's directors is in accordance with Article 16 of the Articles of Incorporation, that the Board of Directors is authorized to determine the salary for directors, and the extent and value of the services provided for the management of the Company and the standards of the industry. In case of profit generated for the year, it shall set aside no more than 2% for remuneration of directors as stipulated in Article 27 of the Articles of Incorporation. Independent directors are not included in the remuneration of directors. The Company evaluates the remuneration of the Board in accordance with the "Board Performance Evaluation Measures" regularly. Performance and salary rationality are reviewed by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.
 - (2) Various allowances and bonuses are established in accordance with the salary regulations as managers' remuneration in order to show solicitude and encouragement for employees' hard work. Bonus is distributed based on the Company's annual performance, financial status, operation status, personal work performance, and sustainable development goals (environmental, social, and corporate governance aspects). In case of profit generated for the year, it shall set aside no less than 1% for remuneration of employees as stipulated in Article 27 of the Articles of Incorporation.
 - (3) The Company's remuneration packages are in accordance with the Compensation and Remuneration Committee Charter. The scope is consistent with the remuneration paid to directors and managers listed in the "Regulations Governing Information to be published in Annual Reports of Public Companies".
2. The Linkage with remuneration amount
- (1) The review on the distribution standard and system of the Company's remuneration policy is mainly based on the overall operation status. The distribution standard is determined by performance achievement rate and contribution in order to improve the overall organizational performance of the Board of Directors and the management team. In addition, general pay levels in the industry are regularly referred to, while reflecting to the performance of individual and the team.
 - (2) Any important decision of the management is made after evaluating relevant risk factors. The performance of the decision is reflected on company profit; therefore, the performance of risk control is relevant with the management's remuneration.
 - (3) The directors' and managers' performance and salary rationality are evaluated and reviewed by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors regularly. In addition to performance achievement rate and contribution, it also refers to the overall operating performance, future risk and development trend of the industry, and operating status and relevant regulations to timely review the remuneration system. Reasonable remuneration is distributed after considering current sustainable development goals (environmental, social, and corporate governance aspects) in order to strike a balance between sustainable operation and risk control. The actual distribution amount of the Directors and Managers' remuneration in 2024 are all reviewed by the Compensation and Remuneration Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution.

Note 2: As to the remuneration of Juristic person Director and its representative, the remuneration and business execution expense are given to the individual, and the Director's emoluments are given to Juristic person.



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Independent Auditors' Report Originally Issued in Chinese

To Faraday Technology Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Faraday Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (together “the consolidated financial statements”).

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of the other auditors (please refer to the *Other Matter – Making Reference to the Audits of Other Auditors* section of our report), the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2024 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition

Operating revenues recognized by the Group amounted to NT\$11,064,852 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2024, including sale of goods, rendering of services and silicon intellectual property license in the amount of NT\$7,254,974 thousand, NT\$2,250,312 thousand and NT\$1,559,566 thousand, constituting 65.57%, 20.34% and 14.09% of consolidated operating revenues, respectively. Revenue is the main operating activity of the Group. Revenue includes application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) products, and the services include non-recurring engineering (NRE) and silicon intellectual property license (IP). Revenue includes different sources such as sale of goods and services provided, and judgement is exercised to determine the performance obligations and when those were satisfied. As a result, we determined the matter to be a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included (but not limited to), assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies of revenue recognition for sales of goods, rendering of services and silicon intellectual property license, testing the operating effectiveness of internal controls established by management for sale of goods, rendering of services and silicon intellectual property license, performing analytical procedures of gross margin by product, selecting samples to perform test of details of transactions including identification of performance obligations in contracts and verification of when performance obligations were satisfied, reviewing significant service agreements for terms of contracts, project milestones and relevant communication information with the Group's customers for service provided, and inspecting evidence of client acceptance for deliverables, shipping documents and invoices to verify the accuracy of cut-off revenue time, etc. We also assessed the adequacy of accounting policy and disclosures of operating revenues. Please refer to Note 4(16) and Note 6(17).

Other Matter – Making Reference to the Audits of Other Auditors

We did not audit the financial statements of certain subsidiaries, whose statements reflect total assets of NT\$1,560,212 thousand and NT\$981,160 thousand, constituting 8.51% and 7.31% of total consolidated assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and total operating revenues of NT\$2,135,406 thousand and NT\$2,716,671 thousand, constituting 19.30% and 22.70% of consolidated operating revenues for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors, whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinions expressed herein are based solely on the audit reports of the other auditors.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Group.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern of the Group. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2024 consolidated financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Others

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion including an Other Matter Paragraph on the parent company only financial statements of Faraday Technology Corporation as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

/s/Hu, Shen-Chieh

/s/Yang, Yu-Ni

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

February 21, 2025

Notice to Readers

The reader is advised that these financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Note	As of		Liabilities and Equity	Note	As of	
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current assets				Current liabilities			
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	\$ 8,310,879	\$ 5,714,806	Short-term loans	6(12), 12	\$ 25,000	\$ 94,872
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	4, 6(2)	23,307	29,590	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, current	4, 6(2), 6(25)	65,497	-
Contract assets, current	4, 6(17), 6(18)	1,799	2,961	Contract liabilities, current	4, 6(17)	683,073	787,110
Notes Receivable, net	4, 6(4), 6(18)	22,395	-	Notes payable		4	4
Accounts receivable, net	4, 6(5), 6(18)	796,594	1,282,393	Accounts payable		1,071,241	646,568
Accounts receivable - related parties, net	4, 6(5), 6(18), 7	234,760	277,008	Accounts payable - related parties	7	603,360	352,220
Other receivables		199,617	80,145	Payables on equipment		1,934	35,371
Current tax assets	4	7,018	-	Other payables	6(13), 7	1,152,437	833,571
Inventories, net	4, 5, 6(6)	1,073,517	1,187,210	Current tax liabilities	4, 6(23)	213,426	433,648
Other current assets	6(7)	277,713	188,560	Lease liabilities, current	4, 6(19), 12	36,918	29,246
Costs to fulfil a contract, current	6(17)	76,544	110,758	Other current liabilities		19,387	23,212
Total current assets		11,024,143	8,873,431	Total current liabilities		3,872,277	3,235,822
Non-current assets				Non-current liabilities			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, non-Current	4, 6(2)	1,024,515	-	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, non-current	4, 6(2), 6(25)	91,432	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	4, 6(3)	2,459,636	2,574,066	Deferred tax liabilities	4, 6(23)	153,689	35,371
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, non-current	4, 6(8), 8	125,992	119,075	Lease liabilities, non-current	4, 6(19), 12	301,042	199,673
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(9)	581,509	552,569	Other non-current liabilities	6(13)	438,229	92,645
Right-of-use assets	4, 6(18)	719,480	311,269	Total non-current liabilities		984,392	327,689
Intangible assets	4, 6(10), 7	2,114,900	683,280	Total liabilities		4,856,669	3,563,511
Deferred tax assets	4, 6(23)	89,898	108,699				
Refundable deposits	7	103,486	126,756	Equity attributable to the parent company			
Defined benefit assets, non-current	4, 6(14)	28,427	16,910	Capital	6(15)		
Other non-current assets	6(11)	58,015	52,006	Common stock		2,605,503	2,485,503
Total non-current assets		7,305,858	4,544,630	Additional paid-in capital	6(15)	4,325,263	705,700
				Retained earnings	6(15)		
				Legal reserve		2,073,387	1,914,531
				Unappropriated earnings		3,134,356	3,361,010
				Other components of equity		936,176	1,066,647
				Equity attributable to the parent company		13,074,685	9,533,391
				Non-controlling interests	6(15)	398,647	321,159
				Total equity		13,473,332	9,854,550
Total assets		\$ 18,330,001	\$ 13,418,061	Total liabilities and equity		\$ 18,330,001	\$ 13,418,061

