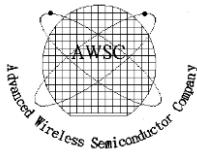


Stock Code: 8086



Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company

2026 Annual General Meeting Meeting handbook

- Date of the meeting** : May 28, 2026
- Location of the meeting** : 2F, No. 26, Nanke 3rd Road, Xinshi District, Tainan City, Tainan Science Park (Southern Science Park Southern Branch Office)
- Method of convening the meeting** : Physical Shareholders' Meeting

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Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company
2026 Annual General Meeting
One. Meeting Procedure

- I. Call the Meeting to Order by the Chair
- II. Chairman's opening remarks
- III. Report Items
- IV. Ratifications
- V. extraordinary motions
- VI. Adjournment

Two. Meeting agenda

Date & Time: 10:00 a.m., May 28, 2026 (Thursday)

Location: 2F, No. 26, Nanke 3rd Road, Xinshi District, Tainan Science Park
Southern Branch Office, the Allied Association for Science Park
Industries

- I. Chairman's opening remarks
- II. Report Items
 1. The Company's 2025 business report
 2. Audit Committee's review report on the Company's 2025 financial statements
 3. Report on the Company's 2025 cash payment from earnings distribution
 4. Report on 2025 remuneration to employees and directors
 5. Other Report Items
- III. Ratifications
 1. The Company's 2025 business report and financial statements
 2. The Company's 2025 earnings distribution proposal
- IV. extraordinary motions
- V. Adjournment

Three. Report items

Report No. 1

Summary: The Company's 2025 business report is presented for review.

Description: For 2025 business report, please refer to Attachment 1 (Pages 6 to 12).

Report No. 2

Summary: the Audit Committee's review report on the Company's 2025 financial statements is presented for review.

Description: the Company's 2025 statements were reviewed and passed by the Audit Committee. Please refer to Attachment 2 (Page 13) for the Audit Committee's Review Report.

Report No. 3

Summary: The report on 2025 cash payment from distribution of earnings is presented for review.

Description: 1. In accordance with Paragraph 2, Article 28-1 of the Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is authorized to resolve that the earnings may be distributed in cash and report the same to the shareholders' meeting at the end of the fiscal year.

2. The Company's net income after tax for 2025 was NT\$ 660,147,490, of which NT\$ 66,014,749 was appropriated as legal reserve pursuant to laws. Further, the dividend, NT\$330,147,087, was allocated to shareholders, all paid in cash and the cash dividends should be distributed at NT\$1.68 per share based on the shareholders and the proportion of their shareholdings recorded in the roster of shareholders after the dividends record date. The cash dividends are calculated proportionally to the nearest NTD, and are rounded up to the nearest NT\$1. The fractional amount distributed under NT\$1 is recognized as the Company's other revenue.

3. In the event that the earnings distribution proposal is amended by the competent authority, or the quantity of outstanding stock is affected and the payout rate is changed due to the factors, such as repurchase of the Company's shares, transfer to employees, or cancellation of, treasury stocks, conversion of domestic convertible corporate bonds into shares, exercise of employee stock options, or other circumstances resulting in increase or decrease in shares, it is proposed to authorize the Chairman of Board to deal with it with full power.

4. Authorize the Board of Directors to set the base date and payment date for cash dividends and follow-up matters after the proposal for cash payment from distribution of earnings is reported at the annual general meeting.

Report No. 4

Summary: The report on 2025 remuneration to directors and employees is presented for approval.

Description: 1. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if there is still a balance after deducting the accumulated losses from the profit of the current year, the Company shall allocate 5% to 10% as the employees' remuneration and no more than 2% as the directors' remuneration.

2. An allocation of 0.8% of net profit, amounting to NT\$6,861,273, was set aside for directors' remuneration, and 8.2%, amounting to NT\$70,328,039, for employees' compensation. Both were distributed in cash, with the distribution principles to be determined by the Chairman.

Report No. 5

Summary: Other matters in the report are presented for approval.

Description: the Company accepts shareholders' proposals in accordance with Article 172-1 of the Company Act. During the acceptance period from March 24 to April 2, 2026, no shareholders' proposals have been received by the Company.

Four. Ratifications

Report No. 1 (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Summary: the 2025 business report and financial statements of the Company are proposed for ratification.

Description:

- I. The Company's 2025 business report and financial reports have been prepared and sealed by the Chairman, general manager and accounting officer. The person with power to approve the same shall be responsible for the financial report, in order to enable the CPAs to obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence.
- II. The Company's 2025 financial statements have been audited by two CPAs, namely Chun-Yuan Wu and Yung-Hua Huang of KPMG Taiwan, who have issued the audit report with unqualified audit report. Please refer to Attachment 3 (Pages 14-20).
- III. The following statements are prepared in accordance with Article 228 of the Company Act:
 - (I) For the business report, please refer to Attachment 1 (Pages 6 to 12).
 - (II) For the financial statements, please refer to Attachment 3 (Pages 14 to 20).
- IV. The aforementioned Business Report and Financial Statements have been reviewed by the Company's Audit Committee and passed by resolution of the board of directors.
- V. Please ratify.

Resolution:

Report No. 2 (Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Summary: The Company's 2025 earnings distribution proposal is presented for ratification.

Description:

- I. The Company's 2025 Earnings Distribution Statement has been prepared and sealed by the Chairman, general manager and accounting officer.
- II. The aforementioned earnings distribution report has been reviewed by the Audit Committee and passed by resolution by the board of directors.
- III. Please refer to Attachment 4 (Page 21) for the Company's 2024 Earnings Distribution Statement.
- IV. Please ratify.

Resolution:

Five. extraordinary motions

Six. Adjournment

Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company 2025 Business Report

In 2025, Advanced Wireless Semiconductor's operating revenue was NT\$4,116,532 thousand, an 8% decrease compared to 2024. Net profit was NT\$660,148 thousand, a 27% increase compared to 2024. Since the US-China trade war began in 2019, Chinese mobile phone manufacturers have actively fostered local design companies to reduce reliance on US suppliers. This evolution progressed from 4G discrete solutions to 5G integrated module PAMDiD, gradually enhancing local design capabilities in China. During this period, a shift in market share accompanied the trend of consumption downgrading. With support from terminal mobile phone manufacturers and ODM plants, mid-to-low-end Pas have increasingly adopted domestic alternatives, leading to record-high shipments for PA design companies in China and driving increased demand for gallium arsenide wafer foundries. The entry of 5G PAMiD into self-developed solutions previously monopolized by US suppliers further boosted demand for high-end gallium arsenide foundry services. Furthermore, the stable demand for WiFi 5 and WiFi 6 in recent years, coupled with the mass production of WiFi 7, will continue to drive significant growth in WiFi PA usage. Notably, WiFi 7 PA usage is 2 to 3 times that of WiFi 6, and as WiFi 7 penetration increases annually, it will become a crucial component of the Company's future operations. The Company continues to be committed to customer diversification and the development of new technologies and products. Non-RF technologies such as VCSEL, filters, varactors, and solar energy have gradually come to fruition in recent years. Although non-RF revenue accounted for only a mid-single-digit percentage in 2025, it is expected to increase year over year with the growing adoption of applications such as AI servers, drones, robots, and autonomous vehicles. In 2025, the total number of engineering products increased by more than 30% compared to 2024, demonstrating strong customer confidence in the Company's technology and product competitiveness and continued optimism about future market prospects.

The Internet of Everything is an unchanged direction in the global market. Mobile phones are like the key to unlocking the Internet of Everything. WiFi is like a channel connecting all the doors of each fan. As wireless communication applications continue to launch and evolve, demand for gallium arsenide has grown steadily. For example, WiFi 5 uses only 1–2 gallium arsenide components, while WiFi 6 requires 3–4. WiFi 7 increases this to 8–10 components, and WiFi 8 is already in the planning stages with commercial availability expected in 2030. This generational shift provides continuous growth for WiFi, and the ultra-high transmission speeds and low latency of WiFi 7 and WiFi 8 are expected to deliver a new experience for consumers and further drive the development of high-speed network applications such as AR/VR and autonomous vehicles.

