

**Sensortek Technology Corporation
2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting
Meeting Agenda
(Translation)**

Meeting Date: May 26, 2026

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Sensortek Technology Corp.
2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting Procedure

1. Call Meeting to Order
2. Chairman's Address
3. Report Items
4. Matters for Ratification
5. Proposed Resolutions
6. Extemporaneous Motions
7. Adjournment

Sensortek Technology Corp.

2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting Agenda

Time: 9:00 a.m., May 26, 2026 (Tuesday)

Place: 2F., No. 3, Taiyuan 1st Street, Zhubei City, Hsinchu County (Multi-functional Conference Room, Tai Yuen Hi-Tech Industrial Park Phase III)

Convening method: physical shareholders meeting

1. Call Meeting to Order (Number of shares reported on attendance)
2. Chairman's Address
3. Report Items
 - (1) To report the Business of 2025
 - (2) 2025 Audit Committee's Review Report
 - (3) To report 2025 employees' compensation and remuneration to directors
 - (4) To report 2025 cash dividends distribution
4. Matters for Ratification
 - (1) To approve 2025 Financial Statements and Business Report
 - (2) To approve the proposal for distribution of 2025 profits
5. Proposed Resolutions

To release the directors (including independent directors) and their representatives from non-competition restrictions
6. Extemporaneous Motions
7. Adjournment

Report Items

1. To report the Business of 2025

Explanation:

Please refer to Attachment 1 on pages 6-9 of the Handbook for the 2025 Business Report.

2. 2025 Audit Committee's Review Report

Explanation:

Please refer to Attachment 2 on page 10 of the Handbook for the 2025 Audit Committee's Review Report.

3. To report 2025 employees' compensation and remuneration to directors

Explanation:

In accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the remuneration of NT\$1,958,623 and NT\$25,586,217 have been distributed to directors and employees in cash, respectively.

4. To report 2025 cash dividends distribution

Explanation:

- (1) According to the Article of Incorporation, the Board of Directors was authorized to resolve specifically to distribute all or part of the dividends payable and bonus in cash, which was reported at the shareholders' meeting.
- (2) Allocate the shareholders dividends of NT\$269,019,399 for the distribution in cash at NT\$5.5 per share. The calculation method of "unconditional leaving out the number less than NT\$1" was adopted for the distribution of cash dividends, and the total number of decimal fraction less than NT\$1 shall be adjusted on the decimal number from big to small and the account number from front to back to accord with the total cash dividend distribution.

Matters for Ratification

Proposal 1

(Proposed by the Board of Directors)

To approve 2025 Financial Statements and Business Report

Explanation:

- (1) The Board of Directors has delivered the Company's financial statements for 2025, which have been audited and completed by CPA Ya-Yun Chang and Ming-Hui Chen of the Deloitte & Touche Taipei, Taiwan Republic of China, together with the business report, to the Audit Committee for verification, and the audit report has been issued.
- (2) Please refer to Attachment 1 on pages 6-9 of the Handbook for the 2025 Business Report, and Attachment 3 on pages 11-19 of the Handbook for the Independent Auditors' Report and the aforementioned financial statements.
- (3) Please proceed to ratify the proposal.

Resolution:

Proposal 2

(Proposed by the Board of Directors)

To approve the proposal for distribution of 2025 profits

Explanation:

- (1) The net profit after tax for 2025 was NT\$304,291,366. The Profits Distribution Proposal is proposed in accordance with Company Act and Article 19 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation. Please refer to Attachment 4 on page 20 of the Handbook for the 2025 Profit Distribution Proposal.
- (2) Please proceed to ratify the proposal.

Resolution:

Proposed Resolutions

Proposal 1

(Proposed by the Board of Directors)

To release the directors (including independent directors) and their representatives from non-competition restrictions

Explanation:

- (1) Pursuant 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".
- (2) Without prejudice to the interests of the Company, if the directors (including independent directors) and their representatives invest or participate in the operations of another company that engages in the same or similar business scope as the Company, the Company requests the shareholders' meeting to approve the release from non-competition restrictions on such directors (including independent directors) and their representatives.
- (3) The directors (including independent directors) and their representatives of the Company have taken on additional positions in other companies as follows:

Title	Name	The position concurrently held
Director	Sitronix Technology Corp. Representative: Vincent Mao	Chairman, Sitronix Global Limited. Director, Fong Huang VII Innovation Investment Co., Ltd.
Independent Director	Jen-Chi Lu	Managing Partner, Hong Qing & Co., CPAs Director, Hong Qing Consulting & Valuation LTD.

- (4) Submit for discussion.

Resolution:

Extemporaneous Motions

Adjournment

Sensortek Technology Corporation Business Report

I. 2025 Operational Results

(I) Business plan implementation results

As smartphone brands actively integrate generative AI capabilities into their flagship and upper-mid-range models, leveraging hardware-software integration and user experience optimization to enhance product value, the global smartphone market continued to exhibit moderate growth in 2025. Sensortek Technology benefited from rising smartphone shipment volumes and an expanded market share in wearable devices, resulting in overall shipment growth. However, product pricing came under pressure from intensifying competition in the mainland Chinese market and a sharp appreciation of the New Taiwan Dollar. Revenue for fiscal year 2025 was NT\$4.56 billion, representing a decline of 7.67% year-over-year. Despite efforts to optimize the product mix and improve cost structures, gross profit margin fell, with gross operating profit reaching NT\$820 million, a decrease of 30% compared to the prior year. Operating profit was NT\$160 million, net profit after tax was NT\$304 million, translating to earnings per share of NT\$6.22.