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

FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except for earnings per share)

	Note	For the years ended December 31	
		2024	2023
Operating revenues	4, 6(17), 7	\$ 11,064,852	\$ 11,965,574
Operating costs	6(6), 6(10), 6(20), 7	(6,013,493)	(6,658,432)
Gross profit		5,051,359	5,307,142
Operating expenses	6(10), 6(20), 7		
Selling expenses		(451,979)	(451,535)
Administrative expenses		(537,273)	(531,282)
Research and development expenses		(2,956,912)	(2,362,449)
Expected credit losses	6(18)	(34,518)	(6,116)
Total operating expenses		(3,980,682)	(3,351,382)
Operating income		1,070,677	1,955,760
Non-operating income and expenses			
Interest income	6(21)	110,938	65,224
Other income	6(21)	120,954	104,629
Other gains and losses	6(21)	51,756	(41,962)
Finance costs	6(21)	(11,271)	(13,307)
Total non-operating income and expenses		272,377	114,584
Income before income tax		1,343,054	2,070,344
Income tax expense	4, 6(23)	(271,162)	(509,060)
Net income		1,071,892	1,561,284
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4, 6(22)		
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		11,516	(1,146)
Unrealized (loss) gains from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(210,230)	620,784
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		3,147	229
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		87,295	(44,849)
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		(4,679)	8,096
Other comprehensive (loss) income (net of income tax)		(112,951)	583,114
Total comprehensive income		\$ 958,941	\$ 2,144,398
Net income attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		\$ 1,041,465	\$ 1,589,472
Non-controlling interests		30,427	(28,188)
		\$ 1,071,892	\$ 1,561,284
Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		\$ 920,207	\$ 2,176,957
Non-controlling interests		38,734	(32,559)
		\$ 958,941	\$ 2,144,398
Earnings per share (NT\$)	6(24)		
Earnings per share-basic		\$ 4.04	\$ 6.39
Earnings per share-diluted		\$ 4.04	\$ 6.37

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to the Parent								
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings		Other Equity		Total		
			Legal Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain or Loss on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income			
								Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2023	\$ 2,485,503	\$ 705,700	\$ 1,667,419	\$ 3,262,319	\$ (55,595)	\$ 533,840	\$ 8,599,186	\$ 369,411	\$ 8,968,597
Appropriation and distribution of 2022 retained earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	247,112	(247,112)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(1,242,752)	-	-	(1,242,752)	-	(1,242,752)
Net income (loss) in 2023	-	-	-	1,589,472	-	-	1,589,472	(28,188)	1,561,284
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2023	-	-	-	(917)	(32,382)	620,784	587,485	(4,371)	583,114
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2023	-	-	-	1,588,555	(32,382)	620,784	2,176,957	(32,559)	2,144,398
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,693)	(15,693)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 2,485,503	\$ 705,700	\$ 1,914,531	\$ 3,361,010	\$ (87,977)	\$ 1,154,624	\$ 9,533,391	\$ 321,159	\$ 9,854,550
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 2,485,503	\$ 705,700	\$ 1,914,531	\$ 3,361,010	\$ (87,977)	\$ 1,154,624	\$ 9,533,391	\$ 321,159	\$ 9,854,550
Appropriation and distribution of 2023 retained earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	158,856	(158,856)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(1,118,476)	-	-	(1,118,476)	-	(1,118,476)
Net income in 2024	-	-	-	1,041,465	-	-	1,041,465	30,427	1,071,892
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2024	-	-	-	9,213	74,309	(204,780)	(121,258)	8,307	(112,951)
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2024	-	-	-	1,050,678	74,309	(204,780)	920,207	38,734	958,941
Issuance of shares	120,000	3,619,563					3,739,563		3,739,563
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,754	38,754
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ 2,605,503	\$ 4,325,263	\$ 2,073,387	\$ 3,134,356	\$ (13,668)	\$ 949,844	\$ 13,074,685	\$ 398,647	\$ 13,473,332

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

FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Description	For the years ended December 31		Description	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023		2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:			Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net income before tax	\$ 1,343,054	\$ 2,070,344	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ (100,000)	\$ -
Adjustments for non-cash gain or loss:			Proceeds from capital reduction of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,200	-
Depreciation	151,884	123,123	Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(50,000)	(50,000)
Amortization	657,727	378,583	Proceeds from redemption of financial assets measured at amortized cost	44,790	-
Expected credit loss	34,518	6,116	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(967,757)	-
Gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(35,427)	(5,022)	Acquisition of subsidiaries (net of cash received)	(482,179)	-
Interest expense	11,271	13,307	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(148,159)	(49,312)
Interest income	(110,938)	(65,224)	Disposal of property, plant and equipment	348	36
Dividend income	(72,410)	(72,163)	Increase in refundable deposits	(7,479)	(5,718)
Share-based payment expenses	58,317	(15,693)	Decrease in refundable deposits	13,991	18,026
Others	(889)	(1,366)	Acquisition of intangible assets	(870,000)	(616,775)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			Net cash used in investing activities	(2,562,245)	(703,743)
Contract assets	1,162	1,212			
Accounts receivable	502,487	(124,720)	Cash flows from financing activities:		
Accounts receivable - related parties	42,248	(87,081)	Decrease in short-term loans	(69,872)	(30,083)
Other receivables	(106,783)	78,881	Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liabilities	(353,972)	(148,446)
Inventories	113,693	1,829,691	Cash dividends	(1,118,476)	(1,242,752)
Prepayments	(33,996)	79,119	Proceeds from issuing shares	3,720,000	-
Other current assets	54,905	(22,071)	Net cash provided (used in) by financing activities	2,177,680	(1,421,281)
Costs to fulfil a contract	34,214	12,600	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	80,025	(40,145)
Other operating assets	(6,307)	1,481			
Financial liabilities held for trading	(38)	(4,575)	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,596,073	841,988
Contract liabilities	(118,463)	(665,156)	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	5,714,806	4,872,818
Accounts payable	421,496	27,636	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ 8,310,879	\$ 5,714,806
Accounts payable - related parties	251,140	(158,167)			
Other payables	(7,836)	28,363			
Other current liabilities	(3,825)	10,956			
Cash generated from operations	3,181,204	3,440,174			
Interest received	98,249	62,789			
Dividend received	72,410	72,163			
Interest paid	(11,271)	(13,307)			
Income tax paid	(439,979)	(554,662)			
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,900,613	3,007,157			

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



安永聯合會計師事務所

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Independent Auditors' Report Originally Issued in Chinese

To Faraday Technology Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Faraday Technology Corporation (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (together “the parent company only financial statements”).

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of the other auditors (please refer to the *Other Matter – Making Reference to the Audits of Other Auditors* section of our report), the parent company only financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statements Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the “Norm”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. Based on our audits and the reports of the other auditors, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2024 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition

Operating revenues recognized by the Company amounted to NT\$8,368,365 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2024, including sale of goods, rendering of services and silicon intellectual property license in the amount of NT\$5,084,782 thousand, NT\$1,969,340 thousand and NT\$1,314,243 thousand, constituting 60.76%, 23.53% and 15.71% of operating revenues, respectively. Revenue is the main operating activity of the Company. Revenue includes application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) products, and the services include non-recurring engineering (NRE) and silicon intellectual property license (IP). Revenue includes different sources such as sale of goods and services provided, and judgement is exercised to determine the performance obligations and when those were satisfied. As a result, we determined the matter to be a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included (but not limited to), assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies of revenue recognition for sales of goods, rendering of services and silicon intellectual property license, testing the operating effectiveness of internal controls established by management for sale of goods, rendering of services and silicon intellectual property license, performing analytical procedures of gross margin by product, selecting samples to perform test of detail of transactions including identification of performance obligations in contracts and verification of when performance obligations were satisfied, reviewing significant service agreements for terms of contracts, project milestones and relevant communication information with the Company's customers for service provided, and inspecting evidence of client acceptance for deliverables, shipping documents and invoices to verify the accuracy of cut-off revenue time, etc. We also assessed the adequacy of accounting policy and disclosures of operating revenues. Please refer to Note 4(16) and Note 6(17).

