

Raydium Semiconductor Corporation
2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting
Meeting Agenda
(Translation)

Date: May 27, 2026

Notice to readers: This is a translation of the 2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting Agenda of Raydium Semiconductor Corporation. If there is any discrepancy between the English and Chinese versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Chapter 1 Meeting Procedures

Raydium Semiconductor Corporation

2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting Procedures

- Call Meeting to Order
- Chairman Remarks
- Report Items
- Recognition Items
- Discussion Items
- Election Items
- Other Items
- Extempore Motions
- Meeting Adjournment

Chapter 2 Meeting Agenda

Raydium Semiconductor Corporation

2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting Agenda

Time: 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, May 27, 2026

Venue: Conference Room, No. 1, Gongye E. 2nd Rd., East Dist., Hsinchu Science Park

Convening Method: Physical Shareholders' Meeting

I. Call Meeting to Order (Reporting Attendance)

II. Chairman Remarks

III. Report Items

- (I) 2025 Business Report
- (II) 2025 Audit Committee's Review Report
- (III) 2025 Distribution of Employee Compensation and Director Remuneration
- (IV) 2025 Earnings Distribution of Cash Dividends

IV. Recognition Items

- (I) 2025 Business Report and Financial Statements
- (II) 2025 Earnings Distribution

V. Discussion Items

- (I) Amendment to the "Procedures for Engaging in Derivatives Transactions"

VI. Election Items

- (I) Election of Eight Directors (including Four Independent Directors)

VII. Other Items

- (I) Proposed Release of Newly-Elected Directors and Their Representatives from Non-Competition Restrictions

VIII. Extempore Motions

IX. Meeting Adjournment

Report Items

(I) 2025 Business Report

In 2025, the global economy faced multiple challenges. Trade protectionism and tariff policies continued to reshape international supply chains, while geopolitical developments continued to affect regional economic and trade relations. In such a volatile environment, business resilience has become a critical competitive strength. In response, Raydium remained focused on customer needs and maintained a diversified supply chain strategy, supported by forward-looking technology deployment and a broad product portfolio that continued to underpin overall operating momentum. For the year, consolidated revenue totaled NT\$22.397 billion, representing a year-on-year decrease of 8.1%. Under the pressure of a high comparison base and the appreciation of the New Taiwan dollar, revenue did not achieve the targeted growth. Nevertheless, amid the macroeconomic and industry headwinds described above, the Company maintained annual revenue above NT\$20 billion, demonstrating a relatively stable operating foundation. Gross margin was 28.5%, down 1.5 percentage points from the previous year. Consolidated net profit after tax was NT\$1.383 billion, a decrease of 34.1% year on year, and basic earnings per share were NT\$18.24.

As growth in the display market continues to expand across increasingly diversified applications, demand for high-resolution, high-refresh-rate, and low-power solutions has grown steadily in large-size notebooks, commercial displays, and gaming monitors. Leveraging our years of experience in large-size LCD display semiconductors, we continue to deepen collaboration with brand customers and customers in emerging markets, while strengthening our technical support and system integration capabilities. In small- and medium-size AMOLED applications, wearable devices and compact displays continue to broaden their use cases, while foldable smartphones are gradually becoming a key market focus. Their flexible form factors and rising requirements for superior display quality are driving demand for high-performance display driver ICs with advanced compensation capabilities. These high technical barriers also highlight our competitive strengths in AMOLED driver ICs. AMOLED applications are also gradually extending into large-size IT displays. Compared with TFT-LCD, these emerging AMOLED applications impose higher requirements on display driver ICs and timing controller (TCON) ICs, particularly in transmission bandwidth and low-power design capabilities. In automotive displays, the adoption of smart cockpits and advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) continues to increase market demand for high reliability, wide-temperature operation, and display stability. This, in turn, has further elevated the importance of display driver ICs, Bridge ICs, and touch and display driver integration (TDDI) solutions in automotive applications.

Amid the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence, displays are playing an increasingly important role as critical interfaces for perception and interaction in smart devices. AI PCs, AI smartphones, and smart wearable devices are integrating functions such as high-speed computing, voice control, and visual recognition, placing higher demands on display systems in terms of real-time responsiveness, power efficiency, and seamless human-machine interaction. This trend is further increasing demand for greater integration and design flexibility in display driver ICs. We also continue to invest in emerging display technologies. Micro LED technology, with its advantages of high brightness, high contrast, long battery life, and energy efficiency, is gradually expanding its application scope. Our wearable Micro LED display driver IC received the “2025 Hsinchu Science Park Outstanding Innovation Product Award,” laying an important foundation for next-generation interactive display technologies.

On the ESG front, we have initiated alignment with the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards, expanded the scope of our carbon footprint assessment, and incorporated low-carbon and energy-efficient concepts into product design. At the same time, we continue to foster a diverse and inclusive corporate culture, strengthen our corporate governance and risk management mechanisms, and enhance information transparency and decision-making quality. By integrating sustainability into our operating and governance framework, we are reinforcing an important foundation for further improving governance maturity and operational resilience.

Looking ahead to 2026, amid rapid changes in the global economy, trade policies, and technological development, uncertainty has become the norm. Risks will continue to coexist with potential opportunities, constantly testing corporate judgment and adaptability. Only by strengthening strategic agility and operational flexibility, adjusting business deployment in a timely manner, and enhancing organizational resilience can companies achieve long-term, sustainable, and steady growth. Raydium will continue to deepen its partnerships with customers by providing value-added products and professional services in response to market needs, thereby fostering long-term collaboration and creating shared value. At the same time, we will strengthen collaboration with supply chain partners to build a resilient and flexible supply network, leveraging diversified deployment to address potential risks and ensure supply stability. We will also continue to invest in research and development, drive technological innovation, and enhance our core technical capabilities to support our long-term competitive advantages.

We remain committed to balancing economic performance with sustainable development and to enhancing our long-term competitiveness through ESG practices. With the continued support of our shareholders, our team will continue to execute our business plans diligently, create stable investment returns for shareholders, and work together toward our sustainable development goals.

To all shareholders

Wishing you all health, happiness and prosperity.

Sincerely,

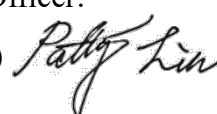
Chairman and Executive President:

HUANG, YU-KUO(Hermit) 

President:

WEN, CHI-JAIN 

Chief Accounting Officer:

LIN, PEI YI (Patty) 

(II) 2025 Audit Committee's Review Report

Audit Committee's Review Report

The Board of Directors has prepared the Company's Business Report, Financial Statements, and Earnings Distribution Proposal for the year of 2025. The Financial Statements have been audited by An-Chih Cheng and Chun-Yuan Wu, Certified Public Accountants of KPMG Taiwan, and an audit report has been issued accordingly. The aforementioned Business Report, Financial Statements, and Earnings Distribution Proposal have been reviewed and determined to be correct and accurate by the Audit Committee of Raydium Semiconductor Corporation. As the Chair of the Audit Committee, I hereby submit this report according to Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act.

To:

Raydium Semiconductor Corporation 2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting

Chair of the Audit Committee

CHENG, WEI-SHUN (Max)



February 24, 2026

(III) 2025 Distribution of Employee Compensation and Director Remuneration

The amounts of employee compensation and director remuneration for 2025 are NT\$274,133,361 and NT\$12,701,160 respectively. These amounts are consistent with those recognized as expenses for 2025 and have been fully distributed in cash.

(IV) 2025 Earnings Distribution of Cash Dividends

1. In accordance with Article 19-1 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is authorized to resolve to distribute dividends and bonuses, in whole or in part, in cash and report to the shareholders' meeting.
2. The net income after tax in 2025 is NT\$1,383,386,196 and the distribution of cash dividends to shareholders is NT\$1,107,486,300. The cash dividends shall be distributed in the amount of NT\$14.6 per share and shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number. Any fractional amount less than one New Taiwan dollar shall be rounded down. The total amount of cash dividends distributed shall be adjusted by rounding fractional amounts from largest to smallest and, where necessary, by account number in sequential order.
3. The Chairman is authorized to determine the ex-dividend date and payment date for the cash dividend distribution. If there are any changes in the number of outstanding shares, resulting in an adjustment to the dividend distribution ratio, the Chairman is also authorized to modify the distribution ratio based on the actual number of outstanding common shares on the ex-dividend date.

Recognition Items

■Item 1■

Subject: 2025 Business Report and Financial Statements are hereby submitted for recognition.
(Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Description:

- I. The 2025 Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and have been audited by CPAs An-Chih Cheng and Chun-Yuan Wu from KPMG Taiwan.
- II. The Company's Business Report and Financial Statements for 2025 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee, which has issued its audit report accordingly.
- III. Please refer to the Business Report (P.3-P.4), Audit Committee's Review Report (P.5), and Attachments I to II (P.8-P.23) for the CPA's Audit Report and Financial Statements.

Resolution:

■Item 2■

Subject: 2025 Earnings Distribution is hereby submitted for recognition. (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Description: The Board of Directors has approved the 2025 Earnings Distribution, which has been reviewed and endorsed by the Audit Committee. Please refer to Attachment III (P.24).

Resolution:

Discussion Items

■Item 1■

Subject: The amendment to certain articles of the "Procedures for Engaging in Derivatives Transactions" is hereby submitted for discussion. (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Description: To meet operational needs, the Company proposes to amend certain articles of the "Procedures for Engaging in Derivatives Transactions." Please refer to Attachment IV (P.25-27) for a comparison of the amended provisions.

Resolution:

Election Items

■Item 1■

Subject: The election of eight directors (including four independent directors) is hereby submitted for discussion. (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Description:

- I. In accordance with Article 12 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall have five to nine directors (including at least three independent directors), and a candidate nomination system shall be adopted. The number of directors shall be determined by the Board of Directors.
- II. The term of office of the Company's eighth board of directors and independent directors is originally scheduled to expire on May 28, 2026. In coordination with the 2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting, a full re-election of eight directors (including four independent directors) is proposed. The newly-appointed directors and independent directors shall serve a term of three years, starting from May 27, 2026 and ending on May 26, 2029. The term of office of the outgoing directors and independent directors shall expire upon the completion of this Annual Shareholders' Meeting.
- III. The re-election shall be conducted in accordance with the Company's "Procedures for Election of Directors."
- IV. Please refer to Attachment V (P.28-P.29) for the list of director candidates (including independent director candidates).

