

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION

2026 ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

MEETING HANDBOOK

(Summary)

(This English translation is prepared in accordance with the Chinese version and is for reference purposes only. If there are any inconsistency between the Chinese original and this translation, the Chinese version shall prevail.)

May 27, 2026

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5. Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets of the Company
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FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION
2026 ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING PROCEDURE

1. Call Meeting to Order
2. Chairman's Address
3. Report Items
4. Ratification Items
5. Discussion Items
6. Extraordinary Motions
7. Meeting Adjourned

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION
2026 ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING
AGENDA

Time: 09:00 a.m., Wednesday, May 27, 2026

Venue: Illume Hotel

(No. 100 Dun Hua North Road, Taipei, Taiwan)

1. Report Items

- (1) 2025 Business Report.
- (2) Audit Committee' Review Report on the 2025 Financial Statements.
- (3) The Company has issued the report on cash dividend distribution for 2025.
- (4) The Issuance of 2025 Domestic Unsecured Ordinary Corporate Bond.

2. Ratification Items

- (1) Please approve the 2025 Business Report and Financial Statements as required by the Company Act.
- (2) Please approve the Proposal for Distribution of 2025 Profits as required by the Company Act.

3. Discussion Items

- (1) Amendment of the Company's "Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets ". Please discuss and resolve.

Report Items

1. About the Company's business operation condition of 2025, please refer to Business Report for further details (on page 5 of the Handbook.)
2. The Company's Audit Committee members reviewed the 2025 Business Report and Financial Statements and issued their Review Report according to the applicable laws. Please refer to Audit Committee's Review Report (on page 18 of the Handbook.)
3. The Company has issued the report on cash dividend distribution for 2025.

Adopted by the Board Meeting of the Company on March 10, 2026 in accordance with Article 32 of the Articles of Incorporation, the Company will distribute total amount of cash dividend NTD 3,516,711,775 with NTD 0.6 per share for 2025 which will be paid after Board Meeting sets the record date.

4. Status Report on the Company's issuance of 2025 Domestic Unsecured Corporate Bonds.

(1) To raise long-term funds and to repay debt, the Company's Board of Directors approved a resolution on December 13th, 2024, to issue 2025 unsecured domestic corporate bonds with a total amount not exceeding NT\$12 billion. In line with its funding needs, the Company issued the bonds in two tranches on July 2nd and October 16th 2025, totaling NT\$12 billion.

(2) The first tranche amounted to NT\$5.1 billion, with a fixed annual coupon rate of 2.08% and a maturity of five years. Interest is paid annually on a simple interest basis. The principal will be redeemed in two equal installments at the end of the fourth and fifth years after issuance.

The second tranche amounted to NT\$6.9 billion and was divided into Serie A and Serie B based on different terms and conditions. Serie A amounted to NT\$4.4 billion with a fixed annual coupon rate of 1.9% and a maturity of five years. Interest is paid annually on a

simple interest basis. The principal will be redeemed in two equal installments at the end of the fourth and fifth years after issuance.

Serie B amounted to NT\$2.5 billion with a fixed annual coupon rate of 2.03% and a maturity of ten years. Interest is paid annually on a simple interest basis. The principal will be redeemed in two equal installments at the end of the ninth and tenth years after issuance.

2025 Annual Report of Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation

In 2025, the global economy experienced high volatility and divergence due to disruptions from U.S. tariff policies, China's economic involution and persistent spillover effects, as well as the AI development boom. These factors exerted an impact on global trade and supply chain restructuring. Meanwhile, the domestic industrial development underwent significant divergence as traditional industries remained generally sluggish. The petrochemical and plastics industries continued to be affected by overcapacity. Weak downstream demand has led to a severe imbalance between supply and demand in the market, continuing to pose serious challenges to the Company's operations.

The Company's consolidated revenue in 2025 was NT\$287 billion, a decrease of NT\$61.6 billion or 17.7% from NT\$348.6 billion in 2024. In terms of pricing, the decline in oil prices and a lack of support from raw material costs, coupled with the continuous expansion of new production capacity by competitors, resulted in a market oversupply and fierce competition. This lowered the selling price of products and led to a decrease in overall sales margins by NT\$43.2 billion. Amid unfavorable market conditions, most products including OX, PTA, PIA, PS, ABS, PP, PC, and acetic acid faced oversupply and weak downstream demand. Sales volume of SM, phenol and acetone has seen a decrease due to scheduled equipment maintenance and production adjustments based on market conditions. Only PX saw increased external sales due to reduced self-use and expanded marketing efforts. As a result, overall sales volume decreased by NT\$18.4 billion.

In terms of income, 2025 marked the Company's first loss since

its listing, with a consolidated pre-tax loss of NT\$5 billion, a decrease of NT\$5.9 billion compared to the consolidated pre-tax income of NT\$0.9 billion in 2024. This was mainly due to operating losses in the first half of the year caused by the decline in crude oil prices and the uncertainty surrounding U.S. reciprocal tariff policies, especially in the second quarter. However, the Company adjusted its production and sales portfolio and took an initiative to expand its sales. Through lean production and destocking, the operating loss narrowed significantly in the second half of the year, approaching breakeven. Nevertheless, annual operating profit still decreased by NT\$2.5 billion. Combined with increased foreign exchange losses due to the appreciation of the New Taiwan Dollar, lower profits from investee companies, and reduced cash dividends, the Company recorded a decrease of NT\$3.4 billion in non-operating profit.

Looking back at 2025, global inflation eased, with the U.S. economy remaining relatively stable due to robust private consumption. However, the EU and China continued to grapple with challenges arising from weak domestic demand. U.S. President Trump's announcement of reciprocal tariffs in April triggered severe global trade disruptions. Substantial tariff hikes suppressed export and transportation demand, causing fluctuations in international raw material prices. Global oil prices continued to weaken amid the prolonged Russia-Ukraine conflict, Russia's low-price crude sales, increased production from the U.S. and OPEC, and slowing demand growth. The price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil gradually declined from US\$73 per barrel at the beginning of the year to US\$57 per barrel at the end of the year, with an annual average of US\$64.7 per barrel, representing a decrease of 14.6% compared to that in 2024. Prices for most of the Company's

petrochemical and plastic products, including aromatic hydrocarbon, PX, PTA, SM, phenol-acetone, and PC, followed suit. Price competition caused by excess capacity in Mainland China severely compressed the profit margin, and the sharp fluctuations in the exchange rate in the second quarter caused exchange losses, which widened the Company's operating loss in the first half of the year. Starting in the third quarter, the Company initiated a streamlining program, prioritizing loss reduction or profitability for each product. Production of aromatic hydrocarbon, SM, nylon, ABS, PS, and textiles was consolidated to centralize production and to control costs and expenses. Sales strategies were adjusted to abandon highly competitive markets, while continuously expanding sales of differentiated products. Particular emphasis was placed on developing the plastic-composite materials market. However, regrettably, the Company still recorded an annual net loss as the profits were insufficient to offset the losses incurred in the first half.

As part of the consolidated revenue in 2025, the parent company's net revenue was NT\$142 billion, accounting for 49.5% of the consolidated revenue. Net revenue of subsidiaries such as Formosa Chemicals Industries (Ningbo) Limited, Formosa Industries Corporation in Vietnam, and Formosa Taffeta Co., Ltd., totaled NT\$145 billion, accounting for 50.5% of the consolidated revenue. Petrochemical and plastic products were the main contributors to the parent company's revenue. Both combined had a net worth of NT\$131.6 billion, accounting for 92.7% of the parent company's revenue. Among them, petrochemical products totaled NT\$102.5 billion or 72.2% and plastic products totaled NT\$29.1 billion or 20.5%.

While ensuring safe production, the Company has focused on

key business strategies for its major products, aiming to reduce losses, achieve profitability, and align production and sales with market expansion. Efforts have been directed toward enhancing product differentiation, maintaining stable quality, obtaining product certifications, ensuring timely delivery, and providing comprehensive after-sales services. Additionally, the Company has promoted circular economy improvements, including water and energy conservation, consumption reduction, and emissions control. It has also continued to advance AI-driven smart production, developed new business ventures, and reinforced operational resilience to enhance sustainable competitive advantages.