In terms of mobile phones, the fabless Design House customers in the U.S. and China still have demand for the Company's GaAs wafer OEM capacity. Meanwhile, in consideration of the continuous improvement of the Company's process technology, good product yield and competitive price, it is difficult for other OEMs to replace the Company. As the demand for 4G mobile phones remains strong (in Europe and certain emerging countries, such as India and Africa) and new applications including IoT (LTE CAT-1), there is still a huge demand for 4G power amplifiers in the market. As consumers demand faster Internet access speed, the penetration rate of 5G is also increasing year by year. Market analysis reports estimate the average global 5G smartphone penetration rate exceeded 70% in 2025, while emerging countries in Latin America were at around 40%, indicating significant future growth potential for 5G smartphones. Moreover, with 5G applications

supporting over 50 frequency bands, and approximately 40 bands for 2G/3G/4G, the total number of globally supported bands across 2G/3G/4G/5G reaches over 90. Consequently, PA demand is expected to increase significantly as the number of supported 5G bands grows. According to IDC's research, global smartphone shipments in 2025 were approximately 1.26 billion units, a slight increase compared to 2024. However, with the integration of generative AI functions into smartphones, the global compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for smartphone shipments over the next five years is still projected to reach 1.5%–2.0%.

In addition, as optical-related applications continue to increase and become more widespread each year, the proportion of VCSEL (Vertical-Cavity Surface-Emitting Laser) is also expected to grow annually. VCSEL technology enables depth ranging, 3D modeling, and other applications, and is now commonly used in facial recognition, sweeping robots, lawn mowers, and industrial robotic arms. Wider adoption in drones (for the low-altitude economy, including obstacle identification), robot sensing, wearable devices such as smart glasses and AR/VR systems, and LiDAR components are anticipated for automotive assistance or autonomous driving. The Company is currently actively developing and certifying related products with numerous customers in Europe, the U.S., and China, and applying them to the electronics, automotive, robotics, and medical industries. Furthermore, the development of AI is driving demand for larger data communication capacity and faster connections. As a result, VCSEL is playing an increasingly important role in data communication (Datacom) as a short-distance transmission solution within AI servers. Although there are many challenges, it is believed that VCSL will be one of the focus items for the Company's future development. In the space sector, the Company's Varactors (varicap diodes) for signal receivers in low Earth orbit satellites have entered quasi-mass production. Varactors provide continuous phase control, making them suitable for tracking rapidly moving LEO satellites. They can be installed in high-speed vehicles such as cars, high-speed trains, yachts, and trains, or deployed in remote areas and disaster zones for satellite communication. Furthermore, High Altitude Platform Stations (HAPS) capable of long-duration stratospheric flight are expected to be equipped with the Company's lightweight solar panels. HAPS are solar-powered to enable extended high-altitude operation, with the ability to remain airborne for several months. The solar panels used on HAPS must be very thin and flexible to accommodate wing curvature or folding, and possess high conversion efficiency to minimize overall weight. The platform can directly host a base station for prolonged aerial wireless communication and is viewed as the next-generation communication platform.

The convenience and importance of wireless communications have driven the market demand volume growth each year. Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company is committed to stable product quality and constantly lowered cost to provide customers with the most economical GaAs foundry services. The threshold of the technology verification is high for GaAs foundry. The market structure shows for an oligopoly. The Company's scale of operation is appropriate with flexibility in making adjustments for capacity, and large capital expenditures are not required. Thus, it can continuously achieve the goals of developing new customers and new process technologies, and create profits and huge cash inflows from operations. While all of the Company's employees keep improving themselves, the Company also improves its quality standards and market competitiveness in order to provide customers with products and services that may satisfy their needs. Meanwhile, the Company also develops its technology in line with the demand of customers and markets. It also keeps expanding its production capacity, in order to establish sufficient production capacity before the demand of customers and markets grows. The Company adheres to the "FOCUS" spirit and invests all the resources in the

development and production of core technology and key customers to avoid loss of the focus. Accordingly, the Company is committed to improving the core technology and upgrading product quality, in order to provide customers with the wafers which may generate a high yield rate, deliver stable quality and meet the delivery schedule. Furthermore, the abundant practical experience of SAS Group may also help improve the Company's advantages in quality, cost and customer service ability to achieve a win-win situation with customers.

The 2025 business results and the 2026 business plan are summarized as follows:

I. 2025 Business results

(I) Business Plan Implementation Outcomes

Unit: NT\$ Thousand

Item \ Year	2025	2024	Percentage increase (decrease) (%)
Revenue	4,116,532	4,455,584	(7.61%)
Cost of goods sold	3,026,623	3,570,491	(15.23%)
Gross operating spread	1,089,909	885,093	23.14%
Operating Expenses	352,028	359,946	(2.20%)
Operating profit (loss)	737,881	525,147	40.51%
Net income before tax	780,470	597,023	30.73%
Net profit this period	660,148	520,924	26.73%
Current net income attributable to the parent company	660,148	520,924	26.73%

(II) Budget Implementation

The Company did not prepare financial forecast for 2025, so it is not necessary to disclose the implementation status.

(III) Financial income and expense and profitability analysis

Item		Year		
		2025	2024	
Financial structure	Liabilities to assets ratio (%)	21.78	18.38	
	Long-term capital to property, plant and equipment (%)	188.12	170.71	
Profitability analysis	Return on assets	6.61	5.69	
	Return on equity (%)	8.23	6.81	
	As a percentage of paid-up capital (%)	Operating profit	37.55	26.72
		Net profit before tax	39.72	30.38
	Net profit margin (%)	16.04	11.69	
	After-tax earnings per share (NT\$)	3.36	2.65	

(IV) Financial income and expenditure

The Company's operating revenue for 2025 was NT\$4,116,532 thousand, operating costs were NT\$3,026,623 thousand, operating expenses were NT\$352,028 thousand, net non-operating income was NT\$42,589 thousand, pre-tax net income was NT\$780,470 thousand, and net income after tax was NT\$660,148 thousand. Financial revenue and expenditure remained normal.

(V) Research and development (R&D)

1. Research and development expenditure in 2025

Unit: NT\$ Thousand

Item/Year	2025	2024
R&D expenses	195,024	202,533
Net operating revenues	4,116,532	4,455,584
R&D expenses as a percentage of net operating revenue (%)	4.74	4.55

- Cooperated with strategic partners to jointly develop lightweight solar cells for satellite communications and drone-based base stations for 5G/WiFi communications. Lightweight solar cells significantly reduce weight, thickness, and structural load while maintaining power generation efficiency. They are particularly suitable for applications where traditional silicon solar cells are not easily used, and are expected to contribute significantly to revenue in 2026.
- Last year, we collaborated with its U.S. customers to develop high-Q varactor technology. The high Q value diode can provide the possibility of good heat stability, high antenna efficiency and low cost. The epitaxial wafers and process have been verified, and after process optimization, the performance met the customers' specifications and mass production has begun.
- Chinese customers need low-cost and high-performance filters to design highly

integrated power amplifier modules. Saw Filters utilizing multilayer piezoelectric-on-insulator (POI) substrates offer superior performance, including high Q factor, low insertion loss, and wide bandwidth. However, the cost of POI substrates is a major issue. Therefore, we plan to work with the substrate suppliers to develop the process of POI substrate and low-frequency, mid-frequency and high-frequency POI SAW filter. Currently, low- and mid-frequency normal SAW filters are available to customers for design, and the R&D team continues to develop processes for high-frequency POI filters.