Resolution:

Other Items

■Item 1■

Subject: The proposed release of newly-elected directors and their representatives from non-competition restrictions is hereby submitted for discussion. (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Description:

- I. According to Article 209 of the Company Act, "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."
- II. Since the newly-elected directors of the Company may invest in or operate other companies with the same or similar business scope as the Company and serve as directors thereof, it is hereby proposed, in accordance with the law, to submit to this Annual Shareholders' Meeting for approval the release of the newly-elected directors and their representatives from non-competition restrictions. For details of such release, please refer to Attachment VI (P.30).

Resolution:

Extempore Motions

Meeting Adjournment

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Raydium Semiconductor Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statement of Raydium Semiconductor Corporation (the "Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") or the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statements Audits and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and 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, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. 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. Based on our judgment, the key audit matters should be reflected in our report are as follows:

1. Valuation of inventories

Please refer to note 4(8) for the accounting policy of inventory valuation; note 5 for the estimation and assumption uncertainty of the valuation of inventory; and note 6(4) for information on estimation of the valuation of inventory to the consolidated financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The Group may write down the cost of inventories to net realizable value due to normal wear and tear, obsolescence or no market value. The inventory valuation may result in material changes because of decline in demand and prices. Due to the introduction of new products in the market, the original outdated products no longer meet the market demand, resulting in the cost of inventory to exceed its net realizable value. Therefore, the valuation of inventory is one of our key audit matters.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

The principal procedures include testing the inventory aging reports and analyzing the aging of inventories for each period; inspecting the production and sales meetings to assess the destocking; assessing whether the valuation of inventories has been carried out in accordance with the established accounting policies; and performing retrospective testing on inventories to verify the appropriateness of the inventory provision.

2. Revenue recognition from contracts with customers

Please refer to note 4(14) “Revenue recognition” for the accounting policy on revenue recognition; and note 6(18) “Revenues from contracts with customers” for revenue recognition.

Description of key audit matter:

The Group mainly engages in the development, design and sale of display driver, touch control, and power management integrated circuit products. The recognition of operating revenue is determined according to the trade term agreed with the customers. The Group recognizes revenue depending on the various sales terms in each individual contract with customers to ensure its performance obligation has been satisfied by transferring its control to its customer. It is necessary to determine the performance obligations and the time at which they are satisfied. Therefore, the appropriateness of recognising year end product revenue in the correct accounting period is one of our key audit matters.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included understanding and testing the Group’s controls surrounding the revenue process and cash collection transaction process; analyzing the type of principal revenue and trading terms; selecting samples and inspecting contracts with customers or customers’ orders to assess the adequacy of the timing on revenue recognition; and selecting sales transactions incurred within a certain period before or after the balance sheet date by reviewing documents to ensure that revenue was recognized in the appropriate period.

Other Matter

The Company has prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, on which we have issued an unqualified opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the IFRSs, IASs, IFRIC, SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and 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 Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on 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 disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of 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 the consolidated financial statements of the current period 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.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are An-Chih Cheng and Chun-Yuan Wu.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
February 24, 2026

Notes to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated statements of financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the 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.

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Raydium Semiconductor Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		Liabilities and Equity		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets:						Current liabilities:					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(1))	\$ 3,096,560	16	5,485,507	27	2100	Short-term borrowings (note 6(10))	\$ 860,344	4	130,868	1
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – current (note 6(2))	668,479	3	531,520	3	2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss – current (note 6(2))	2,004	-	-	-
1120	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current (note 6(2))	6,085	-	8,849	-	2130	Contract liabilities – current (note 6(18))	20,735	-	296,881	1
1170	Accounts receivable, net (note 6(3))	2,132,923	11	1,976,863	10	2170	Accounts payable	3,294,923	17	3,139,021	15
1180	Accounts receivable – related parties, net (notes 6(3) and 7)	1,684,342	9	1,687,547	8	2201	Salaries and bonuses payable	2,155,852	11	2,625,802	13
130X	Inventories (note 6(4))	2,284,130	11	2,318,546	11	2220	Other payables – related parties (note 7)	10,627	-	2,807	-
1476	Other financial assets – current (notes 6(1), (3), (8) and 8)	7,265,722	37	6,175,530	30	2230	Current tax liabilities	62,913	-	247,404	1
1479	Other current assets (notes 6(9) and 7)	197,403	1	149,104	1	2250	Provisions – current (note 6(12))	94,692	1	113,557	1
		<u>17,335,644</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>18,333,466</u>	<u>90</u>	2300	Other current liabilities (notes 6(11), (14), 7 and 9)	1,192,213	6	1,040,010	5
								<u>7,694,303</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>7,596,350</u>	<u>37</u>
Non-current assets:						Non-current liabilities:					
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – non-current (note 6(2))	67,978	-	35,000	-	2550	Provisions – non-current (note 6(12))	189,383	1	227,114	1
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current (note 6(2))	248,375	1	550,394	3	2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(15))	9,266	-	7,774	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(5), 7 and 9)	567,644	3	409,274	2	2580	Lease liabilities – non-current (note 6(11))	88,154	-	7,433	-
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(6))	136,498	1	13,120	-	2640	Net defined benefit liability – non-current (note 6(13))	1,090	-	-	-
1780	Intangible assets (note 6(7))	646,374	3	511,807	3	2645	Guarantee deposits received (notes 6(14) and 9)	157,190	1	490,755	3
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(15))	278,669	2	260,935	1			<u>445,083</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>733,076</u>	<u>4</u>
1980	Other financial assets – non-current (note 6(8))	4,536	-	3,577	-		Total liabilities	<u>8,139,386</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>8,329,426</u>	<u>41</u>
1900	Other non-current assets (notes 6(9) and 13)	373,525	2	304,358	1	Equity (note 6(16)):					
		<u>2,323,599</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2,088,465</u>	<u>10</u>	3110	Common stock	758,552	4	758,552	4
						3200	Capital surplus	4,712,933	24	4,712,933	23
						3300	Retained earnings	6,462,155	33	6,737,706	33
						3400	Other equity	(413,783)	(2)	(116,686)	(1)
							Total equity	<u>11,519,857</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>12,092,505</u>	<u>59</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 19,659,243</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>20,421,931</u>	<u>100</u>	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 19,659,243</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>20,421,931</u>	<u>100</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Raydium Semiconductor Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (notes 6(18), 7 and 14)	\$ 22,397,169	100	24,376,802	100
5000	Operating costs (notes 6(4), (5), (7), (12), (13), (20) and 12)	16,010,423	71	17,063,862	70
	Gross profit from operations	<u>6,386,746</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>7,312,940</u>	<u>30</u>
	Operating expenses (notes 6(3), (5), (6), (7), (13), (20), 7 and 12):				
6100	Selling expenses	513,585	2	599,798	3
6200	General and administrative expenses	524,684	2	556,897	2
6300	Research and development expenses	3,851,628	18	3,957,835	16
6450	Expected credit impairment (gains) losses	(27,130)	-	69,827	-
	Total operating expenses	<u>4,862,767</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>5,184,357</u>	<u>21</u>
	Operating income	<u>1,523,979</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2,128,583</u>	<u>9</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(19) and 7):				
7010	Other income	51,862	-	56,581	-
7020	Other gains and losses	(133,433)	(1)	117,369	-
7050	Finance costs	(19,144)	-	(17,023)	-
7100	Interest income	143,310	1	139,468	1
		<u>42,595</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>296,395</u>	<u>1</u>
	Income before income tax	1,566,574	7	2,424,978	10
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(15))	183,188	1	325,989	1
	Net income	<u>1,383,386</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2,098,989</u>	<u>9</u>
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss):				
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (note 6(13))	(1,665)	-	708	-
8316	Unrealized losses from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6(16))	(318,408)	(1)	(86,091)	(1)
8349	Less: Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (note 6(15))	(48,224)	-	(11,744)	-
	Total item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(271,849)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(73,639)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (note 6(16))	(249)	-	2,508	-
8399	Less: Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (note 6(15))	(50)	-	502	-
	Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(199)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,006</u>	<u>-</u>
8300	Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	<u>(272,048)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(71,633)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 1,111,338</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2,027,356</u>	<u>8</u>
	Earnings per share (New Taiwan Dollars) (note 6(17))				
9750	Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 18.24</u>		<u>27.67</u>	
9850	Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 17.91</u>		<u>27.25</u>	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Raydium Semiconductor Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Retained earnings						Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Other equity		Total equity
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings			Unrealized losses from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Subtotal	
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 758,552	4,712,933	1,846,609	-	3,933,795	5,780,404	(474)	(33,267)	(33,741)	11,218,148
Net income	-	-	-	-	2,098,989	2,098,989	-	-	-	2,098,989
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	708	708	2,006	(74,347)	(72,341)	(71,633)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	2,099,697	2,099,697	2,006	(74,347)	(72,341)	2,027,356
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	145,397	-	(145,397)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	33,741	(33,741)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(1,152,999)	(1,152,999)	-	-	-	(1,152,999)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	10,604	10,604	-	(10,604)	(10,604)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>758,552</u>	<u>4,712,933</u>	<u>1,992,006</u>	<u>33,741</u>	<u>4,711,959</u>	<u>6,737,706</u>	<u>1,532</u>	<u>(118,218)</u>	<u>(116,686)</u>	<u>12,092,505</u>
Net income	-	-	-	-	1,383,386	1,383,386	-	-	-	1,383,386
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(1,665)	(1,665)	(199)	(270,184)	(270,383)	(272,048)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	1,381,721	1,381,721	(199)	(270,184)	(270,383)	1,111,338
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	211,030	-	(211,030)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	82,944	(82,944)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(1,683,986)	(1,683,986)	-	-	-	(1,683,986)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	26,714	26,714	-	(26,714)	(26,714)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 758,552</u>	<u>4,712,933</u>	<u>2,203,036</u>	<u>116,685</u>	<u>4,142,434</u>	<u>6,462,155</u>	<u>1,333</u>	<u>(415,116)</u>	<u>(413,783)</u>	<u>11,519,857</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Raydium Semiconductor Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Income before income tax	\$ 1,566,574	2,424,978
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	118,753	190,945
Amortization expense	336,695	199,010
Expected credit impairment (gains) losses	(27,130)	69,827
Net gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(6,318)	(7,447)
Interest expense	19,144	17,023
Interest income	(143,310)	(139,468)
Dividend income	(406)	(813)
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(352)	(11,092)
Provision for inventory obsolescence and devaluation loss recognized (reversed)	60,273	(107,314)
Other non-cash-related (gain) loss	(58,402)	402,766
Income and expense adjustments	<u>298,947</u>	<u>613,437</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(126,615)	109,000
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	(125,725)	(746,913)
Inventories	(25,856)	(182,426)
Other financial assets	435,518	35,095
Other operating assets	(48,299)	(11,139)
Contract liabilities	(276,146)	(231,081)
Accounts payable (including related parties)	163,722	540,986
Other operating liabilities	(454,178)	606,554
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	<u>(457,579)</u>	<u>120,076</u>
Total adjustments	<u>(158,632)</u>	<u>733,513</u>
Cash flows generated from operations	1,407,942	3,158,491
Interest received	144,731	135,842
Dividend received	406	813
Interest paid	(18,799)	(17,400)
Income taxes paid	(335,647)	(325,116)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,198,633</u>	<u>2,952,630</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(73,908)	(256,160)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	55,875	32,204
Return of capital from investments in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,407	13,012
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(35,000)	(35,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(250,587)	(120,109)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	498	11,545
Increase in intangible assets	(435,062)	(347,760)
Increase in other non-current assets	(69,731)	(36,083)
Increase in other financial assets	(1,537,427)	(206,302)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(2,340,935)</u>	<u>(944,653)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in short term borrowings	728,310	(466,230)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	(277,450)	(277,450)
Repayments of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(12,250)	(7,879)
Cash dividends paid	(1,683,986)	(1,152,999)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(1,245,376)</u>	<u>(1,904,558)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	<u>(1,269)</u>	<u>1,829</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(2,388,947)</u>	<u>105,248</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	5,485,507	5,380,259
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	<u>\$ 3,096,560</u>	<u>5,485,507</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Attachment II: Independent Auditors' Report and 2025 Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Raydium Semiconductor Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the parent-company-only financial statements of Raydium Semiconductor Corporation ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent-company-only financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent-company-only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent-company-only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. 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 the these matters. Based on our judgment, the key audit matters should be reflected in our report are as follows:

1. Valuation of inventories

Please refer to note 4(7) for the accounting policy of inventory valuation, note 5 for the estimation and assumption uncertainty of the valuation of inventory, and note 6(4) for information on estimation of the valuation of inventory to the parent-company-only financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The Company may write down the cost of inventories to net realizable value due to normal wear and tear, obsolescence or no market value. The inventory valuation may result in material changes because of decline in demand and prices. Due to the introduction of new products in the market, the original outdated products no longer meet the market demand, resulting in the cost of inventory to exceed its net realizable value. Therefore, the valuation of inventory is one of our key audit matters.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

The principal procedures include testing the inventory aging reports and analyzing the aging of inventories for each period; inspecting the production and sales meeting minutes to assess the destocking; assessing whether the valuation of inventories has been carried out in accordance with the established accounting policies; and performing retrospective testing on inventories to verify the appropriateness of the inventory provision.

2. Revenue recognition from contracts with customers

Please refer to note 4(14) “Revenue recognition” for the accounting policy on revenue recognition; and note 6(19) “Revenues from contracts with customers” for revenue recognition.

Description of key audit matter:

The Company mainly engages in the development, design and sale of display driver, touch control, and power management integrated circuit products. The recognition of operating revenue is determined according to the trade terms agreed with the customers. The Company recognizes revenue depending on the various sales terms in each individual contract with customers to ensure its performance obligation has been satisfied by transferring its control to its customer. It is necessary to determine the performance obligations and the time at which they are satisfied. Therefore, the appropriateness of recognising year end product revenue in the correct accounting period is one of our key audit matters.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included understanding and testing the Company's controls surrounding the revenue process and cash collection transaction process; analyzing the type of principal revenue and trading terms; selecting samples and inspecting contracts with customers or customers' orders to assess the adequacy of the timing on revenue recognition; and selecting sales transactions incurred within a certain period before or after the balance sheet date by reviewing documents to ensure that revenue was recognized in the appropriate period.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent-company-only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent-company-only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent-company-only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent-company-only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in entities accounted for using equity method to express an opinion on the these parent-company-only financial statements.. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent-company-only financial statements of the current period 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.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are An-Chih Cheng and Chun-Yuan Wu.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
February 24, 2026

Notes to Readers

The accompanying parent-company-only financial statements are intended only to present the parent-company-only statement of financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the 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.

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent-company-only financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and parent-company-only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
Raydium Semiconductor Corporation

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		Liabilities and Equity		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets:						Current liabilities:					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(1))	\$ 2,580,692	14	5,298,301	26	2100	Short-term borrowings (note 6(11))	\$ 644,479	4	130,868	1
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss—current (note 6(2))	668,479	4	531,520	3	2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss—current (note 6(2))	2,004	-	-	-
1120	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income—current (note 6(2))	6,085	-	8,849	-	2130	Contract liabilities—current (note 6(19))	20,710	-	296,774	2
1170	Accounts receivable, net (note 6(3))	1,708,947	9	1,916,429	9	2170	Accounts payable	2,905,696	15	3,056,962	15
1180	Accounts receivable—related parties, net (notes 6(3) and 7)	1,850,820	10	1,686,867	8	2201	Salaries and bonuses payable	2,091,868	11	2,561,172	13
130X	Inventories (note 6(4))	2,146,796	11	2,301,712	11	2220	Other payables—related parties (note 7)	10,596	-	2,776	-
1476	Other financial assets—current (notes 6(1), (3), (9) and 8)	7,265,722	38	6,175,530	31	2230	Current tax liabilities	61,723	-	247,404	1
1479	Other current assets (notes 6(10) and 7)	173,443	1	138,646	1	2250	Provisions-current (note 6(13))	94,692	1	113,557	1
		<u>16,400,984</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>18,057,854</u>	<u>89</u>	2300	Other current liabilities (notes 6(12), (15), 7 and 9)	1,133,153	6	1,030,283	5
								<u>6,964,921</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>7,439,796</u>	<u>38</u>
Non-current assets:						Non-current liabilities:					
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss—non-current (note 6(2))	67,978	-	35,000	-	2550	Provisions—non-current (note 6(13))	189,383	1	227,114	1
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income—non-current (note 6(2))	248,375	1	550,394	3	2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(16))	9,266	-	7,774	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(5))	248,310	1	142,044	1	2580	Lease liabilities—non-current (note 6(12))	81,890	-	7,433	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(6), 7 and 9)	531,413	3	388,422	2	2640	Net defined benefit liability—non-current (note 6(14))	1,090	-	-	-
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(7))	124,961	1	12,241	-	2645	Guarantee deposits received (notes 6(15) and 9)	157,190	1	490,755	2
1780	Intangible assets (note 6(8))	646,268	4	511,800	3			<u>438,819</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>733,076</u>	<u>3</u>
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(16))	278,669	1	260,935	1		Total liabilities	<u>7,403,740</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>8,172,872</u>	<u>41</u>
1980	Other financial assets—non-current (note 6(9))	3,114	-	2,329	-	Equity (note 6(17)):					
1990	Other non-current assets (notes 6(10) and (14))	373,525	2	304,358	1	3110	Common stock	758,552	4	758,552	4
		<u>2,522,613</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2,207,523</u>	<u>11</u>	3200	Capital surplus	4,712,933	25	4,712,933	23
						3300	Retained earnings	6,462,155	34	6,737,706	33
						3400	Other equity	(413,783)	(2)	(116,686)	(1)
							Total equity	<u>11,519,857</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>12,092,505</u>	<u>59</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 18,923,597</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>20,265,377</u>	<u>100</u>	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 18,923,597</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>20,265,377</u>	<u>100</u>

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
Raydium Semiconductor Corporation

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		For the years ended December 31,			
		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenues (notes 6(19) , 7 and 14)	\$ 20,003,946	100	22,357,561	100
5000	Operating costs (notes 6(4), (6), (8), (13), (14), (21) and 12):	<u>13,899,209</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>15,380,588</u>	<u>69</u>
	Gross profit	<u>6,104,737</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>6,976,973</u>	<u>31</u>
	Operating expenses (notes 6(3), (6), (7), (8), (14), (21), 7 and 12):				
6100	Selling expenses	474,702	2	564,343	3
6200	General and administrative expenses	492,322	3	527,647	2
6300	Research and development expenses	3,664,278	18	3,790,347	17
6450	Expected credit impairment (gains) losses	<u>(27,130)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,827</u>	<u>-</u>
	Total operating expenses	<u>4,604,172</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>4,952,164</u>	<u>22</u>
	Operating income	<u>1,500,565</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2,024,809</u>	<u>9</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(20) and 7):				
7010	Other income	51,284	-	55,903	-
7020	Other gains and losses	(140,268)	(1)	120,711	1
7050	Finance costs	(14,326)	-	(14,291)	-
7070	Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method (note 6(5))	25,220	-	98,853	-
7100	Interest income	<u>142,943</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>138,993</u>	<u>1</u>
		<u>64,853</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>400,169</u>	<u>2</u>
	Income before income tax	1,565,418	8	2,424,978	11
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(16))	<u>182,032</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>325,989</u>	<u>2</u>
	Net income	<u>1,383,386</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2,098,989</u>	<u>9</u>
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss):				
8310					
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (note 6(14))	(1,665)	-	708	-
8316	Unrealized losses from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6(17))	(318,408)	(2)	(86,091)	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (note 6(16))	<u>(48,224)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(11,744)</u>	<u>-</u>
	Total item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(271,849)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(73,639)</u>	<u>-</u>
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (note 6(17))	(249)	-	2,508	-
8399	Less: Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (note 6(16))	<u>(50)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>-</u>
	Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(199)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,006</u>	<u>-</u>
8300	Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	<u>(272,048)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(71,633)</u>	<u>-</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 1,111,338</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2,027,356</u>	<u>9</u>
	Earnings per share (New Taiwan Dollars) (note 6(18))				
9750	Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 18.24</u>		<u>27.67</u>	
9850	Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 17.91</u>		<u>27.25</u>	

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements.