Sensortek Technology's optical sensing products maintained product differentiation and consolidated market share in the upper-mid-range smartphone segment through high-sensitivity under-display sensing solutions and multi-channel sensing technology solutions for smartphone rear camera applications. Skin-sensing technology continued to expand its adoption in wearable devices, while electromagnetic wave specific absorption rate (SAR) sensing and barometric pressure sensing applications achieved successful client-side adoption, further boosting shipment momentum.

In addition, Sensortek Technology continued to strengthen its corporate governance and environmental sustainability practices. The Company restructured its Board of Directors such that independent directors now constitute a majority of seats, and appointed two female

independent directors to enhance board independence and diversity. In alignment with its carbon reduction targets, the Company has progressively increased the proportion of renewable energy used at its own operating sites on an annual basis, and is gradually advancing carbon footprint audits across its upstream and downstream value chain, demonstrating its commitment to sustainable action.

(II) Profitability Analysis

Item		2025	2024
Return on assets		5.46%	9.28%
Return on equity		7.05%	12.16%
Paid-in capital ratio (%)	Operating income	32.87%	103.73%
	Net profit before tax	62.79%	127.92%
Net profit margin		6.67%	10.93%
Earnings per share (NTD) (Note)		6.22	11.05

Note: This calculation is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding in the year.

(III) Status of Research and Development

As OLED panel penetration in the smartphone market continues to rise, the Company's long-standing investment in under-display optical sensing technology has advanced in parallel. In response to the challenge of reduced light transmittance posed by high-resolution panels, the Company has continued to enhance the performance of its ambient light and proximity sensing solutions, while augmenting functionality in areas such as ambient color temperature adjustment, ultraviolet light source detection, and light source flicker detection, thereby furthering the differentiation of its optical sensing products and enhancing overall added value. In the micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) sensing domain, the Company has continued to drive generational product upgrades through systematic optimization of key characteristics in existing accelerometers and ASIC technologies, simultaneously achieving performance improvements and

cost reductions to strengthen overall price competitiveness. In terms of product portfolio, the Company has launched a consumer-grade Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) integrating gyroscope and accelerometer functions, and introduced a new Monolithic single-chip accelerometer sensor to improve integration, reduce form factor, and improve cost structure, thereby broadening penetration across consumer and multi-scenario applications.

II. 2026 Business Plan Overview

Looking ahead, Sensortek Technology will continue to pursue "increased penetration in premium-tier end markets" and "differentiated functionality driving unit pricing and solution value" as the core pillars of its research and development and product strategy. As OLED adoption in the smartphone market continues to expand, the Company will deepen its under-display optical sensing technology, focusing on key technical bottlenecks such as reduced light transmittance and signal attenuation caused by high-resolution panels. The Company will continue to strengthen ambient light and proximity sensing performance, and enhance customer system-level experience and design adoption stickiness through features such as ambient color temperature adjustment, ultraviolet light source identification, and light source flicker detection.

In the MEMS sensing and inertial measurement domain, the Company will pursue "integration, modularization, and platformization" as its core strategic direction, continuing to drive systematic optimization of key characteristics in existing accelerometer sensors and ASIC technologies to simultaneously improve performance and cost structure, thereby consolidating price competitiveness in the consumer market. The Company will expand multi-scenario penetration through its integrated IMU and Monolithic single-chip accelerometer sensor, enhancing the overall added value of the product portfolio. Furthermore, the barometric pressure sensor product line has completed the development of both standard and waterproof variants and is being actively promoted to increase market share and contribute to revenue momentum. The Company will also leverage its existing IMU design and calibration capabilities to develop mass-producible, rapidly deployable AHRS (Attitude and Heading Reference System) modular products for broad promotion across upper-mid-range markets

including unmanned aerial vehicles and various unmanned vehicles, industrial automation, and automotive applications, progressively strengthening the Company's standing and commercial value in high-reliability and high-barrier application solutions.

III. Future Corporate Development Strategy, Effect of External Competition, Legal Environment, and Overall Business Environment

The smartphone industry has sustained its recovery over the past two years; however, 2026 presents a number of uncertainties, including rising costs of key components such as memory, softening demand, and supply chain volatility, which may shift the market toward a dynamic of declining volume with rising prices. In response to economic cyclicality, consolidating competitive pressures among industry peers, and ongoing pricing headwinds, Sensortek Technology will maintain prudent capacity and cost management while strengthening its penetration of the upper-mid-range market and long-term earnings resilience.

Looking ahead, in response to global market fluctuations and emerging opportunities, Sensortek Technology will continue driving product innovation and expanding its portfolio. The Company aims to diversify its presence in the global market to mitigate regional risks, deliver optimal sensing technology solutions to customers, strengthen customer trust, and foster deeper partnerships within the supply chain, ultimately enhancing shareholder value.