Other Matter – Making Reference to the Audits of Other Auditors

We did not audit the financial statements of certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors, whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinions expressed herein are based solely on the audit reports of the other auditors. These subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures under equity method amounted to NT\$1,224,211 thousand and NT\$459,592 thousand, representing 7.28% and 3.73% of total assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The related shares of profits from the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures under the equity method amounted to NT\$71,651 thousand and NT\$113,648 thousand, representing 5.94% and 5.83% of the net income before tax for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and the related shares of other comprehensive income from the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures under the equity method amounted to NT\$20,165 thousand and NT\$(10,182) thousand, representing (16.63)% and (1.73)% of the other comprehensive income, for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these parent company only financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2024 parent company only financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

/s/ Hu, Shen-Chieh

/s/ Yang, Yu-Ni

Ernst & Young, Taiwan
February 21, 2025

Notice to Readers

The reader is advised that these financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such parent company only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

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

FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Note	As of		Liabilities and Equity	Note	As of	
		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current assets				Current liabilities			
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	\$ 5,158,584	\$ 3,354,646	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, current	4, 6(2)	\$ 885	\$ -
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current	4, 6(2)	-	7,294	Contract liabilities, current	4, 6(17), 7	326,503	374,378
Contract assets, current	4, 6(17), 6(18), 7	50,689	26,531	Accounts payable		1,031,642	628,176
Accounts receivable, net	4, 6(4), 6(18)	169,512	362,904	Accounts payable - related parties	7	458,892	310,069
Accounts receivable - related parties, net	4, 6(4), 6(18), 7	667,710	1,167,399	Payables on equipment		1,890	34,790
Other receivables	7	201,832	106,297	Other payables	6(13), 7	1,089,669	727,079
Inventories, net	4, 5, 6(5)	644,626	701,481	Current tax liabilities	4, 6(23)	171,339	386,126
Other current assets	6(6)	260,040	145,179	Lease liabilities, current	4, 6(19), 12	6,592	5,475
Costs to fulfil a contract, current	6(17)	57,255	92,222	Other current liabilities		9,730	12,620
Total current assets		7,210,248	5,963,953	Total current liabilities		3,097,142	2,478,713
Non-current assets				Non-current liabilities			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	4, 6(3)	2,238,516	2,464,586	Deferred tax liabilities	4, 6(23)	66,721	34,353
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, non-current	4, 6(7), 8	125,362	75,195	Lease liabilities, non-current	4, 6(19), 12	168,765	171,046
Investments accounted for using the equity method	4, 6(8)	4,869,334	2,219,700	Other non-current liabilities	6(13)	415,834	92,645
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(9)	546,168	527,472	Total non-current liabilities		651,320	298,044
Right-of-use assets	4, 6(19)	165,260	167,786	Total liabilities		3,748,462	2,776,757
Intangible assets	4, 6(10)	1,454,537	643,678	Equity			
Deferred tax assets	4, 6(23)	81,515	99,199	Capital	6(15)		
Refundable deposits		53,591	79,790	Common stock		2,605,503	2,485,503
Defined benefit assets, non-current	4, 6(14)	28,427	16,910	Additional paid-in capital	6(15)	4,325,263	705,700
Other non-current assets	6(11)	50,189	51,879	Retained earnings	6(15)		
Total non-current assets		9,612,899	6,346,195	Legal reserve		2,073,387	1,914,531
				Unappropriated earnings		3,134,356	3,361,010
				Other components of equity		936,176	1,066,647
				Total equity		13,074,685	9,533,391
Total assets		\$ 16,823,147	\$ 12,310,148	Total liabilities and equity		\$ 16,823,147	\$ 12,310,148

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

FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except for earnings per share)

	Note	For the years ended December 31	
		2024	2023
Operating revenues	4, 6(17), 7	\$ 8,368,365	\$ 10,334,478
Operating costs	6(5), 6(10), 6(20), 7	(4,590,379)	(6,026,492)
Gross profit		3,777,986	4,307,986
Unrealized gross loss (profit) on sales		73,007	(19,062)
Gross profit, net		3,850,993	4,288,924
Operating expenses	6(10), 6(20), 7		
Selling expenses		(176,105)	(214,263)
Administrative expenses		(341,620)	(356,913)
Research and development expenses		(2,395,771)	(2,047,249)
Expected credit losses	6(18)	(27,249)	(3,854)
Total operating expenses		(2,940,745)	(2,622,279)
Operating income		910,248	1,666,645
Non-operating income and expenses			
Interest income	6(21)	66,808	28,854
Other income	6(21)	78,525	78,033
Other gains and losses	6(21)	8,803	(39,138)
Financial costs	6(21)	(3,788)	(4,026)
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		144,933	218,567
Total non-operating income and expenses		295,281	282,290
Income before income tax		1,205,529	1,948,935
Income tax expense	4, 6(23)	(164,064)	(359,463)
Net income		1,041,465	1,589,472
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4, 6(22)		
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		11,516	(1,146)
Unrealized (loss) gain from equity instruments investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(226,070)	603,515
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		15,840	17,269
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		3,147	229
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		34,500	(19,736)
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		44,488	(20,742)
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		(4,679)	8,096
Other comprehensive (loss) income (net of income tax)		(121,258)	587,485
Total comprehensive income		\$ 920,207	\$ 2,176,957
Earnings per share (NT\$)	6(24)		
Earnings per share-basic		\$ 4.04	\$ 6.39
Earnings per share-diluted		\$ 4.04	\$ 6.37

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

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

FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings		Other Equity		Total Equity
			Legal Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain or Loss on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as of January 1, 2023	\$ 2,485,503	\$ 705,700	\$ 1,667,419	\$ 3,262,319	\$ (55,595)	\$ 533,840	\$ 8,599,186
Appropriation and distribution of 2022 retained earnings							
Legal reserve	-	-	247,112	(247,112)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(1,242,752)	-	-	(1,242,752)
Net income in 2023	-	-	-	1,589,472	-	-	1,589,472
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2023	-	-	-	(917)	(32,382)	620,784	587,485
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2023	-	-	-	1,588,555	(32,382)	620,784	2,176,957
Balance as of December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 2,485,503</u>	<u>\$ 705,700</u>	<u>\$ 1,914,531</u>	<u>\$ 3,361,010</u>	<u>\$ (87,977)</u>	<u>\$ 1,154,624</u>	<u>\$ 9,533,391</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 2,485,503	\$ 705,700	\$ 1,914,531	\$ 3,361,010	\$ (87,977)	\$ 1,154,624	\$ 9,533,391
Appropriation and distribution of 2023 retained earnings							
Legal reserve	-	-	158,856	(158,856)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(1,118,476)	-	-	(1,118,476)
Net income in 2024	-	-	-	1,041,465	-	-	1,041,465
Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2024	-	-	-	9,213	74,309	(204,780)	(121,258)
Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2024	-	-	-	1,050,678	74,309	(204,780)	920,207
Issuance of shares	120,000	3,619,563	-	-	-	-	3,739,563
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 2,605,503</u>	<u>\$ 4,325,263</u>	<u>\$ 2,073,387</u>	<u>\$ 3,134,356</u>	<u>\$ (13,668)</u>	<u>\$ 949,844</u>	<u>\$ 13,074,685</u>