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

Raydium Semiconductor Corporation
Statements of Changes in Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Retained earnings					Subtotal	Other equity		Subtotal	Total equity
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated		Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Unrealized losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
					earnings					
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 758,552	4,712,933	1,846,609	-	3,933,795	5,780,404	(474)	(33,267)	(33,741)	11,218,148
Net income	-	-	-	-	2,098,989	2,098,989	-	-	-	2,098,989
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	708	708	2,006	(74,347)	(72,341)	(71,633)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	2,099,697	2,099,697	2,006	(74,347)	(72,341)	2,027,356
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	145,397	-	(145,397)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	33,741	(33,741)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(1,152,999)	(1,152,999)	-	-	-	(1,152,999)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	10,604	10,604	-	(10,604)	(10,604)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>758,552</u>	<u>4,712,933</u>	<u>1,992,006</u>	<u>33,741</u>	<u>4,711,959</u>	<u>6,737,706</u>	<u>1,532</u>	<u>(118,218)</u>	<u>(116,686)</u>	<u>12,092,505</u>
Net income	-	-	-	-	1,383,386	1,383,386	-	-	-	1,383,386
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(1,665)	(1,665)	(199)	(270,184)	(270,383)	(272,048)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	1,381,721	1,381,721	(199)	(270,184)	(270,383)	1,111,338
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	211,030	-	(211,030)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	82,944	(82,944)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(1,683,986)	(1,683,986)	-	-	-	(1,683,986)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	26,714	26,714	-	(26,714)	(26,714)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 758,552</u>	<u>4,712,933</u>	<u>2,203,036</u>	<u>116,685</u>	<u>4,142,434</u>	<u>6,462,155</u>	<u>1,333</u>	<u>(415,116)</u>	<u>(413,783)</u>	<u>11,519,857</u>

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements.

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

Raydium Semiconductor Corporation

Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Income before income tax	\$ 1,565,418	2,424,978
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	107,155	182,311
Amortization expense	336,643	198,969
Expected credit impairment (gains) losses	(27,130)	69,827
Net gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(6,318)	(7,447)
Interest expense	14,326	14,291
Interest income	(142,943)	(138,993)
Dividend income	(406)	(813)
Share of profit of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	(25,220)	(98,853)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(352)	(11,092)
Provision for inventory obsolescence and devaluation loss recognized (reversed)	72,779	(120,997)
Other non-cash-related (gain) loss	(58,402)	402,766
Income and expense adjustments	<u>270,132</u>	<u>489,969</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(126,615)	109,000
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	70,659	(896,844)
Inventories	82,137	(322,028)
Other financial assets	435,518	35,095
Other operating assets	(34,798)	(3,839)
Contract liabilities	(276,064)	(231,188)
Accounts payable (including related parties)	(143,446)	834,344
Other operating liabilities	(499,172)	586,395
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	<u>(491,781)</u>	<u>110,935</u>
Total adjustments	<u>(221,649)</u>	<u>600,904</u>
Cash flows generated from operations	1,343,769	3,025,882
Interest received	144,364	135,367
Dividends received	406	813
Interest paid	(14,159)	(14,533)
Income taxes paid	(335,681)	(325,116)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,138,699</u>	<u>2,822,413</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(73,908)	(256,160)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	55,875	32,204
Return of capital from invest in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,407	13,012
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(35,000)	(35,000)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(81,295)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(229,855)	(108,791)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	498	11,545
Increase in intangible assets	(434,909)	(347,760)
Increase in other non-current assets	(69,732)	(36,083)
Increase in other financial assets	(1,537,252)	(206,261)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(2,401,171)</u>	<u>(933,294)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in short term borrowings	512,446	(322,363)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	(277,450)	(277,450)
Repayments of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(6,147)	(4,989)
Cash dividends paid	(1,683,986)	(1,152,999)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(1,455,137)</u>	<u>(1,757,801)</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(2,717,609)</u>	<u>131,318</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	<u>5,298,301</u>	<u>5,166,983</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	<u>\$ 2,580,692</u>	<u>5,298,301</u>

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements.

Attachment III: 2025 Earnings Distribution Table

Raydium Semiconductor Corporation
2025 Earnings Distribution Table

Unit: NT\$

Item	Amount
Unappropriated retained earnings at beginning of the year	2,733,997,965
Add:	
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(1,665,129)
Disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	26,714,878
Net income after tax for the year 2025	1,383,386,196
Less:	
10% appropriation for legal reserve	(140,843,595)
Appropriation for special reserve	(297,098,157)
Earnings available for distribution as of year-end 2025	3,704,492,158
Distribution items:	
Cash dividends to shareholders (NT\$14.6 per share)	(1,107,486,300)
Unappropriated retained earnings at year-end	2,597,005,858

Note: The number of outstanding shares entitled to dividends is 75,855,226.

**Attachment IV: Comparison Table for the “Procedures for Engaging in Derivatives Transactions”
Before and After Amendment**

Article	Original Provision	Amended Provision	Reason for Amendment
Article 2	<p>Scope of Application (Types of Transactions)</p> <p>1. The derivatives transactions referred to in the Procedures are...</p> <p>2. Types of transactions are divided into: hedging transactions for the purpose of hedging operating risks, and speculative transactions for the purpose of seeking profit and creating additional risks.</p>	<p>Scope of Application (Types of Transactions)</p> <p>1. The derivatives transactions referred to in the Procedures are...</p> <p>2. Types of transactions are divided into:- hedging transactions for the purpose of hedging operating risks, and speculative transactions for the purpose of seeking profit and creating additional risks. (1.) <u>Hedging transactions: For the purpose of hedging operating risks.</u> (2.) <u>Speculative transactions: Creating additional risks for the purpose of seeking profit. The Company does not engage in speculative transactions.</u></p>	<p>1. Minor wording adjustments.</p> <p>2. Relocated from the original Article 6 to this Article.</p>
Article 6	<p>Trading Limit and Authorization</p> <p>1 Aggregate amount of all contracts</p> <p>(1.) Hedging transactions required for daily operations</p> <p>i Exchange rate transactions: The amount for hedging transactions shall be based on the position arising from the Company’s business. The aggregate amount of all contracts shall be limited to the net amount of the Company’s revenue in the respective foreign currency of the prior three months.</p> <p>ii Interest rate transactions: For specific purpose expenditures, including but not limited to hedging transactions for long-term interest rate positions arising from syndicated loans, the aggregate amount of all contracts shall not exceed the Company’s long-term floating-rate borrowings.</p> <p>iii Other hedging transactions: In order to hedge risks arising from exchange rates, interest rates, or other factors in connection with the issuance of overseas equity (such as ADRs), bonds (such as ECBs or CBs), or other financial products, the aggregate amount of all contracts shall be limited to the total</p>	<p>Trading Limit and Authorization</p> <p>1 Aggregate amount of all contracts</p> <p>(1.) Hedging transactions required for daily operations</p> <p>‡ (1.) Exchange rate transactions: The amount for hedging transactions shall be based on the position arising from the Company’s business. <u>Except for the currency swap (SWAP) transactions for funding purposes,</u> the aggregate amount of all contracts shall be limited to the net amount of the Company’s revenue in the respective foreign currency of the prior three months.</p> <p>‡ (2.) Interest rate transactions: For specific purpose expenditures, including but not limited to hedging transactions for long-term interest rate positions arising from syndicated loans, the aggregate amount of all contracts shall not exceed the Company’s long-term floating-rate borrowings.</p> <p>‡ (3.) Other hedging transactions: In order to hedge risks arising from exchange rates, interest rates, or other factors in connection with the issuance of overseas equity (such as ADRs), bonds</p>	<p>1. Revised in accordance with operational practices.</p>