Sensortek Technology Corp.

2025 Audit Committee's Review Report

The Board of Directors has prepared the Company's business report, financial statements, and the profit distribution proposal for 2025, in which the financial statements have been audited by Deloitte & Touche Taipei, Taiwan Republic of China with the audit report issued. The above business report, financial statements, and profit distribution proposal have been verified by the Audit Committee and deemed as appropriate, and reported as above in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Securities Exchange Act and the Company Act for approval.

Sincerely,

2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Sensortek Technology Corp.

Sensortek Technology Corp.

Chairman of the Audit Committee: Jen-Chi Lu

March 3, 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and the Shareholders
Sensortek Technology Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sensortek Technology 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 the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”).

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters of the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 are stated as follows:

Recognition of sales revenue

The Company's main source of revenue comes from the sale of goods. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the revenue recognized was NT\$4,561,864 thousand, refer to Notes 4, 22 and 34 for information on the accounting policies of revenue recognition. Such revenue is recognized when the goods are transferred to the customer and the performance obligations are met. The revenue recognition process is that after receiving customers' orders and checking the transaction conditions, the business unit creates a orders in the system, and enters into the production schedule after obtaining the approval from the supervisor. As soon as the production is completed, the manufacturing unit would issue packing lists and invoices from the system, and the Company would obtain a signed packing list or the bill of ladings from the shipping companies when those shipping companies pick up the goods, then the system would generate a shipping receipt details list after checking the shipping-related information. The accounting officers would recognize sales revenue according to the shipping

receipt details list.

We have assessed that the customers of the Company whose revenue significantly changed in 2025 are subject to the risk of validity of revenue recognition. Therefore, in order to confirm the validity of the Company's revenue recognition, we performed the following audit procedures on the sales transactions of these customers:

1. We obtained an understanding of the internal controls over revenue recognition, evaluated the design of the key controls, determined that the controls were implemented and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls.
2. We sampled and inspected the existence of the original purchase orders for each sale and were approved appropriately.
3. We inspected product names and quantities on notifications of manufacturing, invoices and goods receipts. We also inspected and confirmed the amounts were consistent.
4. We inspected the reasonableness of the collection of trade receivable and confirmed the collection amounts from counterparties were consistent with the revenue recognized.

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

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

In preparing the 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 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 Ya Yun Chang and Ming-Hui Chen.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 3, 2026

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

SENSORTEK TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (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				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4, 6, and 29)	\$ 942,732	17	\$ 748,503	13	Short-term borrowings (Notes 4, 18 and 29)	\$ 37,716	1	\$ -	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4, 7 and 29)	165,868	3	129,685	2	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4, 7 and 29)	20,044	-	7,331	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Notes 4, 8 and 29)	336,465	6	274,068	5	Trade payables (Note 29)	783,710	14	764,672	13
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 9, 29 and 31)	875,038	16	1,575,000	28	Accrued profit sharing bonus to employees' compensation and remuneration of directors (Notes 23)	27,545	1	52,707	1
Trade receivables (Notes 4, 11, 22 and 29)	179,696	3	265,955	5	Other payables (Notes 19 and 29)	271,505	5	313,425	6
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 4, 11, 22, 29 and 30)	457,173	8	368,677	6	Other payables to related parties (Notes 29 and 30)	15,946	-	16,862	-
Other receivables (Notes 4, 11, 29 and 30)	15,280	-	8,523	-	Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 24)	38,890	1	44,896	1
Inventories (Notes 4, 5 and 12)	647,753	12	770,068	13	Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4, 14 and 27)	2,985	-	3,025	-
Prepayments (Note 17)	42,728	1	38,100	1	Other current liabilities (Notes 19, 22 and 29)	5,176	-	23,174	-
Other current assets (Notes 17 and 29)	795	-	1,001	-	Total current liabilities	1,203,517	22	1,226,092	21
Total current assets	3,663,528	66	4,179,580	73	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 24)	909	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (Notes 4, 7 and 29)	186,068	3	132,044	2	Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4, 14 and 27)	5,276	-	8,261	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4, 8 and 29)	693,274	13	385,191	7	Other non-current liabilities (Notes 19 and 27)	86,581	2	83,474	2
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 and 13)	521,166	10	550,806	10	Total non-current liabilities	92,766	2	91,735	2
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 14)	8,038	-	11,146	-	Total liabilities	1,296,283	24	1,317,827	23
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 15)	406,230	7	412,356	7	EQUITY (Notes 4 and 21)				
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 16)	34,823	1	44,974	1	Share capital				
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 24)	1,020	-	-	-	Ordinary shares	489,126	9	489,126	9
Other non-current assets (Notes 17 and 29)	2,946	-	1,491	-	Capital surplus	2,202,370	40	2,202,370	38
Total non-current assets	1,853,565	34	1,538,008	27	Retained earnings				
					Legal reserve	680,638	12	626,196	11
					Undistributed earnings	812,725	15	1,052,002	18
					Total retained earnings	1,493,363	27	1,678,198	29
					Other equity				
					Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	35,951	-	30,067	1
					Total equity	4,220,810	76	4,399,761	77
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 5,517,093	100	\$ 5,717,588	100	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 5,517,093	100	\$ 5,717,588	100