In terms of petrochemical products, the Company has been working to enhance energy integration efficiency at the Mailiao plant. At the third aromatic hydrocarbon plant, low-pressure steam has been upgraded to high-pressure steam, which not only supplies heat for internal processes, but also enables external supply to neighboring plants. Meanwhile, extraction units across three plants have been integrated for energy optimization. Pyrolysis gasoline has been centralized at one plant for operation and distributed to the other two plants for utilization. Additionally, hydrogen compressor downsizing and modification are under planning to improve efficiency and reduce steam consumption. At the Mailiao styrene plant, thermal integration improvements in the ethylbenzene zone had been completed, enabling the PTA plant to recover steam to fill the gap in low-grade steam supply. Energy-saving optimization modules were deployed at the SM facility in Haifeng, and a process for recovering and reusing the byproduct divinylbenzene (DVB) after hydrogenation was established. Thermal integration improvements in the purification area at the synthetic phenol plant

cut steam consumption of distillation tower and increased low-grade steam supply to neighboring plants. These measures collectively lowered processing costs, enhanced energy efficiency, and strengthened competitiveness. For PTA, the market continued to face pressure from new production capacity in Mainland China, leading to increased supply and narrowing product margins. In August 2025, after improvements, the Ningbo PTA-6 production line demonstrated advantages in low energy consumption and high product quality, along with stable delivery, earning customer trust. By 2026, the high-efficiency Ningbo PTA-6 facility is expected to operate at full capacity year-round, while PTA-5 production will be adjusted based on market conditions, effectively minimizing losses. The PTA production lines in Taiwan, on the other hand, faced shrinking domestic demand and low export prices due to Mainland China's low-price competition. The PTA plant in Mailiao will primarily cater to domestic customers and plans to reduce operating rates to minimize losses. In terms of PIA, the two production lines in Taiwan and Ningbo together contributed to an annual production capacity of 400,000 tons. Efforts will be made to continuously explore potential outstanding customers for bottle chips, low-melt fibers, and coatings at home and abroad, with an aim of increasing the presence of the Company's PIA on the global market and securing its position as a market leader.

In terms of plastic products, the global plastic supply chain encountered severe disruption in 2025 due to the trade war initiated by the U.S., which imposed high tariffs on various countries. In addition, overcapacity in Mainland China and a decline in real estate prices led to weak domestic demand. In particular, due to declining upstream raw material prices and weak cost support, prices for

various plastic products have remained persistently low, posing more potential obstacles in sales. The Company continued its efforts to implement lean strategies, integrating production and sales, managing inventory, and pursuing differentiated sales. Although overall production and sales volumes decreased compared to 2024, losses have been reduced and improved. Among these, PP achieved a slight profit for the whole year, while ABS and PS still suffered losses caused by unfavorable factors such as high eroding costs of ocean freight and reduced exports of home appliances from Mainland China. PC, primarily marketed in Asia, saw a waning sales volume and incurred losses due to intense competition from low-priced materials from Mainland China. The Company will continue its efforts in 2026 to implement lean production and sales practices, reduce the production and sales of general products in highly competitive markets, and increase the proportion of differentiated offerings while diversifying the market. The differentiation targets for each product are 60% for PS, 54% for ABS, 55% for PP, and 55% for PC. Additionally, the Company will expand sales in new application fields in the European and American markets and increase orders from the relocated Southeast Asian industrial chain, thereby reducing its reliance on the Mainland China market. Furthermore, the ABS facility in Ningbo will leverage the cost advantages of its new production processes, while increasing the production and sales volume of composite materials, in order to continue to consolidate its market share in Mainland China and actively expand sales to RCEP tariff-free countries.

Regarding textile and fiber products, Mainland China's continued dumping of low-cost goods and shrinking downstream demand have exerted a significant impact on the Company.

Consequently, the rayon and Taiwan yarn plants ceased production in December 2024. In 2025, Taiwan's textile business transitioned to a trade-based model, with sales of imported yarn from Vietnam's Nhon Trach plant already generating profits. The operational focus of textile production has shifted to Formosa Industries Corporation in Vietnam. Leveraging the cost and quality advantages of imported yarn, the Company has increased market share, strengthened collaboration with brand customers to develop differentiated products, continuously launched new products, and explored new customers. The Nhon Trach plant in Vietnam Renze has consolidated production in line with market conditions to achieve full capacity utilization on a single production line, thereby reducing production costs. By 2025, it had significantly reduced losses and generated cash flow. In 2026, leveraging Vietnam's tariff advantages, the Company will maintain full production and sales of 240,000 spindles, and will strive to make a turnaround in the second half of the year. For nylon fiber products, the Company will continue streamlining operations and reducing production capacity. By the second quarter of 2026, we will concentrate the polymerization process in Vietnam and achieve high-quality development in clothing yarn and industrial yarn. Among them, clothing yarn, supported by marine waste recycling initiatives, is experiencing business growth. Meanwhile, for industrial yarn, the Company will reduce coarse denier tire cord fabric and transition to fine denier products incorporating recycled marine waste in collaboration with downstream partners. The nylon pellet business will shift toward high-viscosity differentiated products, broadening niche markets for engineering plastic pellets. Moreover, the Company will procure low-cost fabric pellets as needed and make flexible adjustments to

achieve the most cost-effective material integration.

Sustainable development is the focus of business administration while ESG (environmental protection, social responsibility, and corporate governance) is the unchanged priority in the business operation of the Company.

To boost industrial safety, the Company formed the Safety & Sustainability Task Force in 2019, promoting the principles of "people-centric management," "essential safety management," and "enhanced autonomous management." This initiative has helped discover blind spots in safety management, eliminate underlying risks, raise employee safety awareness, and improve workplace safety performance. In 2025, the Company received several awards, including the Outstanding Healthy Workplace - Group Health Guardian Award, the Outstanding Workplace Health Promotion Personnel Award from the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the 2025 Corporate Sports Certification from the Ministry of Education's Sports Administration, the Outstanding Unit in the Resilient Taiwan Large-Scale Typhoon and Earthquake Disaster Preparedness and Collaboration Project, and the Outstanding Occupational Health and Safety Unit in Yunlin County. For 2026, the goal is to continue pursuing a "people-centric approach, further enhancing essential safety, and prioritizing the strengthening and promotion of autonomous management." Through internal and external exchanges, the Company aims to share experiences, implement contractor and staff training programs, and transform employees' safety culture mindset to achieve the goal of zero workplace accidents.

Over the past few years, the petrochemical industry has faced challenges from the industrial environment, digital technology advancements, and carbon neutrality initiatives. Only by

strengthening and advancing digital transformation, energy transition, circular economy practices, and industrial innovation can sustainable development be ensured. To this end, the Company established the Transformation Development Task Force in October 2023, consisting of four divisions focused on "digital transformation," "energy transition," "circular economy," and "new venture development." These divisions are responsible for strengthening the promotion of related initiatives accordingly. In terms of digital transformation initiatives, including digital optimization and AI applications for smart factory and operational dynamics management, a total of 667 AI application projects had been launched by 2025, with a total investment of NT\$400 million. This will help gradually transition from the traditional passive anomaly management to a management model featuring proactive predictions, early warnings, and real-time optimization. Energy transition initiatives encompass continued water and energy conservation improvements, the formulation of coal reduction and energy transition strategies, and the development of clean energy projects such as solar power and small-scale hydropower plants to align with global carbon reduction trends. Throughout 2025, an investment of NT\$460 million was made to promote energy conservation and emission reduction, with 244 improvement projects completed, saving a total of 2,290 tons of water per day, 46.9 tons of steam per hour, and 7.0 kWh of electricity per hour. Circular economy initiatives include waste reduction, raw material reduction, process emission reduction, and green product development.

The Company has consistently advanced various sustainability initiatives that have yielded tangible results and gained external

recognition. For example, in 2025, we won the Energy Saving Benchmark Silver Award from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the National Industrial Innovation Excellence Award from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the Corporate Marine Sustainability Contribution Award from the Ocean Affairs Council. In 2024 and 2025, we were awarded the National Enterprise Environmental Protection Silver Award from the Ministry of Economic Affairs for the second consecutive year. These achievements demonstrate the Company's effectiveness in realizing a circular economy, waste recycling, environmentally friendly industrial innovation and development, digital transformation, and energy transition.

In respect of ongoing investments and corporate transformation, the Company continues developing small-scale hydropower generation, while attracting investment to revitalize idle industrial land. Leveraging its own power generation capacity, the Company will complete the sales of surplus electricity from Xingang and Longde to computing center operators by 2026. Furthermore, the Company plans to complete deployment of 5N electronic-grade hydrogen purification equipment by 2027. Concurrently, it will accelerate the development and production of silicon carbide and specialty chemicals such as polyimide (PI) and perovskite, aiming to enter the materials supply chain of the electronic industry.