Article	Original Provision	Amended Provision	Reason for Amendment																																										
	<p>outstanding amount of such issued instruments, provided that such transactions, together with the evaluation report, shall be submitted to the General Manager for approval.</p> <p>iv Authorization for exchange rate transactions</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="268 533 746 808"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Authorized Amount per Transaction</th> <th>Authorized Amount per Day</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chairman</td> <td>Equivalent to over USD 3M</td> <td>Equivalent to over USD 5M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Manager</td> <td>Equivalent to USD 3M</td> <td>Equivalent to USD 5M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chief Financial Officer</td> <td>Equivalent to USD 1M</td> <td>Equivalent to USD 2M</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For non-USD forex transactions, the forex conversion shall be based on the previous month-end revaluation exchange rate.</p> <p>(2.) Transactions for purposes other than those mentioned above (Speculative transactions): The Company does not engage in speculative transactions.</p> <p>2 Maximum loss for all contracts and any individual contract</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="293 1178 721 1346"> <thead> <tr> <th>Maximum Loss</th> <th>All Contracts</th> <th>Individual Contract</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hedging Transactions</td> <td>15%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Speculative Transactions</td> <td>10%</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3 If the maximum loss for all contracts or any individual contract is reached...</p>		Authorized Amount per Transaction	Authorized Amount per Day	Chairman	Equivalent to over USD 3M	Equivalent to over USD 5M	General Manager	Equivalent to USD 3M	Equivalent to USD 5M	Chief Financial Officer	Equivalent to USD 1M	Equivalent to USD 2M	Maximum Loss	All Contracts	Individual Contract	Hedging Transactions	15%	20%	Speculative Transactions	10%	5%	<p>(such as ECBs or CBs), or other financial products, the aggregate amount of all contracts shall be limited to the total outstanding amount of such issued instruments, provided that such transactions, together with the evaluation report, shall be submitted to the General Manager for approval.</p> <p>iv (4.) Authorization for exchange rate transactions</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="762 656 1241 931"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Authorized Amount per Transaction</th> <th>Authorized Amount per Day</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chairman</td> <td>Equivalent to over USD 3M</td> <td>Equivalent to over USD 5M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Manager</td> <td>Equivalent to USD 3M</td> <td>Equivalent to USD 5M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chief Financial Officer</td> <td>Equivalent to USD 12M</td> <td>Equivalent to USD 23M</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For non-USD forex transactions, the forex conversion shall be based on the previous month-end revaluation exchange rate.</p> <p>(2.) Transactions for purposes other than those mentioned above (Speculative transactions): The Company does not engage in speculative transactions.</p> <p>2 Maximum Loss for all contracts and any individual contract: <u>Hedging Transactions</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="820 1335 1235 1503"> <thead> <tr> <th>Maximum Loss</th> <th>All Contracts</th> <th>Individual Contract</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hedging Transactions</td> <td>15%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Speculative Transactions</td> <td>10%</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3 If the maximum loss for all contracts or any individual contract is reached...</p>		Authorized Amount per Transaction	Authorized Amount per Day	Chairman	Equivalent to over USD 3M	Equivalent to over USD 5M	General Manager	Equivalent to USD 3M	Equivalent to USD 5M	Chief Financial Officer	Equivalent to USD 1 2M	Equivalent to USD 2 3M	Maximum Loss	All Contracts	Individual Contract	Hedging Transactions	15%	20%	Speculative Transactions	10%	5%	<p>2. Relocated to Article 2.</p> <p>3. Maximum loss limits for speculative transactions are deleted as the Company does not engage in such transactions.</p>
	Authorized Amount per Transaction	Authorized Amount per Day																																											
Chairman	Equivalent to over USD 3M	Equivalent to over USD 5M																																											
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Article 7	<p>The Operational Procedures</p> <p>1 Identify and confirm transaction positions.</p> <p>2 Conduct relevant market trend analysis and assessment....</p> <p>5 Execute the transaction:</p> <p>(1.) Transaction Counterparties: The primary consideration for selecting counterparties shall be credit risk. Any documents to be signed with financial institutions shall be reviewed by the Company's legal personnel or professional</p>	<p>The Operational Procedures</p> <p>1 Identify and confirm transaction positions.</p> <p>2 Conduct relevant market trend analysis and assessment....</p> <p>5 Execute the transaction:</p> <p>(1.) Transaction Counterparties: The primary consideration for selecting counterparties shall be credit risk. Any documents to be signed with financial institutions shall be reviewed by the Company's legal personnel or professional</p>	<p>Revised in accordance with operational practices.</p>																																										

Article	Original Provision	Amended Provision	Reason for Amendment
	<p>lawyers before execution to avoid legal risks.</p> <p>(2.) Trading Personnel: Only personnel authorized by the most senior decision-making officer of the Finance Department ("Trading Personnel") may conduct derivatives transactions on behalf of the Company. The Company shall notify the corresponding financial institutions of the names of the Trading Personnel. Individuals other than the Trading Personnel are strictly prohibited from conducting transactions.</p>	<p>lawyers before execution to avoid legal risks.</p> <p>(2.) Trading Personnel: Only personnel authorized by the most senior decision-making officer of the Finance Department ("Trading Personnel") may conduct derivatives transactions on behalf of the Company. The Company shall notify the corresponding financial institutions of the names of the Trading Personnel. Individuals other than the Trading Personnel are strictly prohibited from conducting transactions.</p> <p>6 Trade Confirmation: Upon confirming a transaction, the Trading Personnel shall complete the relevant transaction vouchers and submit them to the authorized supervisor for approval.</p> <p>7 Settlement: Once a transaction is confirmed, the Finance Department shall prepare the necessary funds and documentation by the settlement date and execute the settlement at the agreed price.</p>	
Article 17	<p>The course of change and development The Procedures were enacted on December 14, 2006. The first amendment was made on September 19, 2007 The second amendment was made on May 27, 2010 The third amendment was made on June 9, 2015 The fourth amendment was made on June 12, 2019</p>	<p>The course of change and development The Procedures were enacted on December 14, 2006. The first amendment was made on September 19, 2007 The second amendment was made on May 27, 2010 The third amendment was made on June 9, 2015 The fourth amendment was made on June 12, 2019 The fifth amendment was made on May 27, 2026</p>	<p>Added the date of amendment.</p>

Attachment V: List of Director and Independent Director Candidates
(Proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company)

Title	Name	Number of Shares Held	Education and Work Experience	Current Position
Director Candidates	HUANG, YU-KUO	339,406	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMBA, National Taiwan University • Associate of Electronics, Taipei Institute of Technology • Chairman and President, Raydium Semiconductor Corp. • President, Qisda Corp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Raydium Semiconductor Corp. • Director, AUO Foundation • 9th-term Director, NTUT Industry-Academia Elite Association
	WEN, CHI-JAIN	32,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ph.D. in Optics and Photonics, National Central University • Vice President, Product Business Division II, Raydium Semiconductor Corp. • Director, Product Planning Division, Orise Technology Co., Ltd. • Director, Project Management Division, TPO Displays Corp. • R&D Engineer, Electronics Research and Service Organization, ITRI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President, Raydium Semiconductor Corp.
	Konly Venture Corp. Representative: KU, HSIU-HUA (Note 1)	11,454,429	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master's degree in Human Resource Management, National Central University • Vice President, Human Resources Center, AUO Corp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Vice President and Chief Sustainability Officer, AUO Corp. • Chief Executive Officer, AUO Sustainability Foundation • Chairman, AUO Education Service Corp. • Corporate Director Representative, Raydium Semiconductor Corp.
	Konly Venture Corp. Representative: WU, YANG-EN	11,454,429	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master of Science, Photonics (Optoelectronics) Engineering, National Chiao Tung University • Senior Associate Vice President, Technology Development Headquarters, AUO Corp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vice President, Display Product R&D Headquarters, AUO Corp.
Independent Director Candidates	CHENG, WEI-SHUN	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master of Accounting, Northern Illinois University • Chief Financial Officer, AUO Corp. • Director, Darwin Precisions Corp. • Director and Deputy General Manager, M.SETEK Co., Ltd. • Director, Lextar Electronics Corp. • Director, Shirre Lab Corp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Director, Raydium Semiconductor Corp. • Independent Director, Chenbro Micom Co., Ltd. • Independent Director, Daxin Materials Corp. • Independent Director, Unictron Technologies Corp.
	HSIUNG, HUI	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ph.D. in Physics, University of California, Berkeley • General Manager and Chief Executive Officer, Qisda Corp. • Executive Vice President, AUO Corp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, D8AI Inc. • Director, Allxon Inc.

Title	Name	Number of Shares Held	Education and Work Experience	Current Position
Independent Director Candidates	WU, AN-YEU	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering, University of Maryland • Director, Graduate Institute of Electronics Engineering, National Taiwan University • Deputy Director, System-on-Chip Technology Center, ITRI • Independent Director, VIVOTEK Inc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguished Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taiwan University
	TSENG, MEI-YU(Note 1)	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Arts in Accounting, Chung Yuan Christian University • Group Head of Central Region, KPMG Taiwan • Head of Hsinchu Office, KPMG Taiwan • Partner, Audit Dept., KPMG Taiwan • Audit Senior Manager, Audit Dept., KPMG Taiwan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Director, Ta Liang Technology Co., Ltd.

Note 1 : Two female directors have been nominated for the 9th Board of Directors to enhance gender balance and promote board diversity.

Attachment VI: Proposed Release of Newly-Elected Directors and Their Representatives from Non-Competition Restrictions

Name	Current Concurrent Positions	Title
Konly Venture Corp.	AUO Education Service Corp.	Director
	Daxin Materials Corp.	Director
	PlayNitride Inc.	Director
	Carota Corp.	Director
Konly Venture Corp. Representative: KU, HSIU-HUA	AUO Education Service Corp.	Representative of Corporate Director and Chairman
CHENG, WEI-SHUN	Chenbro Micom Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
	Daxin Materials Corp.	Independent Director
	Unictron Technologies Corp.	Independent Director
HSIUNG, HUI	D8AI Inc.	Representative of Corporate Director and Chairman
	Allxon Inc.	Director
TSENG, MEI-YU	Ta Liang Technology Co., Ltd.	Independent Director

Appendix I: Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meeting

- Article 1 The rules of procedure for the Company's shareholders' meetings, unless otherwise provided by law, regulation, or the Articles of Incorporation, shall be conducted in accordance with these Rules.
- Article 2 Shareholders or their proxies attending the shareholders' meeting shall sign in. The sign-in process may be completed by submitting a sign-in card. The number of shares represented shall include both the shares indicated by submitted sign-in cards and those for which voting rights are exercised in writing or electronically.
- Article 3 Attendance and voting at shareholders' meetings shall be calculated in accordance with the number of shares.
- Article 4 The venue for a shareholders' meeting shall be the premises of the Company or another location that is convenient for shareholders and appropriate for holding such a meeting. The meeting shall not begin earlier than 9:00 a.m. or later than 3:00 p.m.
The location restriction shall not apply when the Company convenes a virtual-only shareholders' meeting.
- Article 5 If the shareholders' meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, the chair shall be the Chairman of the Board. If the Chairman is on leave or unable to exercise duties, the vice Chairman shall act in place. If there is no vice Chairman or the vice Chairman is also unable to perform duties, the Chairman may appoint a director to serve as chair. If no appointment is made, the directors shall elect one from among themselves. The acting chair shall be a director who has served for at least six months and is familiar with the Company's financial and operational affairs. The same applies to a representative of a corporate director.
If the meeting is convened by a party other than the Board, that party shall act as chair.
- Article 6 The Company may appoint attorneys, certified public accountants, or relevant personnel to attend the shareholders' meeting in a non-voting capacity.
- Article 7 The Company shall record, by audio or video means, the entire process from shareholder sign-in, through the meeting, to the voting and vote counting, continuously and without interruption. The recording shall be kept for at least one year. However, if a shareholder files a lawsuit under Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.
- Article 8 At the scheduled meeting time, the chair shall call the meeting to order and announce the number of non-voting shares and the number of shares represented. If the shareholders attending represent less than half of the total issued shares, the chair may announce a postponement. No more than two postponements are allowed, and the total delay shall not exceed one hour.