5. The manufacturing process of power amplifier and the development of epitaxial wafers will focus on the needs of designing 5G NR, WiFi7 and WiFi8 products for the Company's customers. In order to further improve the RF performance, we have released the 0.35um ledge HBT process and model. Currently, several tier-1 digital customers are accelerating the adoption of this new technology node for new product design and have begun mass production. Some customers' products require high supply voltages to improve power-added efficiency (PAE). After the R&D Department modified the epitaxial structure and manufacturing process to meet their specific requirements, the products were sent to the customers for testing, and we have received very positive feedback. Many customers in the U.S. and China have completed the project quality verification.
6. Continue to work with strategic partners to jointly develop high power consumption for high-frequency and/or millimeter-wave PA application pHEMT epitaxy structure and process. It is expected to be provided to more customers to begin design for Ku-band and mmW low-noise amplifiers and power amplifiers in the second half of this year.
7. Collaborated with customers and strategic partners to develop AR/VR, LiDAR, 100G high-speed VCSEL, and high-speed photodetector processes/designs. In the AI era, high-speed data link is the key to the important. The use of 100G VCSEL and high-speed photodetectors in data centers is expected to enable low-cost, high-speed data links. Our R&D Team concurrently develops bottom-emitting VCSEL of high heat dissipation and high efficiency. This is the key momentum for VCSEL's growth once again of Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company from now on.
8. The Company will continue to collaborate with strategic partners to develop edge emitting semi-conductor laser (EEL) to support the silicon, robot and electric vehicle industries.

II. Summary of the 2026 business plan:

(I) Business policy:

As a professional gallium arsenide semiconductor wafer foundry, AWSC is committed to providing diversified professional technology and services, as well as the highest quality and most cost-effective gallium arsenide wafer foundry services in the fields of wireless and optical communications. These include radio frequency/wireless communication power amplifier HBT and switch/low noise ED pHEMT, as well as optical communication Datacom, LiDAR, and ToF technologies based on VCSEL. Over the years, the Company has actively developed a wide range of III-V compound semiconductor technologies, including filters, varactors, and solar cells. All technologies have passed customer and end-user certifications and are gradually entering trial production. Through continuous effort, the Company continues to collaborate with customers to develop more efficient and lower-cost III-V semiconductor manufacturing processes, offering optimized foundry solutions based on technology, service, quality, and price. Since the trade war between China and the USA beginning in 2019, global RF component suppliers have entered a period of transformation. US-based IDM companies have gradually exited the Chinese

mobile phone market, and the rise of Asian fabless design houses has led to more cost-effective power amplifiers (PAs) for both mobile phones and WiFi applications. Whether it is for mobile phones or WiFi, these Pure Design Houses rely highly on the foundries. They have pursued in-depth collaborations with Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company. Leveraging advanced technology, superior quality, customer-oriented services, and competitive pricing, AWSC has established a strong market presence. With expanded production capacity, we have gradually increased our market share in the gallium arsenide (GaAs) industry.

The Internet of Everything (IoE) remains a key direction in global market development, with smartphones serving as the gateway to this interconnected world. As mobile payment becomes increasingly widespread, smartphones have become an indispensable part of daily life, with annual global demand consistently maintained at approximately 1.1 to 1.2 billion units. According to research conducted by IDC, the global smartphone shipment compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over the next five years is projected to be 1.5%~ 2.0%. In pursuit of faster internet connectivity, the penetration rate of 5G smartphones continues to rise each year. Market analysis reports estimate that the global 5G smartphone penetration rate surpassed 70% in 2025, with China leading the transition—over 85% of its shipments are 5G smartphones, accounting for half of the global total. In addition, the integration of artificial intelligence into the Internet of Things (AIoT) is becoming increasingly widespread, with demand expected to grow exponentially year by year. As the number of wireless frequency bands in communication systems rapidly increases, the demand for power amplifiers (PAs) is also rising. A 4G LTE smartphone typically requires 2 to 3 PA units, whereas a 5G smartphone requires 1 to 2 more on average than a 4G model. In Wi-Fi products, the number of gallium arsenide (GaAs) components increases along with higher bandwidth and faster speeds. While Wi-Fi 5 typically uses only 1 to 2 GaAs components, Wi-Fi 6 requires 3 to 4, and Wi-Fi 7 is expected to use as many as 8 to 10. Commercial mass production of Wi-Fi 7 began in the second quarter of 2024. Our company manufactures GaAs chips for use in power amplifiers, consistently playing a vital role in ensuring high-quality wireless transmission. As the frequency bands of mobile phones and WiFi have gradually increased, the filter, a critical component, entered mass production in 2025, creating new opportunities for customers and the Company's operations. A 5G smartphone requires as many as 70 to 100 filters, and the annual output value is nearly twice that of power amplifiers. With the approaching 6G era, filter demand doubled along with the increase in frequency bands. Each smartphone is expected to require over 120 to 150 filters, making this another new market the Company is aggressively pursuing.

In addition, as applications of optical technology VCSEL have increased and become more widespread, its market share has also grown year by year. VCSEL technology enables depth ranging and 3D modeling and is now commonly used in facial recognition, floor-sweeping robots, lawn mowers, and industrial robotic arms. It is expected to see wider adoption in drones (for low-altitude economy applications such as obstacle identification), robot sensing, wearable devices like smart glasses and AR/VR headsets, and LiDAR components for automotive assistance and autonomous driving. Other technologies, including varactors and solar (solar energy) components for satellites and drones, have also received customer certification and are poised to enter mass production and shipment in the near future.

In order to meet the market demand, AWSC has successively purchased bottleneck machines and automated equipment to achieve the dual goals of expanding production capacity and reducing production cost, improving production yield to reach the global leading manufacturer's level, and providing customers with stable and fast delivery,

excellent quality and comprehensive services. The Company has actively developed new product process technology to meet customer needs, appropriately dispersed customer layout and product diversification development, in order to strengthen the competitiveness of the gallium wafer OEM industry. With advanced technology, excellent quality, customer service and competitive prices, the Company has continued to achieve better performance in the gallium wafer OEM industry with the best overall performance.

(II) Expected sales volume, and basis thereof:

The estimation is determined based on the sales forecasting provided by the Company's customers, the industry environment and state of the market supply and demand, and the company's own capacity and business development directions.

(III) Important production and marketing policies:

1. Enhance product quality and shorten delivery time.
2. Enhance customer satisfaction.
3. Develop new process technologies to meet customer and market demands.
4. Continue to lower production cost.

III. Development Strategies of the Company in the Future:

- (I) Continue to enhance production yield and a consistent high quality control.
- (II) Develop new products to enter the diversified market.
- (III) Diversify developments of GaAs wafer production technologies for the purpose of servicing more different types of customer groups.
- (IV) Control key self-owned technologies and apply for patents.

IV. Impact of the competitive environment, regulatory environment and the overall business environment:

The Company belongs to an oligopoly industry with a high entry barrier and there are smaller chances of it being affected by any changes to the policies and laws in Taiwan and overseas. In addition, the Company is active in making patent applications and it has reached a level where it owns key self-developed technologies and patents, boosting the Company's competitiveness. Despite the ongoing tense situation for international trade, the Company will enhance its basic structure more and develop different application fields in full preparation to deal with many types of challenges with better execution power. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to our shareholders for your long-standing support.

Wishing you and your family
good health and safety

Chairman: You-Min Chi

Manager: Kuo-Chun Huang

Accounting Manager:
Ching-Yun Su

Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company Audit Committee's Review Report

The Company has completed the preparation of its annual business report, financial statements, and earnings distribution report for 2024. The financial statements have been audited and verified by CPAs Chun-Yuan Wu and Yung-Hua Huang of KPMG Taiwan, who have issued an audit report with unqualified opinions.

The above statements have been reviewed and determined to be correct and accurate by the Audit Committee. This Report is duly submitted in accordance with Article 219 of the Company Act and Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

To:

The Company's 2026 Annual General Meeting

Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company

Audit Committee Convener: Chung-Hsien Liu

March 5, 2026

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company (“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 year 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”) and 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 audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by 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 Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China (“the Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. 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 financial statements of the current period. 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. Based on our judgment, the key audit matters that should be disclosed in this audit report are as follows:

Revenue recognition

Refer to note 4(13) for accounting policy and note 6(18) “Revenue from contracts with customers” of the financial statements for further information.