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

SENSORTEK TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 22 and 30)	\$ 4,561,864	100	\$ 4,940,683	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 4, 12 and 23)	<u>3,743,908</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>3,767,572</u>	<u>76</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>817,956</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1,173,111</u>	<u>24</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 4, 23 and 30)				
Selling and marketing expenses	108,398	2	107,037	2
General and administrative expenses	75,364	2	89,898	2
Research and development expenses	<u>473,424</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>468,837</u>	<u>10</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>657,186</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>665,772</u>	<u>14</u>
OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 4, 13 and 23)	<u>46</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>-</u>
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	<u>160,816</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>507,378</u>	<u>10</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 4, 23, 26 and 30)				
Interest income	47,139	1	49,260	1
Other income	86,404	2	51,976	1
Other gains and losses	15,987	-	25,302	1
Finance costs	<u>(3,188)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,210)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>146,342</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>118,328</u>	<u>3</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	307,158	7	625,706	13
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 24)	<u>2,867</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>85,229</u>	<u>2</u>
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>304,291</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>540,477</u>	<u>11</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 4 and 21)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	15,070	-	(24,880)	-

(Continued)

SENSORTEK TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(\$ 9,186)	-	\$ 11,214	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	5,884	-	(13,666)	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 310,175</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$ 526,811</u>	<u>11</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 25)				
Basic	<u>\$ 6.22</u>		<u>\$ 11.05</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ 6.20</u>		<u>\$ 11.00</u>	

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

(Concluded)

SENSORTEK TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

**STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	Share Capital (Note 21)		Capital Surplus (Note 21)	Retained Earnings (Note 21)			Other Equity (Notes 4 and 21)	Total Equity
	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Amount		Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Undistributed Earnings	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2024	48,912	\$ 489,126	\$ 2,202,370	\$ 558,632	\$ 25,082	\$ 1,161,470	\$ 47,678	\$ 4,484,358
Distribution of 2023 earnings								
Legal reserve	-	-	-	67,564	-	(67,564)	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(611,408)	-	(611,408)
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	(25,082)	25,082	-	-
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	3,945	(3,945)	-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	540,477	-	540,477
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,666)	(13,666)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	540,477	(13,666)	526,811
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	48,912	489,126	2,202,370	626,196	-	1,052,002	30,067	4,399,761
Distribution of 2024 earnings								
Legal reserve	-	-	-	54,442	-	(54,442)	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(489,126)	-	(489,126)
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	304,291	-	304,291
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,884	5,884
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	304,291	5,884	310,175
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2025	48,912	\$ 489,126	\$ 2,202,370	\$ 680,638	\$ -	\$ 812,725	\$ 35,951	\$ 4,220,810

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

SENSORTEK TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 307,158	\$ 625,706
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	94,623	84,381
Amortization expense	34,566	34,510
Net gain on fair value changes of financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	(9,943)	(5,742)
Interest expense	3,188	8,210
Interest income	(47,139)	(49,260)
Dividend income	(30,397)	(18,671)
Gain on disposal of financial instruments	(1,235)	(1,473)
Write-down of inventories recognized	22,713	59,425
Unrealized net gain on foreign currency exchange	(216)	(18,108)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	88,764	121,216
Trade receivables from related parties	(83,764)	(16,489)
Other receivables	(7,724)	14
Inventories	99,602	(49,807)
Prepayments	(4,628)	31,491
Other current assets	206	176
Trade payables	10,946	(97,665)
Other payables	(30,472)	(45,794)
Other payables to related parties	(916)	3,332
Other current liabilities	(17,998)	18,958
Accrued profit sharing bonus to employees' compensation and remuneration of directors	(25,162)	(14,169)
Cash generated from operations	402,172	670,241
Interest received	47,022	51,751
Interest paid	(3,174)	(8,210)
Income tax paid	(8,984)	(176,843)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>437,036</u>	<u>536,939</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(437,543)	(60,000)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	75,266	27,085
Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(1,075,038)	(2,324,500)
Proceeds from the return of principle of financial assets at amortized cost	1,775,000	1,965,000
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(236,377)	(211,981)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	168,826	212,411
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(66,412)	(78,711)
Increase in refundable deposits	(9)	(8)
Decrease in refundable deposits	59	1,136
Purchase of intangible assets	(23,819)	(24,178)
Increase in prepayments for equipment	(1,500)	-
Dividends received	<u>30,397</u>	<u>18,723</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	<u>208,850</u>	<u>(475,023)</u>

(Continued)

SENSORTEK TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in short-term borrowings	\$ 1,304,590	\$ 2,454,122
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(1,266,890)	(2,454,122)
Increase in guarantee deposits	32,963	6,487
Decrease in guarantee deposits	(26,910)	(60,275)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(3,025)	(3,314)
Cash dividends distributed	(489,126)	(611,408)
Net cash used in financing activities	(448,398)	(668,510)
EFFECTS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES TO THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(3,259)	14,195
NET INCREASE(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	194,229	(592,399)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>748,503</u>	<u>1,340,902</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 942,732</u>	<u>\$ 748,503</u>