If after two postponements a quorum still is not present, and shareholders represent less than one-third of total issued shares, the chair shall declare the meeting adjourned. If shareholders representing at least one-third of the issued shares are present, a tentative resolution may be adopted pursuant to Article 175, Paragraph 1 of the Company Act, and another meeting shall be convened within one month.

If, before the conclusion of the meeting, a quorum of shareholders representing over half of issued shares is achieved, the tentative resolution(s) may be resubmitted for approval in accordance with Article 174.
- Article 9 If the shareholders' meeting is convened by the Board, the meeting agenda shall be determined by the Board. Each proposal (including extempore motions and amendments) shall be voted on separately.

The meeting shall proceed according to the announced agenda and may not be changed without shareholder approval. The same applies to meetings convened by others with the right to do so.

The chair may not declare the meeting adjourned until all agenda items, including extempore motions, are concluded unless approved by resolution. If the chair unlawfully declares adjournment, the other directors shall assist shareholders to elect a new chair by majority vote to continue the meeting.

During the meeting, the chair may call a recess as needed but may not adjourn the meeting without a resolution. After adjournment, shareholders may not reappoint a chair to continue at the same or another venue.

Article 10 Before speaking, a shareholder shall complete a speaker slip indicating the subject, account number, and account name. The chair will determine the speaking order. Shareholders submitting a slip but not speaking shall be deemed not to have spoken. If the speech differs from the slip, the speech content shall prevail. Other shareholders shall not interrupt without consent of the chair and speaker.

Article 11 No shareholder may speak more than twice on the same proposal without the chair's consent, and each speech may not exceed five minutes. If rules are violated or the content is irrelevant, the chair may stop the speech.

Shareholders attending virtually may raise written questions on the platform after the meeting is called to order until adjournment. No more than two questions per proposal, each limited to 200 words.

Article 12 When a juristic person shareholder appoints more than one representative, only one may speak on the same proposal.

Article 13 After a shareholder speaks, the chair may respond personally or designate a relevant person to respond.

Article 14 The chair shall allow sufficient explanation and discussion of proposals and amendments. When the chair deems discussion sufficient, they may close the discussion, call a vote, and allocate sufficient time for voting.

Article 15 When voting, the chair or designee shall announce the voting method and procedure. The chair shall appoint vote scrutineers and counters, and scrutineers must be shareholders. The voting result shall be announced on-site and recorded.

Article 16 Unless otherwise provided in the Company Act or the Articles, motions shall pass with a majority of voting rights represented. For each proposal, the chair or designee shall first announce the total voting rights present, followed by the vote. Voting results (for, against, abstained) shall be reported via the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) on the same day.

Article 17 If there are amendments or alternatives to a proposal, the chair shall present them along with the original proposal and determine voting order. If one is passed, others are considered rejected.

Article 18 The chair may instruct security personnel to maintain order at the venue. Such personnel shall wear identification.

Article 19 If force majeure interrupts the meeting, the chair may suspend and later announce when it will resume.

Article 20 If the venue becomes unusable before agenda completion, the meeting may resolve to reconvene at another venue.

- Article 21 Resolutions shall be recorded in meeting minutes, signed or sealed by the chair, and distributed within 20 days. Distribution may be electronic or announced via MOPS.
Minutes shall record the date, location, chair's name, resolution method, summary of discussion, voting results (including tallies), and, if applicable, vote counts for elected directors. Minutes shall be permanently preserved.
- Article 22 Matters not covered in these Rules shall be governed by the Company Act, applicable laws, and the Articles of Incorporation.
- Article 23 These Rules shall take effect after approval by a shareholders' meeting. Amendments shall follow the same procedure.
- Article 24 These Rules were established on March 28, 2006.
The first amendment was made on June 9, 2015.
The second amendment was made on July 19, 2021.
The third amendment was made on May 29, 2023.

Appendix II: Articles of Incorporation

Chapter 1 General Principles

Article 1 The Company is incorporated pursuant to the Company Act. The Chinese name of the Company is 瑞鼎科技股份有限公司, and the English name is Raydium Semiconductor Corporation.

Article 2 The main business operated by the Company is as follows:

- I. F601010 Intellectual Property Rights.
- II. I301010 Software Design Services.
- III. I501010 Product Designing.
- IV. CC01080 Electronic Components Manufacturing.
- V. F401010 International Trade.
- VI. ZZ99999 All business activities that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval.

To research, develop, design, produce, manufacture, and sell the following products:

1. Display Driver IC
2. Display Timing Control IC
3. Power Management IC
4. LED Driver IC
5. Touch Control IC
6. EEPROM

The aforesaid operations shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws and regulations.

Article 3 The Company may make outside investments as necessary for its operations, and may become a limited liability shareholder of other companies by resolution of the Board of Directors, and the total amount of such investments shall not be limited by the provisions of Article 13 of the Company Act regarding the amount of such investments. The Company may endorse or guarantee to other parties due to the business or investment relationship.

Article 4 The headquarters of the Company is located in Hsinchu Science Park. If necessary, with the approval of the Board of Directors and the competent authorities, a branch or sub-office may be established at an appropriate location within or outside the Republic of China.

Chapter 2 Capital Stock

Article 5 The Company's capital is set at NT\$1 billion, divided into 100 million shares, each with a par value of NT\$10, and the Board of Directors is authorized to issue the shares in installments as needed.

Five million shares of the aforesaid total shares are reserved for the issuance of warrants and are issued in installments.

Article 6 The Company's shares are issued in registered form under the signatures or seals of the directors representing the Company, and are licensed by a bank authorized by law to act as the issuer of the shares.

The shares issued by the Company shall be exempt from the requirement to print share certificates, but the shares issued shall be registered with the centralized securities depository and shall be subject to the regulations of such institution; the same applies to the issuance of other marketable securities.

Article 6-1 Unless otherwise provided by law, the Company's stock affairs shall be handled in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies".

Article 7 (Deleted)

Chapter 3 Shareholders' Meeting

Article 8 Shareholders' meetings are of two types: annual meeting and extraordinary meeting. Annual meetings shall be convened once a year within six months after the end of each fiscal year by the Board of Directors in accordance with the law, and the extraordinary meeting shall be convened when necessary in accordance with the law.

Article 9 If the Company intends to cancel the public offering, the Company shall, in addition to the resolution of the Board of Directors, require the approval of a majority of the shareholders present in person or by proxy at the shareholders' meeting, and the approval of a majority of the voting rights of the shareholders present, before the Company can proceed with the cancellation of the public offering.

Article 10 The shareholders of the Company shall have one vote per share, unless otherwise provided by law.

Article 11 The Company may convene a shareholders' meeting by video conference or other means announced by the central competent authority, and shareholders may exercise their voting rights in writing or by electronic means, and the shareholders who exercise their voting rights electronically are considered to be present in person, and their relevant matters are handled in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Chapter 4 Directors and the Audit Committee

Article 12 The Company shall have five to nine directors who shall serve for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-election. The number of directors shall be determined at a meeting of the Board of Directors. The Company's directors include at least three independent directors. The election of directors is based on a candidate nomination system, and the shareholders' meeting shall elect the directors from a list of candidates. The professional qualifications, shareholdings, restrictions on concurrent positions, nomination and election of independent directors and other matters to be followed shall be in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.

The total shareholdings of all directors of the Company shall be in accordance with the regulations of the securities regulatory authorities.

Article 12-1 The Company has an Audit Committee, which consists of all independent directors. The authority of the Audit Committee and its members and related matters shall be exercised in accordance with the regulations of the competent authorities.

Article 13 The Board of Directors shall be organized by the directors, with at least two-thirds of the directors present and a majority of the directors present agreeing to elect a chairman from among themselves, who shall represent the Company externally.

Article 14 If the chairman of the Board of Directors is absent from work or unable to exercise his or her duties for any reason, his or her proxy shall be governed by Article 208 of the Company Act. If a director is unable to attend a meeting in person for any reason, he/she may issue a proxy and appoint another director to act as his/her proxy, provided that the proxy is limited to the proxy of one person. The Board of Directors shall be convened in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act, and notice of the convening of a meeting may be delivered via mail, e-mail or fax.

Article 15 The remuneration of directors is authorized to be determined by the Board of Directors based on their participation in the Company's operations and the value of their contributions, and with reference to domestic and international industry standards.

The Board of Directors shall resolve to purchase liability insurance for the directors of the Company.

Article 16 (Deleted)

Chapter 5 Managerial Personnel

Article 17 The Company may have managerial personnel. Appointment and discharge and the remuneration of the managerial personnel shall be decided in accordance with the Company Act.

Chapter 6 Accounting

Article 18 At the end of each fiscal year, the Company's Board of Directors shall prepare the following list of documents, which shall be submitted to the annual general meeting for recognition in accordance with the legal procedures.

I. Business Report

II. Financial statements

III. Surplus earning distribution or loss off-setting proposals

Article 19 If the Company makes a profit within a fiscal year (profit is defined as income before tax and before the distribution of employee compensation and directors' compensation), the Company shall appropriate not less than 1% as employee compensation and not more than 1% as director's compensation. Among the aforementioned employee compensation, at least 1% shall be allocated to frontline employees. The Company shall reserve in advance an amount to cover any accumulated losses (including the amount of adjustment to undistributed earnings).

The aforesaid shall be resolved by the Board of Directors and reported to the shareholders' meeting.