Description of key audit matter:

The revenue of the Company mainly comes from product sales to customers. Due to the large sales volume and the numerous transaction terms with customers, we consider revenue recognition as a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

1. Understanding and testing the relevant internal controls over sales revenue, and performing tests for operating effectiveness.
2. Conducting sample tests on sales transactions for the current year, and verifying against customer orders and shipping documents.
3. Selecting transactions around the balance sheet date as samples, and reviewing the sales terms and shipping documents to assess whether close-to-year-end sales transactions are recognized in the appropriate period.

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 Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the IFRSs, IASs, 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 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 auditor's 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 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 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 Chun-Yuan Wu and Yung-Hua Huang.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 5, 2026

Notes to Readers

The accompanying financial statements are intended only to present the statement of financial position, financial performance and its 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 financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The auditors' report and the accompanying 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 auditors' report and financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Share)

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>		
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	
4000	Operating revenue (note 6(18))	\$ 4,116,532	100	4,455,584	100
5000	Operating costs (notes 6(4), (13), (14), (19) and 7)	<u>3,026,623</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>3,570,491</u>	<u>80</u>
	Gross profit from operations	<u>1,089,909</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>885,093</u>	<u>20</u>
	Operating expenses (notes 6(13), (14),(19) and 7):				
6100	Selling expenses	27,159	1	26,231	1
6200	Administrative expenses	129,845	3	131,182	3
6300	Research and development expenses	<u>195,024</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>202,533</u>	<u>4</u>
		<u>352,028</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>359,946</u>	<u>8</u>
	Net operating income	<u>737,881</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>525,147</u>	<u>12</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses:				
7100	Interest income (note 6(20))	58,383	1	38,123	1
7020	Other gains and losses (notes 6(20) and 7)	(11,296)	-	35,249	1
7050	Finance costs (notes 6(13) and (20))	<u>(4,498)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,496)</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>42,589</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>71,876</u>	<u>2</u>
	Income before income tax	780,470	19	597,023	14
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(15))	<u>120,322</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>76,099</u>	<u>2</u>
	Net income	<u>660,148</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>520,924</u>	<u>12</u>
8300	Other comprehensive income (after tax)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 660,148</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>520,924</u>	<u>12</u>
	Earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(17))				
9750	Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 3.36</u>		<u>2.65</u>	
9850	Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 3.35</u>		<u>2.64</u>	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Retained earnings		Total equity
				Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings	
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 1,965,161	4,262,693	457,760	796,502	1,254,262	7,482,116
Net income for the period	-	-	-	520,924	520,924	520,924
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	520,924	520,924	520,924
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:						
Legal reserve	-	-	8,273	(8,273)	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary shares	-	-	-	(74,453)	(74,453)	(74,453)
Cash dividends from capital surplus	-	(122,062)	-	-	-	(122,062)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>1,965,161</u>	<u>4,140,631</u>	<u>466,033</u>	<u>1,234,700</u>	<u>1,700,733</u>	<u>7,806,525</u>
Net income for the period	-	-	-	660,148	660,148	660,148
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	660,148	660,148	660,148
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:						
Legal reserve	-	-	52,092	(52,092)	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary shares	-	-	-	(233,854)	(233,854)	(233,854)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 1,965,161</u>	<u>4,140,631</u>	<u>518,125</u>	<u>1,608,902</u>	<u>2,127,027</u>	<u>8,232,819</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company

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	\$ 780,470	597,023
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expenses	688,278	649,509
Amortization expenses	8,696	8,141
Net loss on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,484	1,832
Interest expense	4,498	1,496
Interest income	(58,383)	(38,123)
Loss (Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(295)	50
Recognition (reversal) of write-down of inventory	(3,972)	2,294
Provision for liabilities	1,760	-
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	<u>642,066</u>	<u>625,199</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	(1,832)
Notes and accounts receivable	(145,035)	(35,118)
Other receivables — related parties	(48)	-
Inventories	(107,891)	160,237
Prepayments of materials	(259)	279
Other financial assets	1,318	14,755
Other operating assets	(7,741)	62,805
Contract liabilities	54,675	(106,919)
Accounts payable	99,636	(109,673)
Other payables — related parties	180	(27)
Other operating liabilities	50,839	27,814
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	<u>(54,326)</u>	<u>12,321</u>
Total adjustments	<u>587,740</u>	<u>637,520</u>
Cash inflow generated from operations	1,368,210	1,234,543
Interest received	57,468	37,734
Interest paid	(15,577)	(9,948)
Income taxes paid	(102,112)	(13,655)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	<u>1,307,989</u>	<u>1,248,674</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(128,115)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	126,769	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and prepayments of equipment	(225,049)	(862,531)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	296	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	(24,041)	(15,173)
Increase in other financial assets	(457,369)	(554)
Decrease in other operating assets	-	57,558
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(707,509)</u>	<u>(820,700)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term borrowings	150,000	-
Increase in long-term borrowings	315,000	660,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(199,377)	(34,409)
Decrease in guarantee deposits	-	(2,000)
Payment of lease liabilities	(8,005)	(8,005)
Cash dividends paid	(233,854)	(196,515)
Net cash flows generated from financing activities	<u>23,764</u>	<u>419,071</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>624,244</u>	<u>847,045</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>2,826,099</u>	<u>1,979,054</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 3,450,343</u>	<u>2,826,099</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company
2025 Earnings Distribution Statement

Unit: NT\$

Item	Amount
Undistributed earnings in the beginning of the period	948,753,843
Add: Net income after tax for this period	660,147,490
Less: Legal reserve	(66,014,749)
Current distributable earnings	1,542,886,584
Distributable items	
Less: Dividends to shareholders (cash dividend at NT\$1.68 per share)	(330,147,087)
Undistributed earnings at the end of the period	1,212,739,497

Chairman: You-Min Chi

Manager: Kuo-Chun Huang

Accounting Manager:
Ching-Yun Su

Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company Rules and Procedures of Shareholders' Meeting

Article 1: To establish an excellent governance system for the Company's shareholders' meeting, improve the supervisory function, and strengthen the management function, these Rules are formulated in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies.

Article 2: Unless otherwise stipulated by laws or regulations, the rules of procedure for the Company's shareholders' meeting shall be governed by these Rules.

Article 3: Unless otherwise provided by law or regulation, the Company's shareholders' meetings shall be convened by the Board of Directors.

Unless otherwise provided in the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholders Service of Public Companies, the Company's organization of a shareholders' meeting by means of visual communication network shall be expressly defined in the Articles of Incorporation and subject to resolution by the Board of Directors. Meanwhile, the organization of a shareholders' meeting by means of a visual communication network shall be adopted per the resolution rendered by a majority of directors at a meeting attended by two-thirds or more of the total number of directors.

Changes to the method of convening the shareholders' meeting shall be subject to a resolution by the Board of Directors and shall be made no later than before the notice of the shareholders' meeting is sent.

Thirty days before the Company convenes an annual shareholders' meeting or 15 days before an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, the Company shall prepare electronic files of the meeting notice, proxy form, information on proposals for ratification, matters for discussion, election or dismissal of directors, and other matters on the shareholders' meeting agenda and upload them to the information filing website designated by the Financial Supervisory Commission. 21 days before the Company is to convene an annual general meeting, or 15 days before it convenes a special shareholders' meeting, it shall prepare an electronic file of the shareholders' meeting agenda handbook and the supplemental materials and upload it to the information disclosure website specified by the FSC. However, in the case the Company's paid-in capital reaches NT\$10 billion or more as of the last day of the most recent fiscal year or in which the aggregate shareholding percentage of foreign investors and Mainland Chinese investors reached 30% or more as recorded in the roster of shareholders at the time of holding of the annual general meeting in the most recent fiscal year, it shall upload the aforesaid electronic file by 30 days prior to the day on which the annual general meeting is to be held. Within 15 days before the date of the shareholders' meeting, the Company shall also have prepared the shareholders' meeting handbook and supplementary information and made them available for review by shareholders at any time. The same shall also be displayed at the premises of the Company and the professional shareholder services agent designated by the Company.