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

FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Description	For the years ended December 31		Description	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023		2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:			Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net income before tax	\$ 1,205,529	\$ 1,948,935	Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$ (50,000)	\$ (50,000)
Adjustments for non-cash gain or loss:			Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(2,336,868)	(334,505)
Depreciation	81,544	59,912	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(125,422)	(43,360)
Amortization	614,429	351,532	Increase in refundable deposits	(1,850)	(2,442)
Expected credit loss	27,249	3,854	Decrease in refundable deposits	11,291	18,022
Loss (gain) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8,218	(4,616)	Acquisition of intangible assets	(853,861)	(601,527)
Interest expense	3,788	4,026	Net cash used in investing activities	(3,356,710)	(1,013,812)
Interest income	(66,808)	(28,854)			
Dividend income	(72,373)	(72,163)			
Share-based payment expenses	19,563	-	Cash flows from financing activities:		
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(144,933)	(218,567)	Cash payments for principal portion of the lease liabilities	(6,356)	(6,253)
Unrealized (loss) gross profit on sales	(73,007)	19,062	Cash dividends	(1,118,476)	(1,242,752)
Others	-	(9)	Proceeds from issuance of shares	3,720,000	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			Net cash provided (used in) by financing activities	2,595,168	(1,249,005)
Contract assets	(24,158)	14,015			
Accounts receivable	166,143	56,109			
Accounts receivable - related parties	499,689	(40,865)	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,803,938	1,109,653
Other receivables	(83,227)	49,675	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	3,354,646	2,244,993
Inventories	56,855	1,638,672	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ 5,158,584	\$ 3,354,646
Prepayment	(32,604)	79,119			
Other current assets	6,676	45,520			
Costs to fulfil a contract	34,967	(22,363)			
Financial liabilities held for trading	(39)	(4,574)			
Contract liabilities	(47,875)	(284,957)			
Accounts payable	403,466	15,317			
Accounts payable - related parties	148,823	(122,103)			
Other payables	43,867	39,187			
Other current liabilities	(2,889)	4,699			
Cash generated from operations	2,772,893	3,530,563			
Interest received	54,333	26,707			
Dividend received	72,373	183,506			
Interest paid	(3,788)	(4,026)			
Income tax paid	(330,331)	(364,280)			
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,565,480	3,372,470			

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

Attachments 3.6: 2024 Statement of Porfit Distribution

FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION 2024 Statement of Porfit Distribution

Unit : NT\$ dollars	
Item	Amount
Unappropriated earnings - beginning	2,083,678,181
Add: Re-measured amount of the defined benefit plan	9,213,261
Unappropriated earnings after adjustment	2,092,891,442
Net Income After Tax	1,041,465,001
Less: Appropriated legal reserve	(105,067,826)
Distributable Earning	3,029,288,617
Distributions:	
Cash dividend to shareholders (NT\$3.0/per share)	(781,650,939)
Unappropriated earnings - ending	2,247,637,678

1. According to the provisions of the Taiwan Finance and Taxation No. 871941343 Letter dated 4.30.1998 by the Ministry of Finance, the surplus earnings distribution should be recognized with the specific recognition method. The surplus earnings distribution principle of the Company is to distribute the surplus earnings accumulated after 1998 first, and the surplus earnings accumulated before 1998 will be distributed only if there is insufficient amount for distribution.
2. If the number of outstanding shares is affected by a buyback of the Company's shares, the transfer, conversion, and cancellation of treasury shares, and issuance or cancellation of new shares with restrictions on employee rights , and cash capital increase resulting in changes in the equity yield rate, the Chairperson will be authorized to adjust it fully.
3. The current cash dividend is calculated according to the distribution ratio and rounded up to the dollar, and the total amount of the odd share that is for less than NT\$1 is transferred to the Employee Welfare Committee of Faraday.
4. The Chairperson may be authorized to resolve the ex-dividend record date and the payment date of cash dividend distribution.

Chairperson:
Chia-Tsung Hung

President:
Kuo-Yung Wang

Accounting Officer:
Wen-Ju Tseng

Attachments 3.7: Comparison Table for Amended Articles of “Articles of Incorporation”

Faraday Technology Corporation
Comparison Table for Amended Articles of “Articles of Incorporation”

Content of Article after Amendment	Content of Article before Amendment	Description
<p>Article 27</p> <p>The Company should appropriate no less than 1% of the earnings as employee remuneration and no more than 2% of the earnings as director's remuneration based on the profit status of current year. However, if the Company still has previous losses, then the Company should <u>reserve the make up amount in advance.</u></p> <p><u>The Company shall appropriate no less than 1% as the distributed remuneration for entry-level employees based on the profit status of current year. However, if the Company still has previous losses, then the Company should make up for it.</u></p> <p>Omitted below</p>	<p>Article 27</p> <p>The Company should appropriate no less than 1% of the earnings as employee remuneration and no more than 2% of the earnings as director's remuneration based on the profit status of current year. However, if the Company still has previous losses, then the Company should make up <u>for it.</u></p> <p>Paragraph added</p> <p>Omitted below</p>	<p>1. Pursuant to the regulation of the FSC order No. 11303854422 issued on November 8, 2024, in order to effectively support the talent attraction and retention and achieve sustainable business operations, amend the wording in Paragraph 1 of this Article and add Paragraph 2, to actively increase the income of entry-level employees for talent retention.</p> <p>2. Move Paragraph 2 ~ 6 of this original Article to Paragraph 3 ~ 7</p>
<p>Article 30</p> <p>The initiators resolved in the “Initiator Meeting” to have the Company’s “Articles of Incorporation” established on May 25, 1993, and it shall be implemented from the registration date approved by the competent authority. The 1st amendment was made on June 19, 1997. The 2nd amendment was made on December 15, 1997. The 3rd amendment was made on July 16, 1998. The 4th amendment was made on March 16, 1999. The 5th amendment was made on June 17, 2000. The 6th amendment was made on June 9,</p>	<p>Article 30</p> <p>The initiators resolved in the “Initiator Meeting” to have the Company’s “Articles of Incorporation” established on May 25, 1993, and it shall be implemented from the registration date approved by the competent authority. The 1st amendment was made on June 19, 1997. The 2nd amendment was made on December 15, 1997. The 3rd amendment was made on July 16, 1998. The 4th amendment was made on March 16, 1999. The 5th amendment was made on June 17, 2000. The 6th amendment was</p>	<p>Add amended date and times.</p>

Content of Article after Amendment	Content of Article before Amendment	Description
<p>2001. The 7th amendment was made on June 17, 2002. The 8th amendment was made on June 3, 2003. The 9th amendment was made on June 15, 2004. The 10th amendment was made on June 14, 2005. The 11th amendment was made on June 12, 2006. The 12th amendment was made on June 11, 2007. The 13th amendment was made on June 13, 2008. The 14th amendment was made on June 10, 2009. The 15th amendment was made on June 15, 2010. The 16th amendment was made on June 15, 2011. The 17th amendment was made on June 12, 2012. The 18th amendment was made on June 9, 2015. The 19th amendment was made on June 15, 2016. The 20th amendment was made on May 24, 2022. The 21st amendment was made on May 24, 2023. <u>The 22nd amendment was made on May 23, 2025.</u></p>	<p>made on June 9, 2001. The 7th amendment was made on June 17, 2002. The 8th amendment was made on June 3, 2003. The 9th amendment was made on June 15, 2004. The 10th amendment was made on June 14, 2005. The 11th amendment was made on June 12, 2006. The 12th amendment was made on June 11, 2007. The 13th amendment was made on June 13, 2008. The 14th amendment was made on June 10, 2009. The 15th amendment was made on June 15, 2010. The 16th amendment was made on June 15, 2011. The 17th amendment was made on June 12, 2012. The 18th amendment was made on June 9, 2015. The 19th amendment was made on June 15, 2016. The 20th amendment was made on May 24, 2022. The 21st amendment was made on May 24, 2023.</p>	

Appendix 4.1 : Rules of Procedure for Shareholder Meetings

FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION Rules of Procedure for Shareholder Meetings

Article 1

These Rules of procedures for the Company's shareholders' meetings, except as otherwise provided by laws and regulations or the articles of the incorporation, shall be as provided in these Rules.