Looking ahead to 2026, global economic growth is projected to slow, driven by a cycle of interest rate cuts within Europe and the U.S., a decline in international oil prices decline, and easing inflation. Taiwan's GDP growth is expected to maintain strong performance, buoyed by the continued prosperity of the semiconductor- and AI server-related industries. In mid-January, the

U.S. announced a 15% tariff on Taiwan, without additional stacking. Uncertainties will be eliminated upon finalization of reciprocal tariffs. Compared to the past when high tariffs between Taiwan and the U.S. placed us at a disadvantage relative to competitors such as Japan and South Korea, the export competitiveness of traditional industries will be improved, facilitating a rebound in customer order momentum. Although oversupply in petrochemicals and weak domestic demand persist, Mainland China continues to advance economic stimulus policies, expand domestic demand and effective investment, as well as address supply-demand imbalances and anti-involution and deflationary pressures. Corporate investment and private consumption are projected to gradually improve, with better market conditions expected than those in 2025, which will benefit the Company's operations. However, the high volatility of oil prices in 2026 should receive attention, requiring strict inventory control to avoid losses from price declines. In addition, unforeseen black swan events around the world, including geopolitical conflicts over U.S. policies toward Cuba, Iran, and Middle East tensions, U.S. President Donald Trump's policy reversals, potential resurgence of U.S.-China trade and technology wars, Mainland China's persistent real estate slump and unresolved debt crises of real estate developers, will drive divergent global economic development and fluctuations of raw material prices. Global trade and supply chain restructuring have become the new norm.

Under such business environment, it is essential to recognize that "there are no sunset industries, only sunset companies." Finding a way out and seeking survival remain priorities for the Company. Regardless of future market changes, "differentiation" will remain the core operational strategy. The Company will further adjust

production lines, consolidate production, and refine its production and sales structure. We will no longer pursue breakthroughs in full-scale production and sales capacity, abandon highly competitive markets, expand the proportion of differentiated products, increase the production of niche specifications, and ensure that specifications can meet more diverse needs. Upholding an excellent service and customer-oriented philosophy, we will strive to secure a stronger foothold.

In response to the impending carbon fee collection in 2026 and the trend toward carbon neutrality, the Company has set a phased target of reducing carbon emissions by 25% by 2030 (compared to 2020 levels) and has committed to achieving full carbon neutrality by 2050. Between 2021 and 2030, the Company plans to invest NT\$17.7 billion, and has applied for the Self-determined Reduction Plans with the Ministry of Environment in 2025. We will execute relevant carbon reduction initiatives to ensure timely advancement of all energy conservation and carbon reduction improvement projects. In addition, we will strengthen intelligent management of plants and operations. The first phase of the digital twin plant was completed in 2025, aiming for completeness, applicability, and integration. The Company will continuously enhance the digital twin plant and comprehensively expand AI applications to process management, quality management, plant safety, and operational management efficiency.

The Company will strive to enhance core business operations, strengthen operational structure, and continuously advance improvement initiatives such as energy transition, resource recycling and reuse, and AI-driven process optimization. Through brand collaborations on recycled eco-friendly pellets, the Company has

achieved an annual recycling volume of 15,000 tons for marine waste materials, including nylon oyster ropes and recycled fishing nets. We will continue chemicals recycling, and strengthen plastic recycling, such as PP eco-friendly fibers, to consolidate the production of high-value green materials. Building on its existing foundation, the Company will leverage our irreplaceable strengths in customization, high profit margins, and certification requirements to expand the development of differentiated petrochemical, plastic, fiber, and textile products for medical devices, automotive, electronics, AI servers, and functional applications. We will further expand into semiconductor materials, electronic-grade hydrogen and chemicals, and energy and energy storage applications, with an aim of continuously pioneering new ventures and seeking new business opportunities to reward shareholders and achieve the goal of sustainable operations.

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION

Audit Committee' Review Report

The Board of Directors has prepared the Company's 2025 Business Report, Financial Statements and Proposal for Profits Distribution. The CPA firm of PWC was retained to audit Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation's Financial Statements and has issued an audit report relating to Financial Statements. The Business Report, Financial Statements, and Proposal for Profits Distribution have been reviewed and determined to be correct and accurate by the Audit Committee members of Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation. According to the Securities and Exchange Act and the Company Act, we hereby submit this report. Please be advised accordingly.

Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation
Chairman of the Audit Committee:

Ruey-Long Chen

March 10, 2026

Ratification Items Proposal 1

Proposal: For approval of the 2025 Business Report and Financial Statements as required by the Company Act.

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Explanation:

1. The preparation of the Company's 2025 Consolidated and Individual Financial Statements were completed. The aforementioned Financial Statements were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board Meeting on March 10, 2026 and audited by independent auditors, Ms. Man-Yu, Juanlu and Mr. Sheng-Chung, Hsu , of PWC. The aforesaid Financial Statements together with the Business Report were reviewed by the Audit Committee, which the Audit Committee's Review Report is presented.
2. For the aforementioned Business Report, please refer to page 5 through page 17 of the Meeting Handbook. As for the Financial Statements, please refer to page 25 through page 38 of the Handbook. Please approve the Business Report and the Financial Statements.

Resolution:

Ratification Items Proposal 2

Proposal: For Approval of the Proposal for Distribution of 2025 Profits as required by the Company Act.

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Explanation:

Please refer to page 39 of the Handbook for the Statement of Profits Distribution, which has been reviewed by the Audit Committee members of Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation and approved by the Board of Directors on March 10, 2026. Please approve the Statement of Profits Distribution.

Resolution:

Discussion Items

Proposal 1

Proposal: Amendment to Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets of the Company. Please discuss and resolve.

Proposed by the Board of Directors

Explanation :

To comply with the requirements provided in the order Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 1140383333 dated July 24, 2025 by the Financial Supervisory Commission, certain articles of Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets of the Company have been amended. The comparison table for articles before and after amendment is hereby attached. Please determine whether the amendments are reasonable.

Article	Current Article	Amended Article	Reason for Amendment
Article 28	<p>Under any of the following circumstances, the Company acquiring or disposing of assets shall publicly announce and report the relevant information on the securities competent authority's designated website in the appropriate format as prescribed by regulations within 2 days commencing immediately from the date of occurrence of the event:</p> <p>1. Acquisition or disposal of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or acquisition or disposal of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital, 10 percent or more of the Company's total assets,</p>	<p>Under any of the following circumstances, the Company acquiring or disposing of assets shall publicly announce and report the relevant information on the securities competent authority's designated website in the appropriate format as prescribed by regulations within 2 days commencing immediately from the date of occurrence of the event:</p> <p>1. Acquisition or disposal of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or acquisition or disposal of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital, 10 percent or more of the Company's total assets,</p>	<p>Amended to comply with the order Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 1140383333 dated July 24, 2025 by the Financial Supervisory Commission.</p>

Article	Current Article	Amended Article	Reason for Amendment
	<p>or NT\$300 million or more; provided, this shall not apply to trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or repurchase of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises.</p> <p>2. Merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares.</p> <p>3. Losses from derivatives trading reaching the limits on aggregate losses or losses on individual contracts set out in the procedures adopted by the Company.</p> <p>4. Where equipment/machinery or right-of-use assets thereof for business use are acquired or disposed of, and furthermore the trading counterparty is not a related party, and the transaction amount is <u>more than NT\$1 billion.</u></p> <p>5. Where land is acquired under an arrangement on engaging others to build on the company's own</p>	<p>or NT\$300 million or more; provided, this shall not apply to trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or repurchase of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises.</p> <p>2. Merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares.</p> <p>3. Losses from derivatives trading reaching the limits on aggregate losses or losses on individual contracts set out in the procedures adopted by the Company.</p> <p>4. Where equipment/machinery or right-of-use assets thereof for business use are acquired or disposed of, and furthermore the trading counterparty is not a related party, and the transaction amount is <u>5% or more of the company's paid-in capital.</u></p> <p>5. Where land is acquired under an arrangement on engaging others to build on the company's own</p>	

Article	Current Article	Amended Article	Reason for Amendment
	<p>land, engaging others to build on rented land, joint construction and allocation of housing units, joint construction and allocation of ownership percentages, or joint construction and separate sale, and furthermore the trading counterparty is not a related party, and the amount the Company expects to invest in the transaction is more than NT\$500 million.</p> <p>6. An asset transaction other than any of those referred to in the preceding <u>five</u> subparagraphs, a disposal of receivables by a financial institution, or an investment in the mainland China area where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, provided this shall not apply to the following circumstances:</p> <p>(1) Trading of domestic government bonds or foreign government bonds with a sovereign rating not lower than the sovereign rating of the</p>	<p>land, engaging others to build on rented land, joint construction and allocation of housing units, joint construction and allocation of ownership percentages, or joint construction and separate sale, and furthermore the trading counterparty is not a related party, and the amount the Company expects to invest in the transaction is more than NT\$500 million.</p> <p>6. <u>Government bonds, ordinary corporate bonds, and general financial bonds (excluding subordinated bonds) traded on stock exchanges or securities brokers, which do not fall under the circumstances of any of the items in the proviso of subparagraph no. 7, and in which the counterparty is not a related party, and the transaction amount is 5% or more of the company's paid-in capital.</u></p> <p>7. An asset transaction other than any of those referred to in the preceding <u>six</u> subparagraphs, a disposal</p>	