(Concluded)

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

Sensortek Technology Corp.
2025 Profit Distribution Proposal

Unit: NT\$

Item	Amount
Unappropriated retained earnings	508,433,437
Net profit after tax for current period	304,291,366
Less: appropriation of legal surplus reserve of 10%	(30,429,137)
Retained earnings available for distribution for current period	782,295,666
Less: allocated items	
Shareholders' dividends (cash dividend of NT\$5.5 per share)	(269,019,399)
Unappropriated retained earnings	513,276,267

Note: (1) In compliance with the Finance Taxation's letter of April 30, 1998, the Ministry of Finance, No. 871941343, individual identification shall be adopted in the distribution of earnings. According to the earnings distribution principle of the Company, the earnings of 2025 shall be distributed first.

(2) The total number of shares issued by the Company is 48,912,618 shares, which is used as the basis for calculating the distribution of shareholders' dividends.

Sensortek Technology Corp. Articles of Incorporation

Chapter 1: General provisions

- Article 1: The Company is organized in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act, named "昇佳電子股份有限公司," and the English name is set as "Sensortek Technology Corp."
- Article 2: The Company's businesses is as follows:
- (I) CC01080 Electronics components manufacturing
 - (II) F113030 Wholesale of precision instruments
 - (III) F118010 Wholesale of computer software
 - (IV) F119010 Wholesale of electronic materials
 - (V) F213040 Retail sale of precision instruments
 - (VI) F218010 Retail sale of computer software
 - (VII) F219010 Retail sale of electronic materials
 - (VIII) F401010 International trade
 - (IX) I301010 Software design services
 - (X) I599990 Other designing
 - (XI) ZZ99999 All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval
- Article 3: The head office of the Company is in Hsinchu County, Taiwan. If necessary, the Company will establish a branch offices or representative offices domestically or overseas with the resolution of the Board of Directors and the approval by the competent authority.
- Article 4: The Company's announcement method is specified under the Company Act.
- Article 5: The Company may transfer the investment to the Company as necessary, which maybe a limited liability shareholder of the company through a resolution of the Board of Directors. The total investment is not subject to the relevant investment quota as stipulated in Article 13 of the Company Act.
- Article 5-1: The Company may make external endorsements/guarantees, and the operations shall be in accordance with the Company's "Procedures for Endorsement and Guarantee."

Chapter 2: Shares

Article 6: The registered capital of the Company is NT\$800 million, divided into 80 million full shares at a par value of NT\$10 per share. The Board of Directors shall be authorized to issue the shares in installments. NT\$50 million from the aforesaid capital shall be reserved for the issuance of employee stock options totaling 5 million shares at a par value of NT\$10 per share. The shares may be issued in installments in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors.

Article 6-1: The Company shall issue shares in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act and relevant laws and regulations, and may be exempted from printing any certificate in respect of the shares issued by it, but shall register the shares issued with a centralized securities custody institution.

The procedures for handling related shareholder services operations shall be in accordance to the "Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies" promulgated by the competent authority.

Article 6-2: Upon resolution adopted by two thirds or more of the votes of shareholders present at the Shareholders' Meeting that is attended by shareholders representing more than half of the total issued shares of the Company, the Company may issue employee stock options with the subscription price lower than the market price (net value per share) or buy back its shares and transfer such shares to its employees at a price lower than the average price of all shares bought back by the Company.

Article 6-3: Qualification requirements of transferees of the shares purchased by the Company in accordance with the law, employees entitled to receive employee stock options and new shares with restricted rights, and employees who have the right of subscribing to new shares may include the employees of parents or subsidiaries of the Company meeting certain specific requirements. The Board shall be authorized to resolve on the requirements and allocation methods.

Article 7: Share transfers shall be made in accordance with Article 165 of the Company Act.

Chapter 3: Shareholders' Meeting

Article 8: A Shareholders' Meeting can be a regular meeting or a special meeting. The Company shall convene a regular meeting once every year within six months after the end of each fiscal year and special meetings shall be convened when necessary in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

The convening of Shareholders' Meeting shall be handled in accordance with Article 172 of the Company Act. The Company may convene the shareholders' meeting by video conferencing or other methods announced by the central competent authority.

Article 9: When a shareholder is unable to attend the Shareholders' Meeting for any reason,

it shall be handled in accordance with Article 177 of the Company Act.

Unless otherwise provided for in the Company Act, the appointment of proxies to attend a Shareholders' Meeting shall be in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholders' Meetings of Public Companies" promulgated by the competent authority.

Article 10: Shareholders of the Company have one vote per share, except as otherwise provided in relevant laws and regulations.

Article 11: Resolutions at a Shareholders' Meeting shall, unless otherwise provided for in relevant laws and regulations, be adopted by a majority vote of the shareholders present, in person or by a proxy, who represent more than one-half of the total number of voting shares.

When the Company convenes a Shareholders' Meeting, shareholders may exercise their voting power in writing or by way of electronic transmission in the Shareholders' Meeting and the method of exercising their voting power shall be described in the Shareholders' Meeting notice.

The resolutions of the Shareholders' Meeting shall be recorded and handled in accordance with the provisions of Article 183 of the Company Act.