The handbook and supplementary information referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made available to the shareholders for reference by the Company on the day of the meeting in the following manner:

- I. For tangible shareholders' meetings, to be distributed on-site at the meeting.
- II. For hybrid shareholders' meetings, to be distributed on-site at the meeting and shared on the virtual meeting platform in an electronic form.
- III. For shareholders' meeting convened by means of visual communication network only, to be shared on the virtual meeting platform in an electronic form.

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

The election or discharge of directors, alteration of 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, dissolution, merger, spin-off, or any matter under Article 185, paragraph 1 of the Company Act, Article 26-1 and 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, Article 56-1 and 60-2 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers shall be set out and the essential contents explained in the notice of the reasons for convening the meeting, and shall not be proposed as extraordinary motions:

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.

Shareholder(s) holding one percent (1%) or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company may submit to the Company a proposal for discussion at an annual general meeting, provided that the shareholder is allowed to submit no more than one proposal to the annual general meeting. Any additional proposal will not be included in the motions. A shareholder's proposal in alignment with any circumstance under any subparagraph of paragraph 4 of Article 172-1, Paragraph 4 of the Company Act may not be included in the meeting agenda by the Board of Directors.

Any shareholder may submit any suggestive proposal to urge the Company to promote public interests or fulfill its social responsibilities. Procedurally, the shareholder is allowed to submit no more than one proposal pursuant to Article 172-1 of the Company Act. Any additional proposal will not be included in the motions.

Prior to the book closure date before an annual general 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.

Shareholders shall limit their proposed motions to 300 words only. Proposals that exceed 300 words will not be accepted for discussion. Shareholders who have successfully proposed their motions shall attend the annual general meeting in person or through proxy and participate in the discussion.

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. With regard to the proposals submitted by shareholders but not included in the agenda of the meeting, the cause of exclusion of such proposals and explanation shall be made by the board of directors at the shareholders' meeting to be convened.

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

Each 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 at least five days before the date of the shareholders' meeting. When a duplicate proxy form is served, the one received earliest shall prevail, unless a declaration is made to cancel the previous proxy form.

Once a proxy form is received by the Company, if a shareholder wishes to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or to exercise their voting rights in writing or by electronic means, a written proxy rescission notice shall be filed with the Company two days prior to the date of the shareholders' meeting, otherwise, the voting rights exercised by the authorized proxy at the meeting shall prevail.

Once the proxy form is received by the Company, in the case that the shareholder intends to attend the shareholders' meeting by video conference, a written proxy rescission notice shall be filed with the Company two days prior to the date of the shareholders' meeting; otherwise,

the voting rights exercised by the authorized proxy at the meeting shall prevail.

Article 5: 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 independent directors' opinions with respect to the place and time of the meeting.

When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting by video conference, it is not subject to the restriction on the venue of the meeting under the preceding paragraph.

Article 6: The Company shall specify in the meeting notice the time and place for acceptance of the registration from the shareholders, solicitors and proxies (hereinafter referred to as "shareholders") and other matters to be noted.

The time when 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. For virtual shareholders' meetings, shareholders may begin to register on the virtual meeting platform 30 minutes before the meeting starts. Shareholders completing registration will be deemed as attend the shareholders' meeting in person.

Shareholders shall attend the shareholders meeting with the attendance card, sign-in card or other attendance documents. The Company shall not arbitrarily add requirements for other supporting documents beyond those showing eligibility to attend presented by shareholders. Solicitors soliciting the proxy letters shall also bring identification documents for verification.

If the shareholders' meeting is convened by video conference, shareholders who wish to attend by video conference should register with the Company two days prior to the shareholders' meeting.

If the shareholders' meeting is convened by video conference, the Company shall upload the meeting agenda handbook, annual report, and other relevant materials to the video conference platform at least 30 minutes prior to the start of the meeting and continue to disclose them until the end of the meeting.

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

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

Article 6-1: The Company shall specify the following in the shareholders' meeting notice when convening a shareholders' meeting by means of visual communication network:

- I. Methods for shareholders to participate in the meeting and exercise their rights.
- II. Actions to be taken if the virtual meeting platform or participation in the virtual meeting is obstructed due to natural disasters, accidents or other force majeure events, at least covering the following particulars:
 - (I) To what time the meeting is postponed or from what time the meeting will resume if the above obstruction continues and cannot be removed, and the date to which the meeting is postponed, if required, or on which the meeting will resume.
 - (II) Shareholders not registering to attend the affected virtual shareholders' meeting shall not attend the postponed or resumed session.
 - (III) In case of a hybrid shareholders' meeting, when the virtual meeting cannot be continued, if the total number of shares represented at the meeting, after deducting those represented by shareholders attending the virtual shareholders' meeting online, meets the minimum legal requirement for a shareholders'

meeting, then the shareholders' meeting shall continue. The shares represented by shareholders attending the virtual meeting online shall be counted towards the total number of shares represented by shareholders present at the meeting, and the shareholders attending the virtual meeting online shall be deemed abstaining from voting on all proposals on meeting agenda of that shareholders' meeting.

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

III. When the Company convenes a virtual-only shareholders' meeting, it shall also specify appropriate alternative measures available to shareholders who have difficulty taking part in the virtual-only shareholders' meeting. Except for the situations specified in Paragraph 6, Article 44-9 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, it shall at least provide said shareholders with connection facilities and necessary assistance, and shall specify the period during which shareholders may file applications with the Company and other related matters to be attended.

Article 7: If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, the meeting shall be chaired by the Chairman. When the Chairman is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the chair, the Chairman shall appoint the Vice Chairman to act as the chair. If no Vice Chairman is appointed or the Vice Chairman is also on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the power of the chair, the Chairman shall appoint one of the managing directors to act as the chair. If no managing director is appointed, the Chairman shall appoint one director to act as the chair. If the Chairman does not make such a designation, the managing directors, or directors, shall select from among themselves one person to serve as the chair.

When a managing director or director serves as the chair, as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the director shall have held that position for six months or more with great understanding of the Company's financial position and business conditions. The same shall apply for a representative of an institutional director to serve as the chair.

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

Where a shareholders' meeting is convened by a party with power to convene other than the Board of Directors, the convening party shall chair the meeting. When there are more than two such convening parties, they shall mutually select a chair from among themselves.

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

Article 8: The Company shall make an uninterrupted audio and video recording of the entire process of the shareholders' meeting from shareholders' sign-in, the proceedings of the meeting, as well as the process of voting and vote counting.

The audio and video recording in the preceding paragraph shall be kept 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.

If a shareholders' meeting is convened by video conference, the Company shall keep records of shareholders' registration, sign-in, questions raised, as well as voting and the Company's vote counting results and retain the records, while making an uninterrupted audio and video recording of the entire video conference.

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

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

Article 9: Attendance at shareholders' meetings shall be counted based on numbers of shares. The

number of shares in attendance shall be calculated according to the shares indicated by the attendance book or sign-in cards handed in, and the shares checked in on the virtual meeting platform, 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, and at the same time announce the number of non-voting shares and the number of shares attending the meeting.

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

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

When, prior to conclusion of the meeting, the attending shareholders represent a majority of the total number of outstanding 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: If the shareholders' meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, its agenda shall be set by the Board of Directors. Relevant motions (including extraordinary motions and amendments to an original motion) should be decided by voting one by one. The meeting shall be conducted according to the scheduled agenda, and shall not be changed without the resolution of a shareholders' meeting.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis to a shareholders' meeting convened by a party with the power to convene other than 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 by 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 to 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: Before speaking, an attending shareholder shall specify on a speaker's slip the subject of the speech, their shareholder account number (or attendance card number), and account name. The order in which shareholders speak will be set by the chair. A shareholder in attendance who has submitted a speaker's slip but does not actually speak shall be deemed to have not spoken. When the content of the speech is not in alignment with the subject 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 motion, the chair may have the shareholder stop the speech.