Article	Current Article	Amended Article	Reason for Amendment
	<p>R.O.C. (2)Trading of bonds under repurchase/resale agreements or the subscription or repurchase of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises. (Omitted)</p>	<p>of receivables by a financial institution, or an investment in the mainland China area where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, provided this shall not apply to the following circumstances: (1)Trading of domestic government bonds or foreign government bonds with a sovereign rating not lower than the sovereign rating of the R.O.C. (2)Trading of bonds under repurchase/resale agreements or the subscription or repurchase of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises. (Omitted)</p>	

Resolution:

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for (loss) earnings per share amount)

Items	Notes	Year ended December 31				
		2025		2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
4000	Operating revenue	6(19) and 7	\$ 287,033,924	100	\$ 348,607,574	100
5000	Operating costs	6(6)(14)(24)(25) and 7	(277,706,973)	(97)	(334,552,632)	(96)
5900	Net operating margin		<u>9,326,951</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>14,054,942</u>	<u>4</u>
	Operating expenses	6(14)(24)(25) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(7,712,453)	(3)	(9,602,199)	(3)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(5,658,323)	(2)	(6,007,525)	(2)
6000	Total operating expenses		<u>(13,370,776)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(15,609,724)</u>	<u>(5)</u>
6900	Operating loss		<u>(4,043,825)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(1,554,782)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(20) and 7	610,743	-	766,673	-
7010	Other income	6(21) and 7	2,410,192	1	2,907,080	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(22)	(1,990,718)	(1)	76,927	-
7050	Finance costs	6(8)(23) and 7	(3,041,891)	(1)	(3,409,157)	(1)
7060	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method		<u>1,047,852</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2,150,005</u>	<u>1</u>
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>(963,822)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,491,528</u>	<u>1</u>
7900	(Loss) profit before income tax		<u>(5,007,647)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>936,746</u>	<u>-</u>
7950	Income tax (expense) benefit	6(26)	(763,137)	-	186,641	-
8200	(Loss) profit for the year		<u>(\$ 5,770,784)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>\$ 1,123,387</u>	<u>-</u>
	Other comprehensive income (loss) (net)	6(18)				
	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans		\$ 37,385	-	\$ 107,374	-
8316	Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive (loss) income		73,249,180	26	(68,289,316)	(19)
8320	Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method		<u>15,240,510</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>(6,325,895)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
8310	Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>88,527,075</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>(74,507,837)</u>	<u>(21)</u>
	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations		(2,702,375)	(1)	3,636,969	1
8370	Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method		(889,876)	-	1,391,442	-
8399	Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive income	6(26)	<u>365,290</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(696,012)</u>	<u>-</u>
8360	Other comprehensive (loss) income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>(3,226,961)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>4,332,399</u>	<u>1</u>
8300	Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		<u>\$ 85,300,114</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>(\$ 70,175,438)</u>	<u>(20)</u>
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		<u>\$ 79,529,330</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>(\$ 69,052,051)</u>	<u>(20)</u>
	Net income attributable to:					
8610	Owners of the parent		(\$ 5,797,137)	(2)	\$ 379,411	-
8620	Non-controlling interest		<u>26,353</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>743,976</u>	<u>-</u>
			<u>(\$ 5,770,784)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>\$ 1,123,387</u>	<u>-</u>
	Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:					
8710	Owners of the parent		\$ 76,271,139	27	(\$ 58,591,137)	(17)
8720	Non-controlling interest		<u>3,258,191</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(10,460,914)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
			<u>\$ 79,529,330</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>(\$ 69,052,051)</u>	<u>(20)</u>
	Basic (loss) earnings per share (in dollars)	6(27)				
9710	(Loss) profit for the year from continuing operations		(\$ 0.86)	(\$ 0.99)	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.19
9720	Non-controlling interest		<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.13</u>
	(Loss) profit attributable to common shareholders of the parent		<u>(\$ 0.94)</u>	<u>(\$ 0.99)</u>	<u>\$ 0.10</u>	<u>\$ 0.06</u>
	Assuming shares held by subsidiary are not deemed as treasury stock:					
9710	(Loss) profit for the year from continuing operations		(\$ 0.85)	(\$ 0.98)	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.19
	Non-controlling interest		<u>0.09</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.07</u>	<u>0.13</u>
9750	(Loss) profit attributable to common shareholders of the parent		<u>(\$ 0.94)</u>	<u>(\$ 0.99)</u>	<u>\$ 0.09</u>	<u>\$ 0.06</u>

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

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for (loss) earnings per share amount)

	Items	Notes	Year ended December 31			
			2025		2024	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(17) and 7	\$ 161,740,163	100	\$ 217,590,987	100
5000	Operating costs	6(5)(22)(23) and 7	(158,465,877)	(98)	(211,102,174)	(97)
5900	Net operating margin		3,274,286	2	6,488,813	3
5910	Unrealized (loss) profit from sales		(87,440)	-	98,057	-
5920	Realized (loss) profit from sales		(98,057)	-	79,152	-
5950	Net operating margin		3,088,789	2	6,666,022	3
	Operating expenses	6(12)(22)(23) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(3,778,723)	(3)	(5,003,450)	(2)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(3,351,872)	(2)	(3,530,805)	(2)
6000	Total operating expenses		(7,130,595)	(5)	(8,534,255)	(4)
6900	Operating loss		(4,041,806)	(3)	(1,868,233)	(1)
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(18) and 7	201,690	-	117,359	-
7010	Other income	6(19) and 7	1,421,946	1	1,627,933	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(20)	(1,136,316)	(1)	1,070,229	-
7050	Finance costs	6(7)(21)	(1,573,323)	(1)	(1,487,409)	(1)
7070	Share of (loss) profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(6)	(382,911)	-	1,096,206	1
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		(1,468,914)	(1)	2,424,318	1
7900	(Loss) profit before income tax		(5,510,720)	(4)	556,085	-
7950	Income tax expense	6(24)	(286,417)	-	(176,674)	-
8200	(Loss) profit for the year		<u>(\$ 5,797,137)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>\$ 379,411</u>	<u>-</u>

(Continued)

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for (loss) earnings per share amount)

Items	Notes	Year ended December 31			
		2025		2024	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Other comprehensive income (net)					
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311 Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans	6(12)	\$ 37,385	-	\$ 107,374	-
8316 Unrealised gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)(16)	66,946,417	41	(50,080,755)	(23)
8330 Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>17,476,713</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>(13,025,219)</u>	<u>(6)</u>
8310 Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>84,460,515</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>(62,998,600)</u>	<u>(29)</u>
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361 Exchange differences on translation	6(16)	(1,642,543)	(1)	3,221,724	1
8380 Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(16)	(1,114,986)	-	1,502,340	1
8399 Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive income	6(16)(24)	<u>365,290</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(696,012)</u>	<u>-</u>
8360 Other comprehensive (loss) income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>(2,392,239)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>4,028,052</u>	<u>2</u>
8300 Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		<u>\$ 82,068,276</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>(\$ 58,970,548)</u>	<u>(27)</u>
8500 Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		<u>\$ 76,271,139</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>(\$ 58,591,137)</u>	<u>(27)</u>
Basic (loss) earnings per share (in dollars)	6(25)	<u>Before Tax</u>	<u>After Tax</u>	<u>Before Tax</u>	<u>After Tax</u>
9750 Net (loss) income		<u>(\$ 0.94)</u>	<u>(\$ 0.99)</u>	<u>\$ 0.10</u>	<u>\$ 0.06</u>
Assuming shares held by subsidiary are not deemed as treasury stock:					
Basic (loss) earnings per share (in dollars)					
Net (loss) income		<u>(\$ 0.94)</u>	<u>(\$ 0.99)</u>	<u>\$ 0.09</u>	<u>\$ 0.06</u>