Article 12: The Shareholders' Meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, and led by the Chairman. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors is absent or cannot perform his duties for some reason, the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall designate one director to act on his behalf. In the absence of such a designation, the directors shall nominate among themselves to act on behalf of the Chairman. If the Shareholders' Meeting is convened by any person entitled to convene the meeting other than the board, such person shall be the meeting's chair. If there is more than one such person entitled to convene the meeting, those persons shall nominate among themselves to be the meeting's chair.

Chapter 4: Directors and audit committee

Article 13: The Company has five to nine directors with a three-year term and eligible for re-election. The election of directors shall adopt the candidate nomination system in accordance to Article 192-1 of the Company Act and the shareholders shall elect the directors from among the nominees listed in the roster of candidates. Among the above-mentioned, the number of independent directors shall not be less than three and not less than one-fifth of the seats in the board.

The professional qualifications, shareholdings, restrictions of concurrent positions held, method of nomination, and other matters for compliance with respect to independent directors shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the competent authority.

The Company purchase liability insurance in accordance with the law during the course of its business operations and term of office of directors.

Article 13-1: In accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company shall set up an audit committee composed of all independent directors, which shall exercise the functions and powers of supervisors prescribed by the Company Act, Securities and Exchange Act, and other regulations.

The Company shall establish a remuneration committee or other functional committees as required by laws or business.

Article 14: The Board of Directors is organized by the directors, and shall elect the Chairman of the Board of Directors from among the directors by a majority vote at a meeting attended by over two-thirds of the directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall externally represent the Company.

A notice setting forth the purpose of the meeting shall be given to each director no later than seven days prior to a Board of Directors meeting; however, a Board of Directors meeting may be convened at any time in case of emergency. The Board of Directors may be summoned by fax or e-mail instead of written notice.

Article 15: When the Chairman of the Board of Directors is on leave or absent or fail to exercise his/her power and authority for any reason, an acting Chairman shall be designated in accordance with the provisions of Article 208 of the Company Act.

Article 15-1: The directors shall attend the Board of Directors meeting in person. If for any reason a director is unable to attend a Board of Directors meeting, such director may appoint another director as his/her proxy in accordance with the provisions of Article 205 of the Company Act. However, no director may act as proxy for more than one other director. When a Board of Directors meeting is held by means of video conference, directors participating in such meeting via webcam shall be deemed to have attended the meeting in person.

Article 16: The Board of Directors shall determine the directors' remuneration in accordance with the extent of their participation in the operation of the Company and the value of their contribution, with reference to the domestic and foreign industry standards.

Chapter 5: Managers

Article 17: The Company may appoint managerial personnel. The appointment, dismissal and compensation of such managerial personnel shall be made in accordance with Article 29 of the Company Act.

Chapter 6: Accounting

Article 18: At the end of each fiscal year, the Board of Directors of the Company shall provide the following and submit to shareholders for approval in accordance with the legal procedures.

- (I) Business report.
- (II) Financial statements.
- (III) Proposals on distribution of earnings or compensation of deficits.

Article 18-1: If the Company makes a profit during the fiscal year, it shall set aside 1% to 25% of the profits as compensation for employees, and shall set aside not more than 1% of the profits as compensation for directors. However, if there is accumulated loss on the books of the Company, portion of the profit equaling the loss shall first be set aside to cover the latter before distributing compensation for employees and compensation for directors in accordance with the aforesaid proportion.

At least 50% of the total employee compensation amount, as mentioned above, shall be allocated to entry-level employees.

Employees' compensation may be distributed in the form of shares or in cash in accordance with resolution by the Board of Directors, and employees entitled to such distribution may include the employees of parents or subsidiaries of the Company meeting certain specific requirements.

Article 19: If the account closing at the end of the fiscal year of the Company discloses profit after income tax, it shall be distributed in the following order:

- (I) Make up for accumulated losses.
- (II) Appropriate 10% as legal reserve, however, restrictions shall not apply if the amount of allocated legal reserve has reached the total paid-in capital of the Company.
- (III) Special reserve to be allocated or reversed in accordance with laws or regulations of the competent authority.
- (IV) The remaining profit, if any, shall collectively with any unappropriated earnings at beginning of the fiscal year (including adjusted unappropriated earnings) be included in an earnings distribution plan submitted by the Board of Directors for resolution at a Shareholders' Meeting.

The Company shall appropriate, yearly, no less than 10% of the surplus available for dividends as dividend bonus, where the dividend bonus may be distributed in form of cash or shares; provided, however, that the cash dividend shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends. The policy of dividend distribution shall be based on the Company's current and future investment environment, capital needs, domestic and foreign competition, capital budget and other factors, taking into account the interests of shareholders, balance of dividends, and long-term financial planning of the Company. The Board of Directors shall prepare a distribution plan

and report to the Shareholders' Meeting on a yearly basis according to laws.

Article 19-1: Distribution of dividends and bonuses in whole or in part by cash shall be resolved by a majority vote at a meeting attended by more than two thirds of the total number of directors, and such distribution shall be reported at the Shareholders' Meeting.