Article 19-1 If there is any surplus in the Company's annual accounts, the Company shall pay tax and make up for the accumulated deficit, and then set aside 10% as legal reserve, provided that if the legal reserve has reached the Company's paid-in capital, no further provision shall be made, and the remainder shall be appropriated or reversed as a special reserve in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. If there is any unappropriated earnings, the Board of Directors shall prepare a proposal for distribution of the earnings. The distribution of dividends and bonuses, in whole or in part, by the issuance of new shares shall be resolved by the shareholders' meeting; the distribution of cash shall be specially resolved by the Board of Directors and reported to the shareholders' meeting.

The Company's dividend policy is a residual dividend policy that takes into consideration the Company's current and future investment environment, capital requirements, domestic and foreign competition, and capital budget, as well as the interests of shareholders, balanced dividends and the Company's long-term financial planning. Not less than 10% of the earnings available for distribution shall be appropriated as dividends to shareholders each year, of which no less than 10% of the total cash and stock dividends shall be paid in that year.

Article 19-2 The Company shall distribute shares or cash to employees for compensation, issue stock options to employees, issue new shares with restricted rights to employees, acquire shares to transfer to employees in accordance with the law, and acquire shares reserved for employees in accordance with the law when issuing new shares, including employees of controlled or affiliated companies that meet certain criteria, and the conditions and allocation are authorized to be determined by the Board of Directors or its authorized persons.

Chapter 7 Miscellaneous

Article 20 Any matters inadequately provided for herein shall be subject to provisions concerned set forth in the Company Act and relevant laws and regulations.

Article 21 The Articles of Incorporation were formulated on September 19, 2003.

The 1st amendment was made on July 15, 2004.

The 2nd amendment was made on March 28, 2006.

The 3rd amendment was made on December 14, 2006.

The 4th amendment was made on April 26, 2007.

The 5th amendment was made on September 19, 2007.

The 6th amendment was made on May 16, 2008.

The 7th amendment was made on June 11, 2009.

The 8th amendment was made on May 27, 2010.

The 9th amendment was made on June 22, 2011.

The 10th amendment was made on June 9, 2015.

The 11th amendment was made on June 21, 2016.

The 12th amendment was made on June 12, 2019.

The 13th amendment was made on June 2, 2020.

The 14th amendment was made on July 19, 2021.

The 15th amendment was made on May 30, 2022.

The 16th amendment was made on May 28, 2025.

Appendix III: Procedures for Engaging in Derivatives Transactions (Before Amendment)

Article 1 Purpose

In order to establish the Company's risk management system for derivatives transactions, any such transactions conducted shall comply with the Procedures.

Article 2 Scope of Application (Types of Transactions)

1. The derivatives transactions referred to in the Procedures are forward contracts, options contracts, futures contracts, leverage contracts, or swap contracts, whose value is derived from a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable; or hybrid contracts combining the above contracts; or hybrid contracts or structured products containing embedded derivatives. The term "forward contracts" does not include insurance contracts, performance contracts, after-sales service contracts, long-term leasing contracts, or long-term purchase (sales) contracts.
2. Types of transactions are divided into: hedging transactions for the purpose of hedging operating risks, and speculative transactions for the purpose of seeking profit and creating additional risks.

Article 3 Operational or Hedge Strategies

The derivatives transactions shall be conducted primarily to ensure the Company's operating profits and to hedge against risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates, interest rates, and/or asset values.

Article 4 Authorized Department for Trading

Finance Department

- 1 Collect market information, assess trends and risks, be familiar with financial products and relevant laws and regulations, and master operational skills to conduct transactions within the authorized positions under the instruction of authorized officers to hedge market price risks;
- 2 Appoint Confirmation and Settlement Personnel. Confirmation Personnel are in charge of transaction confirmation with the counterparty; Settlement Personnel are in charge of arranging settlement at maturity;
- 3 Make the periodic performance evaluation;
- 4 Provide information regarding positions of risk exposure; and
- 5 Make a public announcement and file the required report(s) periodically.

Article 5 Key Points for Performance Evaluation

Performance on the evaluation date shall be compared with the benchmark set for such evaluation. The result of evaluation shall be used as a reference for decision-making in the future.

Article 6 Trading Limit and Authorization

- 1 Aggregate amount of all contracts
 - (1.) Hedging transactions required for daily operations
 - i Exchange rate transactions: The amount for hedging transactions shall be based on the position arising from the Company's business. The aggregate amount of all contracts shall be limited to the net amount of the Company's revenue in the respective foreign currency of the prior three months.
 - ii Interest rate transactions: For specific purpose expenditures, including but not limited to hedging transactions for long-term interest rate positions arising from syndicated loans, the aggregate amount of all contracts shall not exceed the Company's long-term floating-rate borrowings.

- iii Other hedging transactions: In order to hedge risks arising from exchange rates, interest rates, or other factors in connection with the issuance of overseas equity (such as ADRs), bonds (such as ECBs or CBs), or other financial products, the aggregate amount of all contracts shall be limited to the total outstanding amount of such issued instruments, provided that such transactions, together with the evaluation report, shall be submitted to the General Manager for approval.
- iv Authorization for exchange rate transactions

	Authorized Amount per Transaction	Authorized Amount per Day
Chairman	Equivalent to over USD 3M	Equivalent to over USD 5M
General Manager	Equivalent to USD 3M	Equivalent to USD 5M
Chief Financial Officer	Equivalent to USD 1M	Equivalent to USD 2M

For non-USD forex transactions, the forex conversion shall be based on the previous month-end revaluation exchange rate.

- (2.) Transactions for purposes other than those mentioned above (Speculative transactions): The Company does not engage in speculative transactions.

2 Maximum loss for all contracts and any individual contract

Maximum Loss	All Contracts	Individual Contract
Hedging Transactions	15%	20%
Speculative Transactions	10%	5%

- 3 If the maximum loss for all contracts or any individual contract is reached, the Trading Personnel shall submit a written report to the most senior decision-making officer of the Finance Department and senior management personnel designated by the Board of Directors. If necessary, the situation shall be reported to the Board of Directors.

Article 7 The Operational Procedures

- 1 Identify and confirm transaction positions.
- 2 Conduct relevant market trend analysis and assessment.
- 3 Determine specific hedging strategies, including:
 - (1.) The target of the transaction;
 - (2.) The transaction position;
 - (3.) The target price and range;
 - (4.) The trading strategy and type; and
 - (5.) Price reference based on public quotation systems.
- 4 Obtain the required approval for the transaction.
- 5 Execute the transaction:
 - (1.) Transaction Counterparties: The primary consideration for selecting counterparties shall be credit risk. Any documents to be signed with financial institutions shall be reviewed by the Company's legal personnel or professional lawyers before execution to avoid legal risks.
 - (2.) Trading Personnel: Only personnel authorized by the most senior decision-making officer of the Finance Department ("Trading Personnel") may conduct derivatives transactions on behalf of the Company. The Company shall notify the corresponding financial institutions of the names of the Trading Personnel. Individuals other than the Trading Personnel are strictly prohibited from conducting transactions.

Article 8 Information Disclosure

- 1 The Company shall, by the 10th day of each month, make a public announcement and file the necessary report(s), for itself and its subsidiaries, regarding derivatives transactions conducted as of the end of the preceding month.
- 2 In the event that the loss from derivatives transactions reaches the maximum loss for all contracts or any individual contract as provided in Article 6 hereof, the Company shall make a public announcement and file the necessary report(s) within 2 days counting inclusively from the date of occurrence of the event.

Article 9 Records of Derivatives Transactions

- 1 The types and amounts of derivatives transactions, the dates of approval by the Board of Directors and the following evaluation items shall be recorded in detail in the log book for reference:
 - (1.) Periodically evaluate whether the performance of derivatives transactions is consistent with established operational strategy.
 - (2.) Whether the risk undertaken is within the Company's permitted scope of tolerance.
 - (3.) Monthly evaluation of risk management measures: Periodically evaluate whether the risk management measures currently employed are appropriate and are faithfully implemented in accordance with the Procedures.
- 2 The Accounting Department shall handle the accounting matters with respect to the derivatives transactions in accordance with the Business Accounting Law, the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards and the relevant letters and orders issued by the competent authority. Where no such regulations apply, transactions shall be recorded as detailed entries, and reports reflecting realized and unrealized gains and/or losses shall be generated on a monthly basis.

Article 10 Internal Control System

- 1 The risk management measures shall include:
 - (1.) Credit Risk Management: Unless approved by the most senior decision-making officer of the Finance Department, transaction counterparties shall be limited to domestic or foreign financial institutions.
 - (2.) Market Risk Management: Derivatives transactions shall be conducted primarily for hedging purposes, and Trading Personnel shall avoid creating additional positions to the extent possible.
 - (3.) Liquidity and Cash Flow Risk Management: To ensure liquidity, Trading Personnel shall reconcile with Treasury Personnel prior to conducting derivatives transactions to ensure that the proposed transaction amounts will not cause a liquidity shortage.
 - (4.) Operational Risk Management: To avoid operational risks, Trading Personnel shall strictly comply with authorized limits and the Procedures.
 - (5.) Legal Risk Management: To avoid legal risks, any agreements to be signed with banks shall be reviewed by Legal Personnel or professional lawyers before execution.
- 2 Trading Personnel of the Finance Department shall not concurrently be responsible for the confirmation or settlement of derivatives transactions.
- 3 Personnel in charge of risk measurement, supervision, and control shall belong to a different department from the personnel mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and shall report to the Board of Directors or the Senior Management Personnel who is not responsible for trading or position decision-making.
- 4 Derivatives positions held shall be evaluated at least once a week; however, hedging transactions for business needs shall be evaluated at least twice a month. Evaluation

reports shall be submitted to the Senior Management Personnel authorized by the Board of Directors.

5 Internal Control

- (1.) Trading Personnel shall deliver transaction vouchers or contracts to Recording Personnel for entry.
- (2.) Recording Personnel shall periodically reconcile with counterparties or record derivatives transactions in the log book.