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

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 17,194,155	3	\$ 24,382,093	5
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	1,849,655	-	1,846,201	-
1120	Current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	98,966,835	18	41,753,770	8
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(4)	3,443,438	1	3,335,507	1
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(5)	3,430,354	1	4,058,094	1
1160	Notes receivable - related parties	6(5) and 7	4,714	-	6,436	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(5)	13,657,127	3	18,006,271	4
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	6(5) and 7	5,907,634	1	7,800,789	1
1200	Other receivables	7	4,007,809	1	3,944,155	1
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	516,600	-	-	-
130X	Inventory	6(6) and 8	33,169,536	6	42,310,568	9
1470	Other current assets		6,432,227	1	8,161,576	2
11XX	Total current assets		<u>188,580,084</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>155,605,460</u>	<u>32</u>
Non-current assets						
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	49,252,910	9	41,886,530	8
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	6(4) and 8	2,038,532	-	4,315,532	1
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(7) and 7	133,256,351	25	120,564,041	25
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(8), 7 and 8	148,634,594	28	152,293,328	31
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(9)	1,603,063	-	1,627,501	-
1780	Intangible assets		390,341	-	388,149	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(26)	4,214,313	1	3,869,223	1
1900	Other non-current assets		10,971,798	2	10,399,863	2
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>350,361,902</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>335,344,167</u>	<u>68</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 538,941,986</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 490,949,627</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current liabilities						
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(10) and 8	\$ 32,444,063	6	\$ 36,572,623	7
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable	6(10)	8,484,194	2	32,292,387	7
2150	Notes payable		149,349	-	143,917	-
2170	Accounts payable		4,594,009	1	3,227,902	1
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	8,204,405	1	11,874,088	2
2200	Other payables	7	8,256,025	2	9,519,507	2
2220	Other payables - related parties	7	1,918,806	-	2,170,686	-
2230	Current income tax liabilities		75,272	-	360,034	-
2280	Current lease liabilities		139,960	-	183,884	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(12)(13)	22,643,240	4	27,533,694	6
2399	Other current liabilities		3,149,171	1	3,534,925	1
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>90,058,494</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>127,413,647</u>	<u>26</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2530	Corporate bonds payable	6(12)	25,800,000	5	25,900,000	5
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(13)	38,044,980	7	27,500,817	6
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(26)	458,122	-	474,680	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		874,934	-	805,040	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(14)	2,603,579	-	3,369,629	1
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>67,781,615</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>58,050,166</u>	<u>12</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>157,840,109</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>185,463,813</u>	<u>38</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the parent						
Share capital						
3110	Common stock	6(15)	58,611,863	11	58,611,863	12
Capital surplus						
3200	Capital surplus	6(16)	9,291,029	2	9,313,342	2
Retained earnings						
3310	Legal reserve	6(17)	71,867,866	13	71,867,866	15
3320	Special reserve		76,745,060	14	76,745,060	15
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		34,476,081	6	35,054,049	7
Other equity interest						
3400	Other equity interest	6(18)	95,198,556	18	21,280,042	4
3500	Treasury stocks	6(15)	(323,952)	-	(323,952)	-
31XX	Equity attributable to owners of the parent		<u>345,866,503</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>272,548,270</u>	<u>55</u>
36XX	Non-controlling interest		<u>35,235,374</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>32,937,544</u>	<u>7</u>
3XXX	Total equity		<u>381,101,877</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>305,485,814</u>	<u>62</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments						
Significant events after the balance sheet date						
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 538,941,986</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 490,949,627</u>	<u>100</u>

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

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 3,208,084	1	\$ 7,204,645	2
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	1,849,655	-	1,846,201	-
1120	Current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	98,252,533	22	41,077,176	11
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(4)	43,430	-	75,731	-
1160	Notes receivable - related parties	6(4) and 7	44,821	-	28,373	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	5,662,658	1	6,847,853	2
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	6(4) and 7	7,625,652	2	10,639,606	3
1200	Other receivables	7	1,636,410	-	3,298,356	1
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	516,600	-	-	-
130X	Inventory	6(5)	12,273,367	3	16,753,749	4
1470	Other current assets		4,134,359	1	4,990,191	1
11XX	Total current assets		<u>135,247,569</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>92,761,881</u>	<u>24</u>
Non-current assets						
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	28,245,375	6	26,722,194	7
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	6(1)	598,482	-	715,249	-
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(6)	207,088,251	47	197,592,811	51
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7) and 8	64,351,057	15	63,911,332	16
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	11,691	-	12,904	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(24)	1,332,806	-	1,092,898	-
1900	Other non-current assets		7,882,455	2	7,759,841	2
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>309,510,117</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>297,807,229</u>	<u>76</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 444,757,686</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 390,569,110</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and equity		Notes	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities						
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(9)	\$ 10,865,200	2	\$ 9,710,800	2
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable	6(9)	8,484,194	2	32,292,387	8
2170	Accounts payable		1,370,497	-	1,079,476	-
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	7,621,990	2	11,091,323	3
2200	Other payables	7	3,988,562	1	4,400,340	1
2230	Current income tax liabilities		-	-	124,421	-
2280	Current lease liabilities		2,085	-	1,922	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(10)(11)	17,100,000	4	21,950,000	6
2399	Other current liabilities		1,650,141	-	2,218,576	1
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>51,082,669</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>82,869,245</u>	<u>21</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2530	Corporate bonds payable	6(10)	25,800,000	6	25,900,000	7
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(11)	19,482,693	4	6,000,000	1
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(24)	17,140	-	55,688	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		10,188	-	11,524	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(12)	2,498,493	1	3,184,383	1
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>47,808,514</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>35,151,595</u>	<u>9</u>
2XXX	Total liabilities		<u>98,891,183</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>118,020,840</u>	<u>30</u>
Equity						
Share capital						
		6(13)				
3110	Common stock		58,611,863	13	58,611,863	15
Capital surplus						
		6(14)				
3200	Capital surplus		9,291,029	2	9,313,342	2
Retained earnings						
		6(15)				
3310	Legal reserve		71,867,866	16	71,867,866	19
3320	Special reserve		76,745,060	17	76,745,060	20
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		34,476,081	8	35,054,049	9
Other equity interest						
		6(16)				
3400	Other equity interest		95,198,556	22	21,280,042	5
3500	Treasury stocks	6(13)	(323,952)	-	(323,952)	-
3XXX	Total equity		<u>345,866,503</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>272,548,270</u>	<u>70</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract commitments		9				
Significant events after the balance sheet date		11				
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 444,757,686</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 390,569,110</u>	<u>100</u>

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

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Notes	Equity attributable to owners of the parent										Total equity		
	Retained Earnings					Other Equity Interest							
	Common stock	Total capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised (gains) losses from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Gains (losses) on hedging instruments	Revaluation surplus	Treasury stocks		Total	Non-controlling interest
For the year ended December 31, 2024													
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 58,611,863	\$ 9,272,140	\$ 70,997,369	\$ 76,602,492	\$ 43,627,704	\$ 3,964,501	\$ 83,424,591	\$ 8,435	\$ 1,002,383	\$ 323,952	\$ 339,258,524	\$ 44,430,192	\$ 383,688,716
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	379,411	-	-	-	-	-	379,411	743,976	1,123,387
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	160,834	4,058,276	(63,159,434)	(30,224)	-	-	(58,970,548)	(11,204,800)	(70,175,438)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	540,245	4,058,276	(63,159,434)	(30,224)	-	-	(58,591,137)	(10,460,914)	(69,052,051)
Appropriations of 2023 earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	870,497	-	(870,497)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	142,568	(142,568)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(7,326,483)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,326,483)	-	(7,326,483)
Changes in the net interest of associates recognised under the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	(60,430)	-	-	-	(60,430)	-	(60,430)
Expired cash dividends reclassified to capital surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid to subsidiaries to adjust capital surplus	-	20,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,695	-	20,695
Expired cash dividends paid from capital surplus	-	5,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,689	-	5,689
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	(927)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(927)	-	(927)
Disposal of investment in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	6,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,420	56,779	63,199
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired or disposed	-	-	-	-	(946)	-	946	-	-	-	-	(2,215)	(2,215)
Cash dividends paid by consolidated subsidiaries	-	9,211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,211	14,089	23,300
Decrease in non-controlling interest-acquisition of ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(912,406)	(912,406)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 58,611,863	\$ 9,313,342	\$ 71,867,866	\$ 76,745,060	\$ 35,054,049	\$ 93,775	\$ 20,205,673	\$ 21,789	\$ 1,002,383	\$ 323,952	\$ 272,548,270	\$ 32,937,544	\$ 305,485,814

(Continued)