Article 2

Unless otherwise provided by laws or regulations, the Company's shareholders' meetings shall be convened by the board of directors.

Changing the way of convening a shareholders' meeting for the Company shall be obtained approval from the board of directors no later than sending the shareholders' meeting notice.

The Company shall prepare electronic versions of the shareholders' meeting notice and proxy forms, and the origins of and explanatory materials relating to all proposals, including proposals for ratification, matters for deliberation, or the election or dismissal of directors or supervisors, and upload them to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) 30 days before the date of a regular shareholders' meeting or 15 days before the date of a special shareholders' meeting. The Company shall prepare electronic versions of the shareholders' meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials and upload them to the MOPS 21 days before the date of the regular shareholders' meeting or 15 days before the date of the special shareholders' meeting. In addition, 15 days before the date of the shareholders' meeting, the Company shall also have prepared the shareholders' meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials and made them available for review by shareholders at any time. The meeting agenda and supplemental materials shall also be displayed at the Company and the designated professional shareholder services agent.

The shareholders' meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials in the preceding paragraph, the Company should provide to shareholders for review at the place of a shareholders' meeting by the following ways:

1. When convening a physical shareholders' meeting, the meeting materials shall be distributed on-site at the meeting place.
2. When convening a video-assisted shareholders' meeting, the meeting materials shall be distributed on-site at the meeting place and be transmitted to the video conference platform by the electrical file.
3. 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, amendments to the articles of incorporation, reduction of capital,

application for the approval of ceasing its status as a public company, approval of competing with the company by directors, surplus profit distributed in the form of new shares, reserve distributed in the form of new shares, the dissolution, merger, or demerger of the Company, or any matter under paragraph 1, Article 185, of the Company Act, Articles 26-1 and 43-6 of the Securities Exchange Act, Articles 56-1 and 60-2 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers shall be set out and the essential contents explained in the notice of the reasons for convening the shareholders' meeting. None of the matters mentioned above may be raised by an extraordinary motion.

Where re-election of all directors as well as their inauguration date is stated in the notice of the reasons for convening the shareholders' meeting, after the completion of the re-election in said meeting such inauguration date may not be altered by any extraordinary motion or otherwise in the same meeting.

A shareholder holding one percent or more of the total number of issued shares may submit to the Company a proposal for discussion at a regular shareholders' meeting. The number of items so proposed is limited to one only, and no proposal containing more than one item will be included in the meeting agenda. When the circumstances of any subparagraph of 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. A shareholder may propose a recommendation for urging the Company to promote public interests or fulfill its social responsibilities, provided procedurally the number of items so proposed is limited only to one in accordance with Article 172-1 of the Company Act, and no proposal containing more than one item will be included in the meeting agenda.

Prior to the book closure date before a regular shareholders' meeting is held, the Company shall publicly announce its acceptance of shareholder proposals in writing or electronically, and the location and time period for their submission; the period for submission of shareholder proposals may not be less than 10 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 for issuance of notice of a shareholders' meeting, the Company shall inform the shareholders who submitted proposals of the proposal screening results, and shall list in the meeting notice the proposals that conform to the provisions of this article. At the shareholders' meeting the board of directors shall explain the reasons for exclusion of any shareholder proposals not included in the agenda.

Article 3

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 five days before the date of the shareholders'

meeting. When duplicate proxy forms are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail unless a declaration is made to cancel the previous proxy appointment.

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

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

Article 4 (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 easily accessible to shareholders and suitable for a shareholders' meeting. The meeting may begin no earlier than 9 a.m. or no later than 3 p.m. Full consideration shall be given to the opinions of the independent directors with respect to the place and time of the meeting.

When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting via videoconferencing, the venue for a shareholders' meeting in the preceding paragraph has waived.

Article 5 (Preparation of documents such as the attendance book)

The time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted in the preceding paragraph shall be at least 30 minutes before the meeting commences. The place at which attendance registrations are accepted shall be clearly marked and a sufficient number of suitable personnel assigned to handle the registrations. For a shareholders' meeting by video conference, the Company shall accept shareholder attendance on the video conference platform 30 minutes before the meeting commences. Shareholders who have completed attendance registrations will be deemed to have attended the meeting in person.

Shareholders shall attend the shareholders' meeting by attendance card, sign-in card, 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 attending shareholders may hold a sign-in card in lieu of signing in.

The Company shall furnish attending shareholders with the meeting agenda, annual report, attendance card, speaker's slip, ballot paper, and other meeting materials. Where there is an election of directors or supervisors, pre-printed ballots shall also be furnished.

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

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

For convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, shareholders who intend to attend the meeting via videoconferencing should register to the Company two business days before the date of the shareholders' meeting.

For convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, the Company shall upload the meeting agenda, annual report, and other relevant information to the video conference platform of a shareholders' meeting at least 30 minutes before the meeting commences, and continuously disclose the meeting data until the end of the meeting.

Article 5-1 (Specified matters for convening a video shareholders' meeting by video conference in the meeting notice)

When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting by video conference, it shall specify the following matters in the shareholders' meeting notice:

1. Ways of attending a video conference and exercising the right for shareholders.
2. If natural disaster, incident occurring, or other force majeure events that have resulted in malfunction of video conference platform or attending meeting via videoconferencing shall address at least the following matters:
 - (1) When the circumstances mentioned above occur and have resulted in malfunction that cannot be fixed continuously before the meeting, it is necessary to defer or resume the meeting.
 - (2) Shareholders who do not register to attend the original shareholders' meeting by video conference shall not attend the deferred or resumed meeting.
 - (3) For convening a video-assisted shareholders' meeting, if it is unable to resume the meeting via videoconferencing, the number of shares represented by shareholders who attend the meeting via videoconferencing shall be deducted from the total number of shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting. If the total number of shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting has a quorum, the shareholders' meeting shall be resumed. Shareholders who attend the meeting via videoconferencing, the number of shares shall be counted to the total number of shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting, but have waived his/her rights with respect to all proposals of that meeting.
 - (4) Handling method for the following circumstance: All proposal resolutions have announced, but has not proceed to extraordinary motions.
3. When convening a shareholders' meeting via videoconferencing, it shall be specified that shareholders who have difficulty in attending the meeting via videoconferencing shall provide appropriate alternative measures.

Article 6 (The chairman 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 of the board. When the chairperson of the board is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the chairperson, the vice chairperson shall act in place of the chairperson; if there is no vice chairperson or the vice chairperson is also 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 chairman, or, if there are no managing directors, one of the directors shall be appointed to act as chairman. Where the chairperson does not make such a designation, the managing directors or the directors shall select from among themselves one person to serve as chairman.

When a managing director or a director serves as chairman, 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 chairman.

It is advisable that shareholders' meetings convened by the board of directors be chaired by the chairperson of the board in person and attended by a majority of the directors, at least one supervisor 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 power to convene but other than the board of directors, the convening party shall chair the meeting. When there are two or more such convening parties, they shall mutually select a chairman from among themselves.

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

Article 7 (Documentation of a shareholders' meeting by audio or video)

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

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

For convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, the Company shall keep records for enrollment, registration, sign-in, question, voting, and vote counting results of shareholders, and shall make an uninterrupted audio and video recording for the video conference.

For the information and recorded materials in the preceding paragraph, the Company shall keep in proper custody for the duration; and provide the audio/video data to those who are entrusted with holding video conference for safekeeping.

For convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, the Company is advised to make an audio and video recording with back-end operation interface of the video conference platform.

Article 8

Attendance at shareholders' meetings shall be calculated based on numbers of shares. The number of shares in attendance shall be calculated according to the shares indicated by the attendance book, sign-in cards handed in, and numbers of shares registered by video conference platform plus the number of shares whose voting rights are exercised by correspondence or electronically.

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

However, when the attending shareholders do not represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chairman 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 chairman shall declare the meeting adjourned. For convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, the Company shall publicly announce the shareholders' meeting to be adjourned on the video conference 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 Article 175, paragraph 1 of the Company Act; all shareholders shall be notified of the tentative resolution and another shareholders' meeting shall be convened within one month. For convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, those who intend to attend the shareholders' meeting via videoconferencing, shall register to the Company again according to Article 5.

Before finishing at the meeting, if the attending shareholders represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chairman may resubmit the tentative resolution for a vote by the shareholders' meeting pursuant to Article 174 of the Company Act.

Article 9

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 the power to convene that is not the board of directors.

The chairman 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 chairman thinks 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 10 (Shareholder speech)

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

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

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

When a juristic person shareholder appoints two or more representatives to attend a shareholders' meeting, only appointed one of the representatives may speak on the same proposal. After an attending shareholder has spoken, the chairman may respond in person or appoint relevant personnel to respond. For convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, shareholders who attend the meeting via videoconferencing shall ask questions in text on the video conference platform after the chairman calls the meeting to order and before the chairman declares the meeting adjourned. Each proposal shall not be raised more than twice, and it is limited to 200 words each time. This regulation is not applicable to Paragraph 1 to Paragraph 5.

If the question in the preceding paragraph does not violate the rules or exceed the scope of the agenda item, it is advised to disclose the question on the video conference platform of a shareholders' meeting to be well-known.

Article 11 (Calculation of voting shares and recusal system)

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

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

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

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

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

percentage shall not be included in the calculation.

Article 12

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

When the Company holds a shareholder 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; it is therefore advisable that the Company avoid the submission of extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals. A shareholder intending to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronic means under the preceding paragraph shall deliver a written declaration of intent to the Company two business days before the date of the shareholders' meeting. When duplicate declarations of intent are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail, except when a declaration is made to cancel the earlier declaration of intent.

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

Except as otherwise provided in the Company Act and in the Company's articles of incorporation, the passage of a proposal shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the voting rights represented by the attending shareholders. At the time of a vote, for each proposal, the chairman or a person designated by the chairman 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 chairman shall present the amended or alternative proposal together with the original proposal and decide the order in which they will be put to a vote. When any one among them is passed, the other proposals will then be deemed rejected, and no further voting shall be required.

Vote monitoring and counting personnel for the voting on a proposal shall be appointed by the

chairman, 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. Immediately after vote counting has been completed, the results of the voting, including the statistical tallies of the numbers of votes, shall be announced on-site at the meeting, and a record made of the vote.

When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting by video conference, shareholders who attend the meeting via videoconferencing shall vote on each proposal and election through the video conference platform after the chairman call the meeting to order as well as shall finish the voting before the chairman announces the vote closed. Overtime will be deemed a waiver.

When convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, the chairman shall base on non-recurring count for votes to announce the vote/election results after announcing the vote closed.

When the Company convenes a video-assisted shareholders' meeting, shareholders who register to attend the meeting via videoconferencing according to Article 6 intend to attend the meeting in person, he/she shall cancel the registration by the same means as he/she registers two business days before the date of shareholders' meeting. Shareholders who cancel the registration over the time limit shall only attend the meeting via videoconferencing.

For shareholders who do not cancel to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronic means and attend the shareholders' meeting via videoconferencing, except for extraordinary motions, he/she shall not exercise the voting right to original proposals, shall not submit to amend the original proposals, or shall not exercise the voting right to amendments to the original proposals.

Article 13

The election of directors or supervisors at a shareholders' meeting shall be held in accordance with the applicable election and appointment rules adopted by the Company, and the voting results shall be announced on-site immediately, including the names of those elected as directors and the numbers of votes with which they were elected, and the names of directors 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. 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 14

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

The Company may distribute the meeting minutes of the preceding paragraph by means of a public

announcement made through the MOPS.

The meeting minutes shall accurately record the year, month, day, and place of the meeting, the chairman's full name, the methods by which resolutions were adopted, and a summary of the deliberations and their voting results (including the number of voting rights), and 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.

For convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, the meeting minutes shall not only record the matters according to the preceding paragraph, but record the start/end time of a shareholders' meeting, how to call a meeting, the chairman and meeting recorder's full name, and the actions taken when malfunction of video conference platform occurs or barrier to attending meeting via videoconferencing occurs because of natural disaster, incident occurring, or force majeure event.

When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting via videoconferencing, in addition to handle according to the preceding paragraph, it shall be specified in the shareholders' meeting notice. For shareholders who have difficulty in attending the meeting via videoconferencing shall provide an alternative measure.

Article 15 (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, number of shares represented by correspondence or electronically, and shall make an express disclosure of the same at the place of the shareholders' meeting. For convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, the Company shall upload the information as mentioned above to the video conference platform of a shareholders' meeting at least 30 minutes before the meeting commences, and continuously disclose the meeting data until the end of the meeting.

When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting via videoconferencing and calls the meeting to order, it shall disclose the total number of issued shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting to the video conference platform, and also disclose the statistical tallies of the total numbers of voting rights and shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting during the meeting.

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

Article 16 (Maintaining order at the meeting place)

The meeting affairs staff of handling a shareholders' meeting shall wear identification cards or arm bands.

The chairman may direct the proctors or security personnel to help maintain order at the meeting place. When proctors or security personnel help maintain order at the meeting place, they shall wear an

identification card or arm band bearing the word "Proctor."

For those who have the public address system at the place of a shareholders' meeting, if a shareholder attempts to speak through any device other than the public address equipment set up by the Company, the chairman may restrain the shareholder from so doing.

When a shareholder defies the chairman's correction because of violating the rules of procedure or refuses to heed the call because of obstructing the proceedings, the chairman may direct the proctors or security personnel to escort the shareholder from the meeting.

Article 17 (Recess and resumption of a shareholders' meeting)

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

If the meeting venue is no longer available for continued use and not all of the items (including extraordinary motions) on the meeting agenda have been addressed, the shareholders' meeting may adopt a resolution to resume the meeting at another venue.

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

Article 18 (Information disclosure by video conference)

For convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, the Company shall immediately disclose the resolution results of each proposal and election to the video conference platform according to regulations after finishing the voting as well as shall continuously disclose at least 15 minutes after the chairman declares the meeting adjourned.

Article 19 (Location of chairman and meeting recorder for a shareholders' meeting via videoconferencing)

When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting via videoconferencing, the chairman and meeting recorder shall be at the same location in Taiwan, and the chairman shall announce the address of the location during the meeting.

Article 20 (Handling for internet disconnection)

For convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, the Company shall provide shareholders with simple connection test before the meeting and also provide the relevant services timely before the meeting and during the meeting to assist in handling the technical issue about communications.

For convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, the chairman shall not only call the meeting to order but shall announce the circumstances that do not have to defer or resume the meeting according to paragraph 4, Articles 44-20 of Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies. Before the chairman declares the meeting adjourned, when malfunction

of video conference platform occurs or barrier to attending meeting via videoconferencing occurs because of natural disaster, incident occurring, or force majeure event that have lasted for over 30 minutes, the meeting shall be deferred or resumed within five days. It is not applicable to Article 182 of the Company Act. For the circumstance in the preceding paragraph, shareholders who do not register to attend the original meeting via videoconferencing shall not attend the deferred or resumed meeting. As to the to-be-deferred or to-be-resumed meeting according to the second paragraph, shareholders who have registered to attend the original shareholders' meeting via videoconferencing and have finished the attendance registration do not attend the deferred or resumed meeting, the number of shares in the original shareholders' meeting and exercised voting rights and election rights shall be included in the total number of shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting, voting rights, and election rights in the deferred or resumed meeting.