Article 19-2: If the Company incurs no loss, distribution of legal reserve (portion which exceeded 25% of the paid-in capital) and capital surplus pursuant to the Company Act in whole or in part by cash shall be resolved by a majority vote at a meeting attended by more than two thirds of the total number of directors, and such distribution shall be reported at the Shareholders' Meeting.

Article 20: Matters that are covered in this Articles of Incorporation shall be handled in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Article 21: This Articles of Incorporation was formulated on November 10, 2009.

The 1st amendment was made on July 31, 2012.

The 2nd amendment was made on December 26, 2012.

The 3rd amendment was made on March 31, 2016.

The 4th amendment was made on June 13, 2017.

The 5th amendment was made on February 26, 2019.

The 6th amendment was made on May 21, 2019.

The 7th amendment was made on August 03, 2021.

The 8th amendment was made on June 21, 2022.

The 9th amendment was made on June 17, 2025.

Sensortek Technology Corp.

Chairman: Sheng-Su Lee

Sensortek Technology Corp.
Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meeting

Article 1: Purpose and legal reference

To establish a strong governance system and sound supervisory capabilities for the Company's shareholders' meetings, and to strengthen management capabilities, these Rules (the "Rules") are adopted pursuant to Article 5 of the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies. "

Article 2: Scope of application

Except as otherwise provided by relevant laws, regulations or the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company's shareholders' meetings shall be held in accordance with these Rules.

Article 3: Convention and notice of shareholders' meetings

Unless otherwise provided by law or regulation, the Company's shareholders' meetings shall be convened by the Board of Directors.

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

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

meeting notice may be given in electronic form.

Election or dismissal of directors, amendments to the Articles of Incorporation, reduction of capital, application for the approval of ceasing its status as a public company, approval of competing with the company by directors, surplus profit distributed in the form of new shares, reserve distributed in the form of new shares, the dissolution, merger, or demerger of the Company, or any matter as set forth in Paragraph 1 of Article 185 of the Company Act shall be set out and the essential contents explained in the notice of the reasons for convening the shareholders' meeting. None of the above matters may be raised by an extraordinary motion.

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

A shareholder holding one percent or more of the total number of issued shares may submit to the Company a proposal for discussion at a regular shareholders' meeting. The number of items so proposed is limited to one only, and no proposal containing more than one item will be included in the meeting agenda. A shareholder may propose a recommendation for urging the corporation to promote public interests or fulfill its social responsibilities will be included in the meeting agenda. When the circumstances of any subparagraph of Article 172-1, paragraph 4 of the Company Act apply to a proposal put forward by a shareholder, the board of directors may exclude it from the agenda.

Prior to the book closure date before a regular shareholders' meeting is held, the Company shall publicly announce its acceptance of shareholder proposals in writing or electronically, and the location and time period for their submission; the period for submission of shareholder proposals may not be less than 10 days.

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

Prior to the date for issuance of notice of a shareholders' meeting, the Company shall inform the shareholders who submitted proposals of the proposal screening results, and shall list in the meeting notice the proposals that conform

to the provisions of this article. At the shareholders' meeting the Board of Directors shall explain the reasons for exclusion of any shareholder proposals not included in the agenda.

Article 4: Attendance by proxy and authorization

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

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

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

Article 5: Principles determining the place and time of a shareholders' meeting

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

Article 6: Preparation of attendance book and other documents

The Company shall specify in its shareholders' meeting notices the time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, the place to register for attendance, and other matters for attention.

The time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, as stated in the preceding paragraph, shall be at least 30 minutes prior to the time the meeting commences. The place at which attendance registrations are accepted shall be clearly marked and a sufficient number of suitable personnel assigned to handle the registrations.

Shareholders and their proxies (collectively, "shareholders") shall attend

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

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

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

When the government or a juristic person is a shareholder, it may be represented by more than one representative at a shareholders meeting. When a juristic person is appointed to attend as proxy, it may designate only one person to represent it in the meeting.

Article 7: Chair of the shareholders' meeting and non-voting participants

If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the board of directors, the meeting shall be chaired by the chairperson of the board. When the chairperson of the board is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the chairperson, the chairperson shall appoint one of the directors to act as chair. Where the chairperson does not make such a designation, the directors shall select from among themselves one person to serve as chair.

When a director serves as chair, as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the director shall be one who has held that position for six months or more and who understands the financial and business conditions of the company. The same shall be true for a representative of a juristic person director that serves as chair. If a shareholders' meeting is convened by a party with power to convene but other than the Board of Directors, the convening party shall chair the meeting. When there are two or more such convening parties, they shall mutually select a chair from among themselves.

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

Article 8: Video or audio recording of the proceeding of the meeting

The Company, beginning from the time it accepts shareholder attendance registrations, shall make an uninterrupted audio and video recording of the registration procedure, the proceedings of the shareholders' meeting, and the voting and vote counting procedures. The recorded materials shall be retained for at least one year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

Article 9: Share number calculation for attendance at shareholders' meetings and convention of meetings

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

The chair shall call the meeting to order at the appointed meeting time. However, when the attending shareholders do not represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chair may announce a postponement, provided that no more than two such postponements, for a combined total of no more than one hour, may be made. If the quorum is not met after two postponements and the attending shareholders still represent less than one third of the total number of issued shares, the chair shall declare the meeting adjourned.