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Retained Earnings				Other Equity Interest				Total		
	Share capital - common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Gains (losses) on hedging instruments		Revaluation surplus	Treasury stocks
For the year ended December 31, 2024											
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 58,611,863	\$ 9,272,140	\$ 70,997,369	\$ 76,602,492	\$ 43,627,704	\$ 3,964,501	\$ 83,424,501	\$ 8,435	\$ 1,002,383	\$ 323,952	\$ 339,258,524
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	379,411	-	-	-	-	-	379,411
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	160,834	4,058,276	(63,159,434)	(30,224)	-	-	(58,970,548)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	540,245	4,058,276	(63,159,434)	(30,224)	-	-	(58,591,137)
Appropriations of 2023 earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	870,497	-	(870,497)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	142,568	(142,568)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(7,326,483)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,326,483)
Changes in the net interest of associates recognised under the equity method	-	-	-	-	(634,746)	-	(60,430)	-	-	-	(695,062)
Expired cash dividends reclassified to capital surplus	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
Dividends paid to subsidiaries to adjust capital	-	20,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,695
Expired dividends paid from capital surplus	-	5,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,689
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	(927)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(927)
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired or disposed	-	6,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,420
Disposal of investment in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	9,211	-	-	(138,660)	-	-	-	-	-	(129,449)
comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(946)	-	946	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 58,611,863	\$ 9,313,342	\$ 71,867,866	\$ 76,745,060	\$ 35,054,049	\$ 93,775	\$ 20,205,673	\$ 21,789	\$ 1,002,383	\$ 323,952	\$ 272,548,270
For the year ended December 31, 2025											
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 58,611,863	\$ 9,313,342	\$ 71,867,866	\$ 76,745,060	\$ 35,054,049	\$ 93,775	\$ 20,205,673	\$ 21,789	\$ 1,002,383	\$ 323,952	\$ 272,548,270
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(5,797,137)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,797,137)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	158,145	(2,410,691)	84,302,370	18,452	-	-	82,068,276
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(5,638,992)	(2,410,691)	84,302,370	18,452	-	-	76,271,139
Appropriations of 2024 earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(2,930,593)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,930,593)
Changes in the net interest of associates recognised under the equity method	-	(35,038)	-	-	1,638,439	-	(1,638,439)	-	-	-	(35,038)
Expired cash dividends reclassified to capital surplus	-	12,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,362
Dividends paid to subsidiaries to adjust capital	-	2,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,932
Expired dividends paid from capital surplus	-	(2,024)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,024)
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired or disposed	-	8,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,350
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	6,353,178	-	(6,353,178)	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	(9,353)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,353)
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 58,611,863	\$ 9,291,029	\$ 71,867,866	\$ 76,745,060	\$ 34,476,081	\$ 2,316,916	\$ 96,516,426	\$ 3,337	\$ 1,002,383	\$ 323,952	\$ 345,866,503

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

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2025	2024
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
(Loss) profit before tax		(\$ 5,007,647)	\$ 936,746
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation	6(8)(9)(24)	12,250,874	11,322,929
Amortisation	6(24)	2,778,146	3,874,835
Net gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(22)	(3,454)	(205,082)
Interest expense	6(23)	3,041,891	3,409,157
Interest income	6(20)	(610,743)	(766,673)
Dividend income	6(21)	(1,267,359)	(1,977,756)
Share of profit or loss of associates accounted for under the equity method		(1,047,852)	(2,150,005)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	6(22)	797,723	21,353
Gain on disposal and scrap of property, plant and equipment	6(22)	(579,170)	(23,630)
Loss (gain) on disposal of investments	6(22)	33,771	(3,933)
Gains on lease modification	6(22)	-	(293)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		627,740	(329,991)
Notes receivable-related parties		1,722	(506)
Accounts receivable		4,349,144	(2,114,028)
Accounts receivable-related parties		1,893,155	549,856
Other receivables		(77,727)	(132,570)
Inventories		9,141,032	1,943,136
Other current assets		1,729,349	1,883,306
Changes in operating liabilities			
Notes payable		5,432	14,592
Accounts payable		1,366,107	(1,385,938)
Accounts payable-related parties		(3,669,683)	1,278,251
Other payables		608,581	(1,381,473)
Other current liabilities		(385,754)	746,364
Accrued pension liabilities		(688,125)	(673,966)
Cash inflow generated from operations		25,287,153	14,834,681
Interest received		678,040	817,083
Dividends received		3,378,375	7,916,641
Interest paid		(3,111,299)	(3,378,270)
Income tax paid		(1,126,796)	(1,025,686)
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>25,105,473</u>	<u>19,164,449</u>

(Continued)

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
(Increase) decrease in other receivables-related parties		(\$ 516,600)	\$ 5,247,127
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(62,464)	(88,000)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		8,289,569	238
Shares returned from reduction in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		19,561	3,484
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost		-	(723,590)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortised cost		2,169,069	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for under the equity method	6(7) and 7	(119,146)	(2,783,043)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for under equity method		935,478	3,933
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(29)	(14,314,566)	(12,430,767)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,237,121	467,785
Acquisition of intangible assets		(4,085)	(746)
Increase in non-current assets		(3,409,857)	(4,526,162)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(5,775,920)	(14,829,741)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
(Decrease) increase in short-term borrowings		(4,128,560)	306,010
(Decrease) increase in short-term notes and bills payable		(23,808,193)	5,512,049
(Decrease) increase in other payables-related parties		(251,880)	450,095
Increase in corporate bonds payable		12,000,000	-
Payment of corporate bonds payable		(10,950,000)	(3,800,000)
Increase in long-term borrowings		42,117,386	29,468,984
Payment of long-term borrowings		(37,105,790)	(28,369,053)
Payment of lease liabilities		(213,320)	(204,575)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities		(40,540)	(59,628)
Payment of cash dividends	6(29)	(2,939,402)	(7,337,173)
Payment of expired cash dividends reclassified to capital surplus		(2,024)	(927)
Payment of cash dividends - non-controlling interest		(1,062,483)	(908,722)
Acquisition of ownership interests in subsidiaries	6(28)	(3,754)	(326,641)
Disposal of ownership interests in subsidiary equity	6(28)	399	24,486
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(26,388,161)	(5,245,095)
Effect of foreign exchange translations		(129,330)	(1,421,132)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(7,187,938)	510,745
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		24,382,093	23,871,348
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 17,194,155	\$ 24,382,093

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

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) profit before tax		(\$ 5,510,720)	\$ 556,085
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation	6(7)(8)(22)	5,343,334	5,297,757
Amortization	6(22)	2,208,769	3,020,643
Net gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(20)	(3,454)	(204,603)
Interest expense	6(21)	1,573,323	1,487,409
Interest income	6(18)	(201,689)	(117,359)
Dividend income	6(19)	(945,897)	(1,208,157)
Share of profit or loss of associates accounted for under the equity method	6(6)	382,911	(1,096,206)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	6(7)(20)	797,723	96,332
Gain on disposal and scrap of property, plant and equipment	6(20)	(533,714)	(6,536)
Loss (gain) from disposal of investments	6(20)	33,771	(3,933)
Realised loss (gain) from sales		185,497	(177,209)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		32,301	74,281
Notes receivable-related parties		(16,448)	94,205
Accounts receivable		1,185,195	431,021
Accounts receivable-related parties		3,013,954	599,506
Other receivables		1,512,747	640,625
Inventory		4,480,382	2,781,910
Other current assets		712,833	748,835
Changes in operating liabilities			
Accounts payable		291,021	(1,485,623)
Accounts payable-related parties		(3,469,333)	1,416,398
Other payables		(171,327)	504,250
Other current liabilities		(568,435)	347,267
Accrued pension liabilities		(636,024)	(604,172)
Cash inflow generated from operations		9,696,720	13,192,726
Interest received		199,260	120,765
Dividends received		4,599,335	7,834,734
Interest paid		(1,584,168)	(1,495,686)
Income tax paid		(29,377)	(383,712)
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>12,881,770</u>	<u>19,268,827</u>

(Continued)

FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
(Increase) decrease in other receivables-related parties		(\$ 516,600)	\$ 3,077,427
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost		-	(715,249)
Disposal of financial assets at amortised cost		116,767	-
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(61,250)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		8,289,569	-
Shares returned from reduction in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		19,561	3,484
Acquisition of investments accounted for under the equity method		-	(2,050,000)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for under equity method		935,478	3,933
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(26)	(7,200,233)	(8,444,112)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		945,163	12,091
Increase in other non-current assets		(2,324,356)	(3,973,270)
Increase in guarantee deposits paid		(5,394)	(5,492)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		198,705	(12,091,188)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings		1,154,400	(694,100)
(Decrease) increase in short-term notes and bills payable		(23,808,193)	5,512,049
Increase in long-term borrowings		29,182,693	18,000,000
Payment of long-term borrowings		(21,700,000)	(13,500,000)
Increase in corporate bonds payable		12,000,000	-
Payment of corporate bonds payable		(10,950,000)	(3,800,000)
Payment of lease liabilities		(2,028)	(1,934)
(Decrease) increase in other non-current liabilities		(12,481)	1,052
Payment of cash dividends	6(26)	(2,939,402)	(7,337,173)
Expired dividends paid from capital surplus	6(14)	(2,025)	(927)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(17,077,036)	(1,821,033)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3,996,561)	5,356,606
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		7,204,645	1,848,039
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 3,208,084	\$ 7,204,645

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

Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation
Statement of Profits Distribution
For the year of 2025