Where a virtual shareholders' meeting is convened, shareholders attending the virtual meeting online may raise questions in writing at the virtual meeting platform from the time

when the chair declares the meeting open until the chairperson declares the meeting adjourned. No more than two questions for the same proposal may be raised. Each question shall contain no more than 200 words. The regulations in Paragraphs 1, 2, 5 and 6 do not apply.

If such questions in the preceding paragraph are not in violation of the regulations or not outside the scope of the motions, it is advisable to disclose such questions on the video platform.

Attending shareholders may not interfere with the speaking shareholders without the Chairman's consent and the speaking shareholders. The Chairman will have the violating shareholders stopped.

When an institutional 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: Votes cast at shareholders' meetings shall be calculated based on numbers of shares.

With respect to resolutions by a shareholders' meeting, the number of shares held by a shareholder without voting rights shall not be calculated as part of the total number of outstanding 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 a proxy for any other shareholder.

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

With the exception of a trust enterprise or a stock affairs agency approved by the competent securities authority, when one person is concurrently appointed as a 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 the issued shares. If that percentage is exceeded, the voting rights in excess of that percentage shall not be included in the counting.

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

When the Company holds a shareholders' meeting, it shall adopt exercise of voting rights by electronic means and may adopt exercise of voting rights by correspondence. When voting rights are exercised by correspondence or electronic means, the method of exercise shall be specified in the shareholders' meeting notice. A shareholder's exercise of voting rights by correspondence or electronic means will be deemed to have attended the meeting in person. Notwithstanding, they are considered to have waived their rights with respect to the extraordinary motions and amendments to original motions of that meeting. Therefore, it is advisable that the Company should avoid the submission of extempore 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 at least 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 or a virtual shareholders' meeting, 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, within 2 days before the date of the shareholders' meeting. If the notice of retraction is submitted after due date, the voting rights

already exercised by correspondence or electronic means shall prevail. If the shareholder exercises the voting rights in writing or by electronic means and appoints a proxy with a proxy form to attend the shareholders' meeting, the voting right exercised by the attending proxy at 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 vote by 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, against and the number of abstentions, shall be entered onto the information filing website designated by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

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.

Those who exercise their voting rights in writing or by electronic means without retracting their declaration of intention and participate in the shareholders' meeting by video conference shall not exercise their voting rights on the same motions, propose amendment to the same motions, or exercise their voting rights for revised motions, except for extraordinary motions.

Scrutineers and vote counting personnel for the voting on proposals shall be appointed by the chair, provided all scrutineers be shareholders of the Company.

Vote counting for proposals or elections at a shareholders' meeting 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 recorded.

When the Company convenes a virtual shareholders' meeting, after the chair declares the meeting open, shareholders attending the meeting online shall cast votes on motions and elections on the virtual meeting platform before the chair announces the voting session ends, or will be deemed abstained from voting. In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, votes shall be counted at once after the chair announces the voting session ends, and results of votes and elections shall be announced immediately.

When the Company convenes a hybrid shareholders' meeting, if shareholders who have registered to attend the meeting online in accordance with Article 6 decide to attend the physical shareholders' meeting in person, they shall revoke their registration 2 days before the shareholders' meeting in the same manner as they registered. If their registration is not revoked within the time limit, they may only attend the shareholders' meeting online.

Article 14: When the shareholders' meeting elects directors, it shall proceed in accordance with the regulations for election of directors established by the Company, and shall announce the results of the election on the spot, including the name list of elected directors and the number of votes with which they were elected and the name list of directors not elected and number of votes they received.

The ballots for the election referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be sealed with the signatures of the scrutineers 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 recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

Article 15: Matters relating to the resolutions by 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 preparation and distribution of the minutes of meeting on record may be made by means of a public announcement in an electronic form.

The Company may distribute the meeting minute referred to in the preceding paragraph by

means of a public announcement made through the information filing website designated by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

The meeting minute shall accurately record the year, month, day, and place of the meeting, the chairperson'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 minute shall be retained for the duration of the existence of the Company.

Where a virtual shareholders' meeting is convened, in addition to the particulars to be included in the meeting minute as described in the preceding paragraph, the start time and end time of the shareholders' meeting, how the meeting is convened, the chair's and minute recorder's name, alternative measures available to shareholders with difficulties in attending the virtual shareholders' meeting and actions to be taken in the event of disruption to the virtual meeting platform or participation in the meeting online due to force majeure events and how issues are dealt with, shall also be included in the minute.

When convening a virtual shareholders' meeting, in addition to complying with the requirements in the preceding paragraph, the Company shall also specify in the meeting minutes alternative measures available to shareholders with difficulties in attending the virtual shareholders' meeting.

Article 16: On the day of a shareholders' meeting, the Company shall compile in the prescribed format a statistical statement of the number of shares obtained by solicitors through solicitation, the number of shares represented by proxies and the number of shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting by correspondence or electronic means and shall make an express disclosure of the same at the place of the shareholders' meeting.

If the shareholders' meeting is convened by video conference, the Company shall upload the above-mentioned materials to the video conference platform at least 30 minutes prior to the start of the meeting and continue to disclose them until the end of the meeting. When a shareholders' meeting is convened by video conference, when the chair calls the meeting to order, the total number of voting shares in attendance shall be disclosed on the video conference platform. The same shall apply whenever the total number of shares represented at the meeting and a new tally of votes is released during the meeting.

If any resolutions by the shareholders' meeting are material information as stipulated by laws and regulations or Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (Taipei Exchange), the Company shall upload the content to the information reporting website designated by the FSC prior to the deadline.

Article 17: Staff handling administrative affairs of a shareholders' meeting shall wear an identification badge.

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 badge.

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: 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: When a shareholders' meeting is convened by video conference, the Company shall

immediately disclose the voting results and election results of various motions on the video conference platform in accordance with the regulations and shall continue to disclose for at least 15 minutes after the chair declares the meeting adjourned.

Article 20: When a shareholders' meeting is convened by video conference, the chair and the minute taker shall be at the same location in Taiwan, and the chair shall disclose the address of the place when calling the meeting to order.

Article 21: When a shareholders' meeting is convened by video conference, the Company may allow shareholders to perform a simple test of the connection before the meeting commences and provide relevant services immediately before and during the meeting to assist with any technical communication problems.

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

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

For a meeting to be postponed or resumed under Paragraph 2, the number of shares represented by, and voting rights and election rights exercised by the shareholders who have registered to participate in the affected shareholders' meeting and have successfully signed in the meeting, but do not attend the postpone or resumed session, at the affected shareholders' meeting, shall be counted towards the total number of shares, number of voting rights and number of election rights represented at the postponed or resumed session. During a postponed or resumed session of a shareholders' meeting held under Paragraph 2, no further discussion or resolution is required for proposals for which votes have been cast and counted and results have been announced, or the name list of elected directors/supervisors.

When postponing or resuming a meeting according to Paragraph 2, the Company shall handle the lead-time work based on the date of the original shareholders' meeting in accordance with the requirements listed under Paragraph 7, Article 44-20 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies.

Based on the period under Article 12, second-half paragraph and Article 13, paragraph 3 of the Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies; Article 44-5, paragraph 2, Article 44-15, and Article 44-17, paragraph 1 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, the Company shall postpone or resume the shareholders' meeting at a date as per paragraph 2. When the Company convenes a shareholder's meeting, supplemented by a video conference, if the video conference cannot continue as under paragraph 2, after the number of shares in attendance through the video conference is deducted, the total number of shares in attendance reaches the legal quorum for the shareholder resolution, the shareholders' meeting may continue. There is no need to postpone or resume the meeting in accordance with paragraph 2.

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

Article 22: When a shareholders' meeting is to be convened by video conference, appropriate alternatives to shareholders who have difficulty participating in the meeting by video means

shall be provided. Except for the situations specified in Paragraph 6, Article 44-9 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, it shall at least provide said shareholders with connection facilities and necessary assistance, and shall specify the period during which shareholders may file applications with the Company and other related matters to be attended.