If the quorum is not met after two postponements as referred to in the preceding paragraph, but the attending shareholders represent one third or more of the total number of issued shares, a tentative resolution may be adopted pursuant to Article 175 of the Company Act; all shareholders shall be notified of the tentative resolution and another shareholders' meeting shall be convened within one month.

When, prior to conclusion of the meeting, the attending shareholders represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chair may resubmit the tentative resolution for a vote by the shareholders' meeting pursuant to Article 174 of the Company Act.

Article 10: Discussion of proposals

If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, the meeting

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

The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply *mutatis mutandis* to a shareholders' meeting convened by a party with the power to convene that is not the Board of Directors.

The chair may not declare the meeting adjourned prior to completion of deliberation on the meeting agenda of the preceding two paragraphs (including extraordinary motions), except by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting. If the chair declares the meeting adjourned in violation of the rules of procedure, the other members of the Board of Directors shall promptly assist the attending shareholders in electing a new chair in accordance with statutory procedures, by agreement of a majority of the votes represented by the attending shareholders, and then continue the meeting.

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

Article 11: Speeches of shareholders

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

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

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

When an attending shareholder is speaking, other shareholders may not speak or

interrupt unless they have sought and obtained the consent of the chair and the shareholder that has the floor; the chair shall stop any violation.

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

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

Article 12: Calculation of voting shares and recusal system

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

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

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

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

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

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

When the Company holds a shareholder meeting, it shall adopt exercise of voting rights by electronic means and may adopt exercise of voting rights by correspondence. When voting rights are exercised by correspondence or electronic means, the method of exercise shall be specified in the shareholders' meeting notice. A shareholder exercising voting rights by correspondence or

electronic means will be deemed to have attended the meeting in person, but to have waived his/her rights with respect to the extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals of that meeting; it is therefore advisable that the Company avoid the submission of extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals.

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

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

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

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

voting shall be required.

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

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

Article 14: Election

The election of directors at a shareholders' meeting shall be held in accordance with the applicable election and appointment rules adopted by the Company and the voting results shall be announced on-site immediately.

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

Article 15: Meeting minutes and acknowledgment

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

The Company may distribute the meeting minutes of the preceding paragraph by means of a public announcement made through the MOPS.

The meeting minutes shall accurately record the year, month, day, and place of the meeting, the chair's full name, the methods by which resolutions were adopted, and a summary of the deliberations and their voting results (including the number of voting rights), and disclose the number of voting rights won by each candidate in the event of an election of directors. The minutes shall be retained for the duration of the existence of the Company.

Article 16: Public disclosure

On the day of a shareholders' meeting, the Company shall compile in the prescribed format a statistical statement of the number of shares obtained by

solicitors through solicitation and the number of shares represented by proxies, and shall make an express disclosure of the same at the place of the shareholders' meeting.

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

Article 17: Maintenance of order at the meeting place

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

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

At the place of a shareholders' meeting, if a shareholder attempts to speak through any device other than the public address equipment set up by the Company, the chair may prevent the shareholder from so doing.

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

Article 18: Recess and resumption of a shareholders' meeting

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

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

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

Article 19: Supplementary provisions

Matters not set forth in the Rules shall be dealt in accordance with the Company Act, the Securities and Exchange Act and relevant laws and regulations.

Article 20: These Rules shall take effect after having been submitted to and approved by a shareholders' meeting. Subsequent amendments thereto shall be effected in the same manner.

Sensortek Technology Corp.
Shareholdings of All Directors

- I. The Company's paid-in capital is NT\$489,126,180 and a total of 48,912,618 shares have been issued.
- II. In accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the "Securities and Exchange Act" and "Rules and Review Procedures for Director and Supervisor Share Ownership Ratios at Public Companies", the total number of shares held by all directors shall not be less than 3,913,009 shares, and the total number of shares held by all directors has met statutory minimum shareholding requirements.
- III. The shares held by individual and all directors as of the book closure date of this shareholders' meeting (March 28, 2026) are shown in the table below:

Title	Name	Shares held	Shareholding ratio
Chairman	Representative of Sitronix Technology Corporation: Sheng-Su Lee	22,651,596	46.31%
Director	Representative of Sitronix Technology Corporation: Vincent Mao	22,651,596	46.31%
Director	Representative of Sitronix Technology Corporation: Chu-Yuan Yang	22,651,596	46.31%
Independent Director	Jen-Chi Lu	-	-
Independent Director	Chun-Yi Hsu	-	-
Independent Director	Shu-Chun Huang	-	-
Independent Director	Hsuan Wang	-	-
Total number of shares owned by all directors		22,651,596	46.31%

Note 1: If there are more than two independent directors, the shareholding ratio calculated of all the directors other than independent directors shall be reduced to 80%.

Note 2: The Company has established an Audit Committee and therefore there is no statutory number of shares held by the supervisor applicable.



11F, No. 6, Taiyuan 2nd St., Zhubei City
Hsinchu County 302, Taiwan

TEL +886-3-5601000

FAX +886-3-5601234

www.sensortek.com.tw