Unit : NT\$

Items	Amount
Available for Distribution:	
1.Unappropriated retained earnings of previous years	32,123,456,336
2.Net loss after tax of current year	-5,797,136,945
3.Other profit items adjusted to the current year's undistributed earnings other than after-tax net income for the period	8,149,761,906
Total	34,476,081,297
Distribution Items:	
1.Distribution of dividends in cash (\$0.6 per share)	3,516,711,775
2.Unappropriated retained earnings carried forward to next year	30,959,369,522
Total	34,476,081,297
Explanation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registered capital of the company is NT\$58,611,862,910; outstanding shares entitled to cash dividends distribution are 5,861,186,291. 2. The company's statutory surplus reserve has exceeded its paid-in capital. Therefore, in accordance with Article 237, Paragraph 1 of the Company Law and Article 32 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, no statutory surplus reserve will be allocated for this year. 3. According Article 32 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the cash dividend distribution is authorized to the Board of Directors and submitted a report to the shareholders' meeting. 4. The Company plans to distribute dividends of NT\$0.6 per share for current year, all of which are cash dividends. , totaling NT\$3,516,711,775, which will be distributed from the company's accumulated profits since 1998. 5. While the distribution of cash dividends to each individual shareholder is less than 1 dollar, the distribution will be rounded to the nearest dollar. 6. Other profit items adjusted to the current year's undistributed earnings other than after-tax net income for the period is due to a re-measurement of the actuarial pension adjustment, the disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and differences between the price and book value of equity acquired from subsidiaries.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

PWCR25000441

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation

Introduction

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation and subsidiaries (the “Group”) as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to the *Other matter* section), the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matters for the Group's 2025 consolidated financial statements are stated as follows:

Assessment of loss allowance for accounts receivable

Description

Refer to Note 4(11) for accounting policy on accounts receivable, Note 5(2) for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to impairment of accounts receivable, and Note 6(5) for details of loss allowance for accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2025, the Group's accounts receivable amounted to NT\$19,564,761 thousand, net of loss allowance in the amount of NT\$79,651 thousand.

The Group assesses expected credit impairment loss on accounts receivable based on historical experience, forward-looking information and known reason or existing objective evidences. For those accounts which are considered uncollectible, the Company recognises impairment with a credit to accounts receivable. Management evaluates the reasonableness of estimated provision periodically. As the estimation of loss allowance is subject to management's judgement and business indicators, the amount of provision is based on the collectability of accounts receivable, and considering that accounts receivable and loss allowance are material to the financial statements, we considered the loss allowance for accounts receivable a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

1. Obtained the overdue aging report used when management assessed the expected credit impairment loss, assessed whether the logic of data source was consistently applied, and tested its accuracy with proper documents.
2. Assessed the reasonableness of estimates used by management in calculating expected credit impairment loss and obtained supporting documents, including forward-looking information,

disputed accounts, overdue accounts, subsequent collection, and other indicators that would show that the customer would be unable to repay on schedule.

3. Performed subsequent collection test in order to verify the adequacy of loss allowance provided for accounts receivable.

Valuation of inventories

Description

Refer to Note 4(14) for accounting policy on inventory valuation, Note 5(2) for accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty in relation to inventory valuation, and Note 6(6) for detailed information on allowance for inventory valuation losses. As of December 31, 2025, the inventory and allowance for inventory valuation losses were NT\$34,950,547 thousand and NT\$1,781,011 thousand, respectively.

The Group is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sales of petrochemical plastic products, fibers weaving and cords. As the price of petrochemical plastic products is subject to the fluctuations in international crude oil price, and the textile market is competitive, there is a higher risk for inventory valuation loss. The Group recognises inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value, and the net realisable value is calculated based on average price less selling expenses. Since the net realizable value used in inventory valuation involves subjective judgement and high uncertainty in estimation, and the allowance for inventory valuation losses is material to the financial statements, we considered the allowance for inventory valuation losses as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

1. Assessed the reasonableness of policies and procedures on allowance for inventory valuation loss, including the reasonableness of classification of inventory in determining the net realisable value.
2. Obtained an understanding of the Group's warehousing control procedures. Reviewed the annual physical inventory count plan and participated in the annual inventory count in order to assess the effectiveness of the classification of inventory and internal control over inventory.
3. Checked the method in calculating the net realisable value of inventory and assessed the reasonableness of allowance for valuation loss.

Other matter – Reference to the audits of other auditors

We did not audit the financial statements of certain subsidiaries and investments accounted for under the equity method which were audited by other auditors. Therefore, our opinion expressed herein, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in respect of these subsidiaries and associates, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. Total assets of these subsidiaries and the balances of these investments accounted for under the equity method amounted to NT\$130,397,924 thousand and NT\$117,558,281 thousand, both constituting 24% of the consolidated total assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and operating revenue amounted to NT\$5,674,647 thousand and NT\$5,930,607 thousand, both constituting 2% of the consolidated total operating revenue for the years then ended, respectively. The comprehensive income (loss) recognised from these associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method amounted to NT\$15,477,615 thousand and (NT\$3,048,887) thousand, constituting 19% and 4% of the consolidated total comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unmodified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Juanlu, Man-Yu

Hsu, Sheng-Chung

For and on Behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 10, 2026

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

PWCR25000459

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of FORMOSA CHEMICALS & FIBRE CORPORATION (the "Company") as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to the *Other Matter* section), the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's 2025 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

Assessment of loss allowance for accounts receivable

Description

Refer to Note 4(10) for accounting policy on accounts receivable, Note 5(2) for uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to impairment of accounts receivable, and Note 6(4) for details of loss allowance for accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's accounts receivable amounted to NT\$13,288,310 thousand, net of loss allowance in the amount of NT\$26,809 thousand.

The Company assesses expected credit impairment loss on accounts receivable based on historical experience, forward-looking information and known reason or existing objective evidences. For those accounts which are considered uncollectible, the Company recognises impairment with a credit to accounts receivable. Management evaluates the reasonableness of estimated provision periodically. As the estimation of loss allowance is subject to management's judgement and business indicators, the amount of provision is based on the collectability of accounts receivable, and considering that accounts receivable and loss allowance are material to the financial statements, we considered the loss allowance for accounts receivable a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Obtained the overdue aging report used when management assessed the expected credit impairment loss, assessed whether the logic of data source was consistently applied, and tested its accuracy with proper documents.
2. Assessed the reasonableness of estimates used by management in calculating expected credit impairment loss and obtained supporting documents, including forward-looking information, disputed accounts, overdue accounts, subsequent collection, and other indicators that would show that the customer would be unable to repay on schedule.
3. Performed subsequent collection test in order to verify the adequacy of loss allowance provided for accounts receivable.

Valuation of inventories

Description

Refer to Note 4(13) for accounting policy on inventory valuation, Note 5(2) for accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty in relation to inventory valuation, and Note 6(5) for detailed information on allowance for inventory valuation losses. As of December 31, 2025, the inventory and allowance for inventory valuation losses were NT\$13,142,726 thousand and NT\$869,359 thousand, respectively.

The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sales of petrochemical plastic products, fibers weaving and cords. Because the price of petrochemical plastic products is subject to the fluctuations in international crude oil prices, and the textile market is competitive, there is a higher risk of inventory valuation loss. The Company recognises inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value, and the net realisable value is calculated based on average price less selling expenses. Since the net realisable value used in inventory valuation involves subjective judgement and high uncertainty in estimation, and the allowance for inventory valuation loss is material to the financial statements, we considered the valuation of inventory as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Assessed the reasonableness of policies and procedures on allowance for inventory valuation loss, including the reasonableness of classification of inventory in determining the net realisable value;
2. Obtained an understanding of the Company's warehousing control procedures, reviewed the annual physical inventory count plan and participated in the annual inventory count in order to assess the effectiveness of the classification of inventory and internal control over inventory.
3. Checked the method in calculating the net realisable value of inventory and assessed the reasonableness of allowance for valuation loss.

Other matter – audits of the other independent auditors

We did not audit the financial statements of certain investments accounted for under the equity method. These investments accounted for under the equity method amounted to NT\$119,692,347 thousand and NT\$106,814,946 thousand, both constituting 27% of total assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and comprehensive income (loss) were NT\$15,441,142 thousand and (NT\$2,656,605) thousand, constituting 20% and 5% of total comprehensive income (loss) for the years then ended, respectively. Those financial statements were audited by other independent auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion expressed herein is based solely on the audit reports of the other independent auditors.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Juanlu, Man-Yu

Hsu, Sheng-Chung

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 10, 2026

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Information regarding the Proposed Employees and Directors' Compensation to Adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company:

The company incurred a net loss after tax in 2025, therefore this does not apply.

1. Amounts of employees' cash compensation, stock compensation, and Directors' compensation:	
Employees Cash Compensation	NT\$ 0
Employees Stock Compensation	NT\$ 0
Directors Compensation	NT\$ 0
2. Share amount of the employees' stock compensation and the percentage of the share amount to that of all stock dividend:	
Share amount of employees' stock compensation	0 share
Percentage of the share amount to that of all stock dividend	0%

Effect upon Business Performance and Earnings Per Share of the Company by the Stock Dividend Distribution Proposed at the 2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting:

Not applicable since the Company does not propose the stock dividend distribution at the 2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting and does not required preparing financial forecast information.