Article 23: These Rules and all amendments thereto shall be enforced upon approval by a shareholders' meeting.

These regulations were enacted on March 30, 2001.

The 1st amendment was made on February 15, 2007.

The 2nd amendment was made on June 10, 2011.

The 3rd amendment was made on June 7, 2012.

The 4th amendment was made on June 7, 2013.

The 5th amendment was made on June 20, 2022.

The 6th amendment was made on May 28, 2024.

Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company Articles of Incorporation

Chapter 1. General Provisions

- Article 1: The Company is incorporated under the provisions of the Company Act and is named Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company.
- Article 2: The Company's business is as follows:
I. CC01070 Wireless Communication Mechanical Equipment Manufacturing
II. CC01080 Electronics Components Manufacturing
(Research, development, production, testing, manufacturing and sales:
1. GaAs chip.
2. Digital mobile phone power amplifier module.)
- Article 2-1: Deleted
- Article 3: The Company shall be headquartered in Southern Taiwan Science Park and may establish branch offices, subsidiaries, representative offices or plants domestically and abroad at the approval of the Board and the register for establishment after the approval of the competent authority where necessary. The Company may reinvest in other enterprises for business needs, not subject to the restrictions of Article 13 of the Company Act.
- Article 4: The Company's announcement method is proceeded with in accordance with the Company Act and other relevant laws and regulations.

Chapter 2. Shares

- Article 5: The total capital of the Company shall be NT\$5,000,000,000 in 50,000,000 registered shares, at face value of NT\$10 per share, of which NT\$300,000,000 have been reserved for the issuance of employee stock warrants. The Board of Directors is authorized to issue them in installments.
- Article 5-1: If the Company intends to issue employee warrants at a subscription price lower than the market price, such warrants may be issued only after having received a resolution at a shareholders' meeting in accordance with Article 56-1 of the "Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers."
- Article 5-2: If the Company intends to transfer the repurchased shares of the Company to employees at a lower price than the average price of the shares actually repurchased, the Company shall have the matter resolved at the latest shareholders' meeting in accordance with Article 10-1 of the Regulations Governing Share Repurchase by Exchange-Listed and OTC-Listed Companies, and the shares may then be transferred.
- Article 6: The Company may issue shares exempted from the requirements about printing of stock certificates, and shall have the shares kept by a centralized securities depository institution and comply with the institution's requirements.
- Article 7: Shareholders shall have their names and addresses notified to the Company for entry in the register of shareholders, and the specimen seal shall be retained by the Company. For the Company's shareholders processing share transfer, pledge of rights, report of loss, inheritance, gift, and report loss of seal, change or change of address and other stock affairs, unless otherwise specified by laws and regulations and securities regulations, it shall be handled in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies."
- Article 8: delete
- Article 9: For changes made to the contents of the shareholders' register, the transfer of shares shall be stopped within 60 days before a regular session of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, or within 30 days before a special session of the shareholders, or within 5 days prior to the day the Company decides to distribute dividends, bonuses, or other interests. The exercise of the rights is limited to the shareholders who are listed in

the Company's shareholder register on the record date.

Chapter 3. Shareholders' Meeting

Article 10: The Company's shareholders' meetings are divided into ordinary shareholders' meetings and extraordinary shareholders' meetings. The Board of Directors shall convene the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders within six months after the close of each fiscal year. Special meetings are convened whenever necessary. Shareholders' meeting notices may be made electronically in accordance with Article 172 of the Company Act.

Article 10-1: For the Company's shareholders' meeting, the shareholders' meeting may be held by means of video conference or other methods promulgated by the central competent authority.

Article 11: For the convening of the regular and special meetings of the shareholders, a meeting notice stating the meeting date, venue and reasons for convening must be sent to each of the shareholders at no later than 30 days before the regular session and no later than 15 days before the special session.

Article 12: Shareholders of the Company have one voting right per share. However, those who are restricted or hold non-voting shares as specified in Article 179 of the Company Act, or directors who have the circumstances specified in Paragraph 2, Article 197-1 of the Company Act shall have their voting rights restricted.

Article 12-1: When the Company convenes the shareholders' meeting, a shareholder may exercise of his/her voting rights by correspondence or electronic means.

Article 13: Resolutions at a shareholders' meeting shall, unless otherwise provided for in the Company Act, be adopted by a majority vote of the shareholders present, who represent more than one-half of the total number of voting shares.

Article 14: If a shareholder is unable to attend the shareholder meeting in person, a proxy can be appointed to attend the shareholders' meeting in accordance with Articles 177, 177-1, and 177-2 of the Company Act and "Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies" by completing the Company's proxy form and by specifying the scope of delegated authority.

Article 15: When the government or a juristic person is the Company's shareholder, its proxy shall not be limited to one person, provided that the voting right that may be exercised shall be calculated on the basis of the total number of shares it holds. When there are more than two representatives, they shall exercise their voting right jointly.

If a shareholder of the Company holds shares for others, such shareholder may exercise his/her/its voting rights separately.

Article 16: For a shareholders' meeting convened by the board of directors, the chairman of the meeting shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 3, Article 208 of this Act; whereas for a shareholders' meeting convened by any other person having the convening right, he/she shall act as the chairman of that meeting provided, however, that if there are two or more persons having the convening right, the chairman of the meeting shall be elected from among themselves.

Article 17: Matters relating to the resolutions by a shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the shareholders' meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall be signed or affixed a seal by the chair of the meeting and a copy distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after the conclusion of the meeting. The distribution of the minutes may be effected by means of a public notice. The meeting minutes together with the attendance list and the proxy form shall be kept in the Company's premises.

Article 17-1: If the Company wishes to stop the public offering, it shall submit a proposal to the shareholders' meeting for resolution, and this provision will not be changed during the listing period.

Chapter 4. Board of Directors

Article 18: The Company shall have 7 to 10 Directors. The candidate nomination system shall be adopted for the Company. The directors shall be elected by the Shareholders' Meeting

from the director candidate list. The term of office of the Directors is three years and is eligible for re-election. There shall be more than half of the seats among the Directors, and no spouse or relatives in two degrees of kinship is allowed. The Company may purchase the directors liability insurance with respect to liabilities resulting from exercising their duties during their terms of directorship. Among the directors of the Company referred to above, there must be no less than two independent directors and no less than one fifth of the total number of directors as independent directors.

The professional qualifications, shareholding, restrictions on positions held concurrently, nomination, election methods, and other matters to be followed for independent directors are in accordance with the relevant regulations of the competent securities authority.

The election of directors shall adopt a disclosed cumulative voting method. 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. If it is necessary to revise such election method, such election method shall be processed in accordance with Article 172 of the Company Act, and the comparison table of such election method shall be specified in the reason of the meeting in the meeting notice.

Article 19: The Board of Directors shall be composed of the Directors. The meeting shall be convened once every quarter. The Board of Directors may be convened by written method, e-mail or fax. The functions and powers are as follows:

1. Preparation of business plan.
2. Propose motions for allocating retained earnings or offsetting losses.
3. Proposal of capital increase or decrease.
4. Approved important rules and agreements.
5. Appointment and dismissal of the Company's managerial officers.
6. Approval of budget and settlement of accounts.
7. Acquiring, transferring, and conferring know-how and patent rights, and approving and revising technology cooperation contracts.
8. Review of investments made by related businesses.
9. Other powers and authorities as determined by the Company Act or the Shareholders' Meeting.

Article 19-1: The Company may compensate the chairman and directors, regardless of whether the Company is operating at a profit or loss, when they are performing duties. The Board of Directors is authorized to determine the remuneration based on the extent of their involvement in and the value of their contribution to the operations of the Company and in consideration of industry standard.

Article 20: At the Board of Directors meeting, attended by more than two-thirds of the Directors and with the consent of a majority of the Directors present, a person shall be elected from among themselves as the Chairman of the Board. The chairman performs all of the Company's businesses in accordance to the laws and regulations, charters, resolutions of shareholders' and board meetings. When the Chairman is on leave or unable to exercise the powers for any reason, the Chairman shall appoint one director to act as chair. Where the Chairman does not make such a designation, the directors shall elect a chair from among themselves. A vice chairman may be appointed where necessary.