When holding the deferred or resumed shareholders' meeting according to the second paragraph, as to proposals that have completed the voting and vote counting as well as have announced the resolution results or a list of elected directors, shall not be necessary to re-discuss or adopt a resolution again.

For convening a video-assisted shareholders' meeting, when the circumstances mentioned in the second paragraph occur and cannot be able to be resumed, the number of shares represented by shareholders who attend the meeting via videoconferencing shall be deducted from the total number of shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting. If the total number of shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting has a quorum, the shareholders' meeting shall be to be resumed. Shall not be necessary to defer or resume the meeting according to the second paragraph.

For the circumstance in the preceding paragraph, shareholders who attend a shareholders' meeting via videoconferencing, the number of shares shall be plus the total number of shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting, but have waived his/her rights with respect to all proposals of that meeting.

The Company regulates to defer or resume the meeting according to the second paragraph, and shall be based on the original date of the shareholders' meeting to deal with relevant predecessor activities according to Paragraph 7, Active 44-20 of Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies.

The prescribed time period of shareholders' meetings for the publicly owned corporation is regulated according to second half of Article 12 and Paragraph 3, Article 13 of Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Company as well as paragraph 2, Articles 44-5, Article 44-15, and Paragraph 1, Articles 44-17 of Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies. The Company shall regulate the date to defer or resume a shareholders' meeting according to the second paragraph.

Article 21 (Handling for digital divide)

When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting via videoconferencing, it shall appropriately provide shareholders who have difficulty in attending the meeting via videoconferencing with an

alternative measure.

Article 22

These Rules shall take effect after having been submitted to and approved by a shareholders' meeting. Subsequent amendments thereto shall be effected in the same manner.

These Rules were enacted on July 16, 1998 with the 1st amendment made on June 9, 2015, and with the 2nd amendment made on May 24, 2022.

Appendix 4.2 : Articles of Incorporation(Before Amended)

FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION Articles of Incorporation

Chapter 1 General Rules

Article 1

The Company is organized in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act. The name of the Company is “智原科技股份有限公司” in Chinese and “FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION” in English.

Article 2

The Company’s business operation is as follows:

I. CC01080 Electronic component manufacturing business

II. I501010 Product design business

III. F401010 International trade business

IV. I301020 Data processing services business

V. I301010 Information software service business

Research, development, design services, production, manufacturing, and sales of the following products:

I. Application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) design

II. Application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) design Intellectual Property and System Platform (IP & System Platform)

III. ASIC Electronic Design Automation Tools (ASIC EDA TOOLS)

Article 2-1

When the Company is a shareholder of unlimited liability in another company, the total amount of the Company’s investment in such other company is not subject to the requirement of not exceeding 40% of the amount of its own paid-in capital by Article 13 of the Company Act.

Article 3

The Company’s head office is located in Hsinchu Science Park. If necessary, the Company may establish branches domestically and abroad after the resolution of the Board of Directors and the approval of the competent authority.

Article 4

The Company announcement method may, pursuant to Article 28 of the Company Act.

Chapter 2 Shares

Article 5

The Company’s authorized capital is NT\$6 billion with 600 million shares issued at NT\$10 par; also, the Board of Directors is authorized to have the stock shares issued by installments. The issue price of each share is determined by the Board of Directors in accordance with the Company Act or securities-related law and regulations.

Within the total capital amount stated in the preceding paragraph, stock warrants can be issued for an amount of NT\$550 million or less with 55 million shares issued at NT\$10 par. The Board of

Directors is authorized to have the stock shares issued by installments depending on the business operation.

The transferees that the Company repurchases shares and transfers to the employees, the individuals entitled to the issuance of new shares, issuance of employee stock option certificates and issuance of Restricted Stock Awards, should include the employees that meet certain condition controls or employees of subsidiaries

Article 5-1

Employee stock warrants that are issued by the Company with a subscription price lower than the closing price of common stock shares issued by the Company on the issuance date should be issued with the consent of two thirds of the voting rights present at the most recent shareholders' meeting attended by shareholders representing a majority of total issued shares.

To transfer shares to employees at less than the average actual share repurchase price, the Company must have obtained the consent of two thirds of the voting rights present at the most recent shareholders' meeting attended by shareholders representing a majority of total issued shares.

Article 6

The Company's stock shares are ordered, numbered, affixed with the signatures or personal seals of the directors representing the Company, and should be duly certified or authenticated by the competent authority or its authorized issuance agency. The Company after having the stock shares issued may be exempted from printing any share certificate for the shares issued. When issues new shares, the certificate for the total number of shares issued currently may be printed collectively.

Article 7

Unless otherwise specified by laws and securities regulations, the shareholders of the Company should handle securities matters such as transfer, pledge, loss report, inheritance, gift, and seal report loss, change, or address change by "Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies".

Article 8: (Deleted)

Article 9

The entries of stock assignment/transfer in the shareholders' roster should not be altered within 60 days prior to the convening date of a regular shareholders' meeting, or within 30 days prior to the convening date of a special shareholders' meeting, or within 5 days prior to the base date fixed by the Company for distribution of dividends, bonus, or other benefits.

Chapter 3 Shareholders' Meeting

Article 10

The Company's shareholders' meeting include two types of meetings as follows:

I. Regular shareholders' meeting should be held by the Board of Directors within six months after the end of each fiscal year.

II. Special shareholders' meeting should be convened according to law when necessary.

When the Company holds a shareholders' meeting, it should be held by video conference or other methods announced by the central competent authority.

When convening a shareholders' meeting by video conference, shareholders who attend the meeting via videoconferencing will be deemed to have attended the meeting in person.

Article 11

The chairman of the board should chair the shareholders' meeting. If the chairman of the board asks for leave or is unable to exercise his/her powers, one of the directors should be appointed to act on his/her behalf. If the chairman of the board has not appointed a representative, the directors should elect one person among them to act as the chairman.

Article 12

Shareholders should be informed of the date, place, and reason for the annual shareholders' meeting to be convened 30 days in advance, and for a special shareholders' meeting to be convened 15 days in advance.

Article 13

When the shareholders cannot attend the shareholders' meeting for any reasons, they should provide the proxy form issued by the Company with the scope of authorization specified and then entrust a representative to attend the shareholders' meeting. The procedures for attending shareholders' meeting by proxy should be handled in accordance with Article 177 of the Company Act and the provisions of the "Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies" issued by the competent authority.

Article 14

Except in the circumstances otherwise provided for in Article 157, Paragraph 3 and Article 179 of the Company Act, the shareholders of the Company should have one voting power in respect of each share in his/her/its possession.

Article 15

Resolutions at shareholders' meeting, unless otherwise provided for in the Company Act, should be adopted by a majority vote of the shareholders' present, who represent more than one-half of the total number of voting shares.

Chapter 4 The Board of Directors, Audit Committee, and Managerial Officers

Article 16

The Company has seven to eleven directors for a term of three years who have the capacity to be elected in the shareholder meeting and are eligible for a second term. The shareholding ratio of all the directors is in accordance with the regulations of the securities competent authorities. The Company may purchase liability insurance for directors during the term of directors within the scope of their directorial duties by the legal liability for compensation.

The Company's independent directors among the number of directors specified in the preceding paragraph must be not less than three persons, and must be not less than one fifth of the number of directors.

The board of directors is authorized to pay remuneration to the directors according to their level of participation in the operation of the Company and the value of their contribution, and with reference to the industry level.