Article 11 Board of Directors

- 1 If the Company conducts derivatives transactions, the Board of Directors shall faithfully supervise and manage such transactions in accordance with the following principles:
 - (1.) Designate senior management personnel to pay continuous attention to the monitoring and controlling of derivative transaction risks.
 - (2.) Periodically evaluate whether the performance of derivatives transactions is consistent with established operational strategy and whether the risk undertaken is within the Company's permitted scope of tolerance.
- 2 Senior management personnel authorized by the Board of Directors shall manage derivatives transactions in accordance with the following principles:
 - (1.) Periodically evaluate whether the current risk management measures are appropriate and implemented in compliance with the Procedures.
 - (2.) When irregular circumstances are found in the course of supervising trading and profit-loss circumstances, appropriate measures shall be adopted and a report immediately made to the Board of Directors; an independent director shall be present at the meeting and express an opinion.
- 3 If any personnel is authorized by the Company to handle derivatives transactions in accordance with the Procedures, such transactions shall be reported to the next Board of Directors meeting.
- 4 If the relevant derivative transaction is required to be submitted to the Board of Directors for discussion, such transaction shall be approved by a majority of all members of the Audit Committee and further submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution. If such transaction is not approved by a majority of all members of the Audit Committee, alternatively, such may be approved by two-thirds of all directors, provided that in such case, the resolutions adopted by the Audit Committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors.
- 5 "All members of the Audit Committee" referred to in the Procedures and "all directors" referred to in the preceding paragraph shall mean the actual number of the committee members/directors.

Article 12 Internal Auditing

- 1 Internal auditing personnel shall periodically review the appropriateness of internal controls for derivatives transactions in accordance with the "Internal Control System" and make monthly checks of the trading department's compliance with the Procedures and prepare an audit report. If internal auditing personnel finds any serious violation of the Procedures, they shall notify the Audit Committee in writing.
- 2 The above-mentioned auditing report(s) and any rectification of an irregularity shall be filed with the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") in accordance with the "Guidelines Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies".

Article 13 The Procedures for Supervising Derivatives Transactions Conducted by Subsidiaries

- 1 If any subsidiary of the Company intends to conduct derivatives transactions, such subsidiary's own procedures for conducting derivatives transactions shall be adopted in

accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies” promulgated by the FSC and with reference to the Company’s opinions. Such Procedures shall be approved by the subsidiary’s Audit Committee and/or Board of Directors and/or the shareholders’ meeting. The same shall apply to amendments to such Procedures.

- 2 If the above-mentioned subsidiary is not a domestic public company, the Company shall make a public announcement and file the necessary report(s) in accordance with Article 8 hereof, for and on behalf of such subsidiary, with respect to the derivatives transactions conducted by such subsidiary.
- 3 The Company shall supervise its subsidiaries to check whether the Procedures for conducting derivatives transactions are in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations and whether the subsidiary conducts derivatives transactions in accordance with its own procedures.
- 4 The Company’s internal auditing personnel shall review the examination reports produced by each subsidiary.

Article 14 Penalties

If any manager or personnel in charge violates the Procedures due to negligence, resulting in serious damage to the Company, the responsible individual shall immediately report to their direct supervisor and the most senior decision-making officer of the Finance Department. Such violation shall be handled in accordance with the Company’s relevant internal personnel and administrative regulations. If a violation is found to be intentional and causes loss to the Company, the Company may, in addition to disciplinary actions under internal regulations, require the individual to compensate for the Company’s losses. The disciplinary results and handling of the aforementioned violation shall be reported to the next Board of Directors meeting.

Article 15 Miscellaneous

- 1 The term “subsidiary” as used in the Procedures shall have the same meaning as defined in the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.
- 2 The term “make a public announcement” and “file the necessary report(s)” as used in the Procedures shall mean information disclosure posted on the website designated by the FSC.

Article 16 Effectiveness and Amendment

- 1 Enactment of or amendment to the Procedures shall be approved by a majority of all members of the Audit Committee and further submitted to the Board of Directors for resolution. If enactment of or amendment to the Procedures is not approved by a majority of all members of the Audit Committee, alternatively, such may be approved by two-thirds of all directors, provided that in such case, the resolutions adopted by the Audit Committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors.
- 2 The Procedures shall be approved by the Board of Directors and further submitted to the shareholders’ meeting for approval and will become effective thereafter. The same shall apply to amendments to the Procedures.

Article 17 The course of change and development

The Procedures were enacted on December 14, 2006.

The first amendment was made on September 19, 2007

The second amendment was made on May 27, 2010

The third amendment was made on June 9, 2015

The fourth amendment was made on June 12, 2019

Appendix IV: Procedures for Election of Directors

- Article 1 Except as otherwise provided by law and regulation or by Raydium Semiconductor Corporation's ("the Company") Articles of Incorporation, elections of directors shall be conducted in accordance with these Procedures.
- Article 2 The elections of directors shall be conducted at the shareholders' meeting, and the overall composition of the Board of Directors shall be taken into consideration in the selection of the Company's directors. The composition of the Board of Directors shall be determined by taking diversity into consideration, and the selection of directors shall be based on basic requirements and values as well as professional knowledge and skills.
- Each board member shall have the necessary knowledge, skill, and experience to perform their duties.
- More than half of the directors shall be persons who have neither a spousal relationship nor a relationship within the second degree of kinship with any other director. The professional qualifications, shareholdings, restrictions on concurrent positions, nomination and election of independent directors, and other compliance matters shall comply with the Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies, and shall be conducted in accordance with the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies.
- Article 3 The cumulative voting method shall be used for election of the directors at the Company.
- Article 4 In the process of electing directors, the number of votes exercisable in respect of one share shall be the same as the number of directors to be elected, and the total number of votes per share may be consolidated for election of one candidate or may be split for election of two or more candidates. A candidate to whom the ballots cast represent a prevailing number of votes shall be deemed a director elect.
- Article 5 The number of directors will be as specified in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, with voting rights separately calculated for independent and non-independent director positions. Those receiving ballots representing the highest numbers of voting rights will be elected sequentially according to their respective numbers of votes. When two or more persons receive the same number of votes, thus exceeding the specified number of positions, they shall draw lots to determine the winner, with the chair drawing lots on behalf of any person not in attendance.
- The Company's independent and non-independent directors shall be elected at the same time, with votes calculated separately.
- Article 6 A candidate may only run for either the election of directors or the election of independent directors.
- Article 7 The Board of Directors shall prepare separate ballots for directors in numbers corresponding to the directors to be elected. The number of voting rights associated with each ballot shall be specified on the ballots, which shall then be distributed to the attending shareholders at the shareholders' meeting. Attendance card numbers printed on the ballots may be used instead of recording the names of voting shareholders.

- Article 8 Before the election begins, the chair shall appoint a number of persons to perform the respective duties of vote monitoring personnel (with shareholder status) and counting personnel. The ballot boxes shall be prepared by the board of directors and publicly checked by the vote monitoring personnel before voting commences.
- Article 9 The Company shall, prior to the share transfer suspension date before the convening of the shareholders' meeting, announce in a public notice, the period for accepting the nomination of director candidates, the number of directors to be elected, the place designated for receiving such nominations, and other necessary matters.
- A candidate nomination system shall be adopted by the Company for election of the directors. The Board of Directors or any shareholder holding one percent or more of the total number of outstanding shares issued by the Company may present a slate of director candidates in writing in accordance with the Company Act.
- The qualifications for the director candidates shall comply with applicable laws and regulations.
- Article 10 The shareholders shall elect the directors from among those listed in the slate of director candidates.
- Article 11 A ballot is invalid under any of the following circumstances:
- I. The ballot was not prepared by a person with the right to convene.
 - II. A blank ballot is placed in the ballot box.
 - III. The writing is unclear and indecipherable or has been altered.
 - IV. The candidate whose name is entered in the ballot does not conform to the director candidate list.
 - V. Other words or marks are entered in addition to the number of voting rights allotted.
 - VI. The ballot contains two or more candidates.
- Article 12 The ballots shall be counted on site immediately after the end of the poll under supervision of the monitoring personnel, and the results of the election, including the list of persons elected as directors and the numbers of votes with which they were elected, shall be announced by the chair on site.
- The ballots for the election referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be sealed with the signatures of the monitoring personnel and kept in proper custody for at least one year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the ballots shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.
- Article 13 These Procedures, and any amendments hereto, shall be implemented after approval by a shareholders' meeting.
- Article 14 These Procedures were instituted on March 28, 2006.
The 1st amendment was made on May 16, 2008.
The 2nd amendment was made on June 11, 2009.
The 3rd amendment was made on July 19, 2021.

Appendix V: Shareholdings of Directors

- I. As of the closing date of the Annual Shareholders' Meeting (March 29, 2026), the paid-in capital of the Company was NT\$758,552,260, divided into 75,855,226 shares, and the minimum number of shares required to be held by all directors is 6,068,418 shares in accordance with Article 26 of the Securities and Exchange Act.
- II. As of the closing date of the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the actual shareholdings of all directors of the Company are as follows:

Closing date: March 29, 2026

Title	Name	Number of shares recorded in the shareholders register as of the closing date	
		Shares	Percentage of shareholding (%)
Chairman	HUANG, YU-KUO	339,406	0.45
Director	Konly Venture Corp. Representative: HONG, HONG-JYE	11,454,429	15.10
Director	Konly Venture Corp. Representative: KU, HSIU-HUA		
Director	LI, HSI-HUA	526,290	0.69
Independent Director	CHENG, WEI-SHUN	0	0
Independent Director	HSIEH, HUNG-PO	0	0
Independent Director	CHOU, SHIH-CHIEH	0	0
Total number and percentage of shares held by all directors		12,320,125	16.24

Note 1: In accordance with Article 2 of the “Rules and Review Procedures for Director and Supervisor Share Ownership Ratios at Public Companies,” where a public company has elected two or more independent directors, the shareholding requirement for all directors other than the independent directors shall be reduced by 20%. The Company has established an Audit Committee; therefore, the shareholding requirement for supervisors is not applicable.