Article 21: If a director is unable to attend the meeting for any reason, they may entrust another director to attend by proxy according to laws; however, each director shall act as a proxy for only one director.

Article 22: The essentials of the proceedings and the result of the discussions shall be recorded in the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall be kept with the attendance book and the proxy form for custody in the Company. The essentials of the proceedings and the result of the discussions shall be recorded in the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall be kept with the attendance book and the proxy form for custody in the Company.

- Chapter 5. Audit Committee**
- Article 23: The Company appoints an Audit Committee in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, consisting entirely of independent directors.
- Article 24: The composition, powers and authorities, rules of procedure for meetings and other compliance matters of the Audit Committee of the Company are handled in accordance with the relevant regulations of the securities competent authority.
From the date of the Auditing Committee's establishment, the powers that shall be exercised by the supervisors according to the Company Act, Securities and Exchange Act, and other laws and regulations shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Auditing Committee.
- Chapter 6. Managerial Officers**
- Article 25: The Company's managerial officers are appointed in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation.
- Article 26: The appointment and discharge of the president shall be at the proposal of the chairman and then resolved by the Board of Directors. The appointment and discharge of other managerial officers shall be at the proposal of the president and resolved by the Board of Directors.
- Article 27: delete
- Chapter 7. Accounting**
- Article 28: The Company's earnings distribution or deficit compensation shall be made at the end of the fiscal year.
- Article 28-1: The proposal of the Company's surplus earning distribution or loss off-setting for the fiscal year, together with the business report and financial statements, shall be forwarded to the Audit Committee for their auditing, and afterwards be submitted to the board of directors for approval.
When distributing earnings of the previous paragraph in the form of cash, it shall be approved by the Board of Directors; when the distribution is made through the issuance of new shares, it shall be proposed to the shareholders' meeting for approval before the distribution.
- Article 28-2: The Company adopts the calendar year as its accounting fiscal year and starts on January 1 each year and ends on December 31 in the same year. After final settlement each fiscal year, the Company prepares the following financial statements, which are reviewed by the Board and submitted to the shareholders' meeting for ratification according to legal procedures:
1. Business report.
 2. Financial statements.
 3. Proposal for the distribution of earnings and for making up losses.
- Article 29: If the Company is profitable in the year, it should allocate 5-10% as employees' remuneration. In addition, no less than 50% of the remuneration to employees shall be distributed to the entry-level employees meeting the conditions set by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors decides to distribute the remuneration in stock or cash. The subject of the distribution includes the employees of the subordinate company who meet certain conditions. If the Company makes a profit with the above amount, the Board of Directors decides to allocate up to 2% as its directors' remuneration. The distribution proposal of remuneration of employees and directors should be submitted and reported to the shareholders' meeting.
If it has accumulative losses, the Company should reserve and make up the amount before distributing remuneration to the employees and directors according to the percentage mentioned in the preceding paragraph.
The Company's settlement each year, where there is a surplus, must first be set aside to

pay the taxes, make up for the accumulated losses, and 10% of the remaining balance must be recorded as provision of legal reserve, with exception to legal reserve already at an amount equals to the Company's total paid-in capital; and then make provision or reversal of special reserves in accordance with other laws and regulations. For the remaining earnings, plus the accumulated undistributed earnings from the previous year, the Board of Directors shall prepare an earnings distribution proposal. When distributing earnings of the previous paragraph in the form of cash, the Board is authorized to distribute the dividends or bonuses in whole or in part by cash with the resolution supported by a majority of the attending directors at the board meeting attended by more than two-thirds of the directors in accordance with Article 240, Paragraph 5 of the Company Act. The matter is to be reported to the shareholders' meeting. When the earnings distribution is in the form of new shares, the distribution can only be proceeded with after it is resolved at the shareholders meeting.

In order to balance dividends and financial planning, and to evaluate the effect of stock dividend distribution on future dilution of earnings per share, the Company maintains a stable dividend distribution without excessive dilution of earnings per share. The dividends to shareholders are based on the current year's net income after tax, less than 30% of the special reserve, of which the cash dividend shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends. The remainder shall be paid in stock dividends.

The net amount of other accumulated equity reductions from prior periods shall be allocated from the undistributed earnings of the prior period to the same amount of special reserve. If there is still a shortfall, the special reserve shall be allocated from the current period's after-tax net profit, plus other items not included in the current period's after-tax net profit, and added to the undistributed earnings of the current period.

Article 29-1: According to Article 241 of the Company Act, the Company may issue new shares or make payments in cash to shareholders in whole or in part based on the statutory surplus reserve and capital reserve. If the distribution is made in cash, the Board of Directors shall be authorized to make such distribution with the attendance of at least two-thirds of the Directors and a resolution adopted by a majority of the Directors present, and shall report to the shareholders' meeting. If the distribution is made in the form of new shares, it shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for resolution before distribution.

Chapter 8. Supplementary Provisions

Article 30: The Company's Board of Directors is authorized to formulate the Articles of Incorporation and by-laws.

Article 31: Any matters that are not properly addressed in these Articles of Incorporation shall be handled in accordance with the Company Act and other applicable laws and regulations.

Article 32: delete

Article 33: The Company's Articles of Incorporation was dated November 3, 1998.

The 1st amendment was made on April 28, 2000.

The 2nd amendment was made on March 30, 2001.

The 3rd amendment was made on May 16, 2002.

The 4th amendment was made on June 21, 2006.

The 5th amendment was made on February 15, 2007.

The 6th amendment was made on May 29, 2008.

The 7th amendment was made on June 18, 2009.

The 8th amendment was made on October 13, 2009.

The 9th amendment was made on June 15, 2010.

The 10th amendment was made on June 10, 2011.

The 11th amendment was made on June 7, 2012.

The 12th amendment was made on June 7, 2013.

The 13th amendment was made on June 7, 2016.
The 14th amendment was made on June 7, 2018.
The 15th amendment was made on June 6, 2019.
The 16th amendment was made on June 10, 2020.
The 17th amendment was made on June 20, 2022.
The 18th amendment was made on May 28, 2025.

Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company

Person in charge: Doris Hsu / Hsiu-lan Hsu

Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company

Shareholding of Directors

Title	Name	Number of shares held as of the register closure date	Percentage to the total number of shares issued
Chairman	Sino-American Silicon Products Inc. Representative: Hsiu-Lan Hsu	55,923,000	28.46%
Director	You-Min Chi	4,014,909	2.04%
Director	Kuo-Chun Huang	116,747	0.06%
Director	Sino-American Silicon Products Inc. Representative: Tang-Liang Yao	55,923,000	28.46%
Director	Sino-American Silicon Products Inc. Representative: Cheng-Chien Chen	55,923,000	28.46%
Director	Wen-Huei Tsai	2,588,849	1.32%
Independent Director	Chung-Hsien Liu	0	0.00%
Independent Director	Chung-Wen Lan	0	0.00%
Independent Director	Ching-Wen Cheng	0	0.00%
Independent Director	Tzu-Hsuan Tsai	0	0.00%

Note:

1. Pursuant to Article 26 of the Securities and Exchange Act, the total number of shares held by all Directors of the Company shall not be less than 7.5% of the total number of issued shares of the Company.
2. Pursuant to Article 2 of the "Rules and Review Procedures for Director and Supervisor Share Ownership Ratios at Public Companies," "if a public company has elected two or more independent directors, the share ownership figures calculated at the rates set forth in the preceding paragraph for all directors and supervisors other than the independent directors and shall be decreased by 20 percent."
3. The minimum number of shares to be held by all Directors of the Company is 11,790,967 shares. As of the date of publication, all Directors of the Company held 62,643,505 shares, representing 31.88% of the total number of issued shares.
4. The Company has already established an Audit Committee and there is no supervisor applicable to the legal requirement of shareholding.