A candidate nomination system is adopted for the election of directors and independent directors, the shareholders are to elect the directors from the candidate list in the meeting. Regarding the independent

directors' professional qualifications, shareholdings, part-time restrictions, nomination and selection methods, and other matters to be complied with, it should be handled in accordance with the relevant regulations of the securities competent authority.

Article 16-1

According to the provision of Article 14-4 of the Securities Exchange Act, the Company has an Audit Committee composed of by all independent directors; the number, term of service, power, rules of procedure for meetings and other matters of the Audit Committee should be additionally stipulated according to the relevant laws and regulations of the “Regulations Governing the Exercise of Powers by Audit Committees of Public Companies” in the Audit Committee Charter.

Article 17

The board of directors is formed by directors with the powers illustrated as follows:

- I. Preparation of the business plan.
- II. The surplus earnings distribution or loss off-setting proposal
- III. Propose capital increase or decrease proposal.
- IV. Formulate important rules and contracts.
- V. Appoint and dismiss the General Manager of the Company.
- VI. The establishment and abolition of branches.
- VII. Prepare budgets and final accounts.
- VIII. Review of capital expenditures.
- IX. Other powers entrusted according to the Company Act or resolutions of the Shareholders' meetings.

Article 18

The chairman of the board should be elected by a majority of the directors at a meeting attending by two thirds of the directors. The chairman is internally the chairperson of the shareholders' meeting and the Board of Directors and represents the Company externally. The board of directors, depending on operational needs, may have the vice chairman of the board elected by a majority of the directors at a meeting attending by two thirds of the directors.

Article 19

The board meeting of the Company, unless otherwise provided by the Company Act, should be convened by the chairman. Unless otherwise provided by the Company Act, resolutions of the board of directors should be adopted by a majority of the directors at a meeting attended by a majority of the directors. The board directors should be notified of the upcoming board meeting in writing, by email, or by fax.

Article 20

The chairperson of the board should preside the board meetings. When the chairperson of the board is on leave or cannot exercise his/her powers for any reason, the vice chairman should act in place of the chairperson. If there is not a vice chairman elected or the vice chairman is also on leave or cannot exercise his/her powers for any reason, the chairman should appoint one of the directors to act. If no such designation is made by the chairman, the directors should select one person among themselves to serve as chairman. The directors should attend the meeting in person, but may be represented by another director if they cannot attend the meeting in person for any reason. The representation stated in the preceding paragraph is limited to one proxy per director only.

Article 21: (Deleted).

Article 22: (Deleted).

Article 23

The Company has more than one general manager appointed. The appointment, dismissal, and remuneration of the president must be handled by Article 29 of the Company Act.

Article 24

The general managers should manage the company's business operation in accordance with the resolution of the board of directors.

Chapter 5 Accounting

Article 25

The Company's fiscal year is from January 1 to December 31. The final statements must be prepared at the end of each fiscal year.

Article 26

The Company's Board of Directors, in accordance with the provisions of Article 228 of the Company Act, should have the following books and reports prepared at the end of each fiscal year and should present them in the shareholders' meeting for resolutions.

I. Business report.

II. Financial statements.

III. Proposal of surplus earnings distribution or loss off-setting.

Article 27

The Company should appropriate no less than 1% of the earnings as employee remuneration and no more than 2% of the earnings as director's remuneration based on the profit status of current year. However, if the Company still has previous losses, then the Company should make up for it. Employee remuneration can be in cash or with stock dividend, and the individuals entitled to cash or to the stock dividends may include employees of controls or subsidiaries that meet certain condition.

"The profit status of the current year" as used herein paragraph 1, should refer to the profit before tax deducting the distribution of employee remuneration and directors' remuneration in the current year.

The distribution of employee remuneration and directors' remuneration should be made by the board of directors with the attendance of more than two-thirds of the directors and the approval of more than half of the directors present, and should be reported to the shareholders' meeting.

The Company's annual surplus earnings, if any, will be distributed in the following order:

I. Withheld taxes.

II. Loss off-setting.

III. Appropriated 10% of the earnings as legal reserve.

IV. Appropriated or reversed special reserve lawfully.

V. The balance amount plus the unappropriated retained earnings is for the shareholders' dividend. Except for the reserved amount is to be distributed in the future, the shareholders' dividend is distributed according to the resolutions reached in the shareholders' meeting.

The Company's dividend distribution policy depends on the Company's current and future investment environment, capital demand, domestic and foreign competition, capital budget, and other factors, taking into account the interests of shareholders, balancing dividends, and the Company's long-term financial planning. The board of directors submit the earnings distribution plan to the shareholder meeting for resolutions every year. The Company shall take into consideration finance, business, business aspect, and other factors to distribute all distributable earnings of the current year. The distribution of shareholders can be paid in cash or with stock

dividend. The dividend distributed in the current year must be with a cash dividend amount for not less than 10% of the total dividend.

Article 27-1

The Company should distribute all or part of dividends and bonus in cash authorized by the resolution of the board of directors with the attendance of more than two-thirds of the directors and the approval of more than half of the directors present, and should be reported to the shareholders' meeting. It is not applicable to the regulation of resolution for shareholder's meeting in the provisions of this articles of incorporation.

Chapter 6 Supplemental Provisions

Article 28

The Company's charters and enforcements rules should be formulated separately.

Article 29

Matters not specified in the Articles of Association should be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act.

Article 30

The initiators resolved in the "Initiator Meeting" to have the Company's Articles of Association established on May 25, 1993. The 1st amendment was made on June 19, 1997. The 2nd amendment was made on December 15, 1997. The 3rd amendment was made on July 16, 1998. The 4th amendment was made on March 16, 1999. The 5th amendment was made on June 17, 2000. The 6th amendment was made on June 9, 2001. The 7th amendment was made on June 17, 2002. The 8th amendment was made on June 3, 2003. The 9th amendment was made on June 15, 2004. The 10th amendment was made on June 14, 2005. The 11th amendment was made on June 12, 2006. The 12th amendment was made on June 11, 2007.

The 13th amendment was made on June 13, 2008. The 14th amendment was made on June 10, 2009. The 15th amendment was made on June 15, 2010. The 16th amendment was made on June 15, 2011. The 17th amendment was made on June 12, 2012. The 18th amendment was made on June 9, 2015. The 19th amendment was made on June 15, 2016. The 20th amendment was made on May 24, 2022. The 21st amendment was made on May 24, 2023.

Appendix 4.3 : Shareholdings of All Directors

FARADAY TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION Shareholding of All Directors

1.The statutory shareholdings of the Directors of the 12th terms of the Company are as follows:

The number of common stock shares issued by the Company: 260,550,313 shares

The statutory shareholdings of all Directors should be 12,000,000 shares.

2.As of March 25, 2025, the book closure date of the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, current shareholding of all Directors are as follows:

Title	Name	Shareholding	Shareholding ratio (%)
Chairperson	United Microelectronics Corporation Representative : Chia-Tsung Hung	35,962,705	13.80%
Director	United Microelectronics Corporation Representative : Ying-Sheng Shen	35,962,705	13.80%
Director	Unimicron Technology Corporation Representative : Cheng-Li Huang	124,634	0.05%
Director	Kuo-Yung Wang	403,231	0.15%
Director	Shih-Chin Lin	171,944	0.07%
Director	Wen-Ju Tseng	44,107	0.02%
Independent Director	Ping-Kuan Lo	0	—
Independent Director	Wan-fen Zhou	0	—
Independent Director	Li-Ying Yeh	0	—
Total shareholdings of all Directors		36,706,621	14.09%

Note: As Faraday has a majority of independent directors, and has established the Audit Committee that satisfies the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act, the minimum shareholding requirements for directors and supervisors do not apply.