Articles of Incorporation of Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation

Amended by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting on June 10, 2025

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1: The Company shall be incorporated as a company limited by shares under the Company Act and its name shall be “Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation”.

Article 2: The scope of business of the Company shall be as follows:

1. A201010 Afforestation business
2. A202040 Logging business
3. C301010 Yarn Spinning Mills
4. C302010 Knit Fabric Mills
5. C305010 Printing, Dyeing, and Finishing Mills
6. C501010 Timbering industry
7. C601010 Paper mills
8. C801010 Basic Industrial Chemical Manufacturing
9. C801020 Petrochemical Manufacturing
10. C801030 Precision chemical materials manufacturing
11. C801100 Synthetic Resin & Plastic Manufacturing
12. C801120 Manmade Fiber Manufacturing
13. C801990 Other Chemical Materials Manufacturing
14. C802080 Manufacturing of environmental use medicine
15. C802090 cleaning preparations manufacturing
16. C802100 Cosmetics Manufacturing
17. C901990 Non-metallic mineral products
18. CB01010 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
19. CC01080 Electronic Parts and Components
Manufacturing
20. D101050 Steam and Electricity Paragenesis
21. E502010 Fuel Pipe Construction
22. E599010 Pipe Lines Construction
23. E601010 Electric Appliance Construction
24. E603010 Cable Construction
25. E603040 Fire Fighting Equipment Construction

26. E603050 Cybernation Equipment Construction
27. E603090 Illumination Equipment Construction
28. E603100 Electric Welding Construction
29. E603110 Cold work engineering
30. E603120 Sand Spurting Construction
31. E604010 Machinery Installation Construction
32. E605010 Computing Equipment Installation
33. E901010 Painting engineering
34. E903010 Eroding and Rusting Construction
35. EZ02010 Hoisting engineering
36. EZ05010 Apparatus and Gauge Installation
37. EZ15010 Warming and Cooling Maintenance
Construction
38. IG03010 Energy Technical Services
39. ZZ99999 All business items that are not prohibited or
restricted by law, except those that are subject to special
approval

Article 3: The Company shall have its head office in Changhua County. The Board of Directors may decide to set up subsidiaries, plants and branch offices at various locations within and without the territory of the Republic of China as necessary. Their establishment or change or abolishment shall be managed upon the resolutions of the Board of Directors.

Article 4: Public announcements of the Company shall be published in accordance with Article 28 of the Company Act.
The Company may provide guarantees for related parties.
The total investment amount of the Company may exceed forty percent of the paid-in capital.

Chapter 2 Shares

Article 5: The total capital of the Company shall be in the amount of 58,611,862,910 New Taiwan Dollars, divided into 5,861,186,291 shares, at a par value of 10 New Taiwan Dollars per share, issued in full.

Article 6: The Company may be exempted from printing any share

certificates in accordance with relevant regulations. However, those shares shall be registered in a centralized securities depository enterprise.

Article 7: (deleted)

Article 8: (deleted)

Article 9: The shareholders shall submit their seal specimen to the Company for record. Afterward, the shareholders shall receive the dividend or exercise their rights in writing against the specimen kept by the Company.

In the event that the seal specimen is lost or stolen, the shareholders shall fill out the application of lost seal with detailed share certificate numbers and shares and submit the same along with identity documents and copies, new seal specimen and share certificates to the Company for registration. The new seal card will be replaced upon approval and will be effective on the next day of completed registration. When preceding replacement of seal specimen is entrusted to others or managed by communication, the individual shareholder shall also have the seal certificate issued by the Householder Registration Office enclosed; while the application shall be enclosed by the corporate shareholders.

Article 10: No transfer of share certificates shall be permitted within 60 days prior to regular shareholders' meeting, 30 days prior to a special shareholders' meeting, or within 5 days prior to the record day on which a dividend, bonus, or any other benefit is scheduled to be paid by the Company.

Chapter 3 Shareholders' Meeting

Article 11: The shareholders' meetings of the Company are divided into two types as follows:

Regular meetings shall be convened by the Board of Directors within 6 months after the close of each fiscal year. Special meetings shall be convened pursuant to Company Act as necessary.

Article 12: The notice and announcement of regular shareholders'

meeting shall be given to shareholders within 30 days in advance, while the notice and announcement of the special shareholders' meetings shall be given to shareholders within 15 days in advance. The reasons for convening a shareholders' meeting shall be specified in the meeting notice and public announcement. With the consent of the addressee, the meeting notice may be given in electronic form.

Article 13: The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside over the shareholders' meetings. When the Chairman is on leave or unable to exercise authority, the Vice Chairman shall act on his behalf. When both the Chairman and the Vice Chairmen are on leave or unable to exercise authority, the Chairman shall designate one director to act on his behalf. If no such designation is made by the Chairman, the directors shall select one person from among themselves to serve as chair.

Article 14: Each share of stock owned by shareholders shall be entitled for one vote, except for those shares without voting rights as set forth in Article 179, paragraph 2 of the Company Act.

Article 15: If a shareholder is unable to attend a meeting, who may sign and show the proxy with extinct scope of authorization issued and appoint a representative to attend it. Except for the trust business or stock affairs agency as approved by the competent securities authority, the voting rights of a shareholder representing two and more shareholders shall not exceed 3% of total shares issued and the voting shares exceeding the percentage will be excluded from the calculation. After the proxy is delivered to the Company, the shareholder shall give written notice of proxy cancellation at least two days before the meeting if the shareholder intends to attend the meeting in person or to exercise voting rights in writing or via electronic method. For cancellation beyond the deadline, the voting rights exercised by the proxy shall prevail.

Article 16: Resolution passed by Shareholders, such Shareholders

holding not less than half of the Shares held by all Shareholders attending that meeting, and such meeting attended by Shareholders holding not less than half of all issued Shares of the Company.

Article 17: Resolutions adopted at a shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. The minutes of shareholders' meeting shall record the date and place of the meeting, the name of the chairman, the method of adopting resolutions, and a summary of the essential points of the proceedings and the results of the meeting, which shall be affixed with the signature or seal of the chairman of the meeting. The electronic method may be adopted for the production and distribution of meeting minutes.

The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the minutes, and such minutes shall be signed by or sealed with the chop of the chairman of the meeting. Such minutes, together with the attendance list and proxies, shall be filed and kept at least one year. If, however, minutes file a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation. The minutes shall be drafted in both the Chinese language and the English language.

The distribution of preceding meeting minutes may be replaced by the announcement made on the MOPS.

Chapter 4 Directors

Article 18: The Board shall consist of nine to fifteen directors. The election of directors will be made by nomination. Shareholders may elect the directors from the candidates list. The Board shall consist at least three independent directors, which are nominated and elected under Company Act and related regulations from security regulatory authority.

The Company shall have the Audit Committee organized by all independent directors in accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities Exchange Act. For matters regarding the competence and related events, the Company shall follow the

Securities Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations.

Article 19: The terms of office of directors shall be three years and they shall be eligible for re-election. Where the term of office expires before the closing date of the General Meeting of Shareholders in the last fiscal year of such term, the term of office shall be extended to the closing date of such General Meeting.

Article 20: When the number of Directors falls short by one-third of the total number of Directors elected, the Company shall convene a meeting for election of Directors within 60 days. In respect of a Director who is elected to fill a vacancy, the term of office of such Director shall not exceed the term that remained when the person who has ceased to be a Director ceased to hold.

Article 21: The board of directors shall be constituted by directors. A majority vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors attended by over two-thirds of the directors shall elect one of them to become the Chairman of the Board and may elect another person to be the Vice Chairman in accordance with the same manner set forth in the preceding Paragraph. The chairman representing the Corporation.

When the Chairman is on leave or unable to exercise authority, the Vice Chairman will act by proxy. When both the Chairman and the Vice Chairmen are on leave or unable to exercise authority, one of the directors will act by proxy under the nomination by the Chairman. However, a director may accept the appointment to act as the proxy with extinct extent of authorization of one other director only. In case a meeting of the Board of Directors is proceeded via visual communication network, then the directors taking part in such a visual communication meeting shall be deemed to have attended the meeting in person.

In calling a meeting of the Board of Directors, the notice with

reasons specified shall be given to all directors within 7 days in advance. However, the meeting may be convened anytime for emergency events. The notice of the meeting of the Board of Directors may be made in writing, email or facsimile.

Article 22: Directors shall participate in the resolution of company operational guidelines and other important issue. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside of the meeting of the Board of Directors. In the absence of the Chairman, the Board of Directors shall act according to the preceding paragraph.

Determine the procurement and disposition of important properties of the Company is not include in the aforesaid other important issue.

The Board of the Directors may authorize the Chairman to exercise functions of the Board during the adjourned period. Except for the material interest or related parties transactions involved to be resolved by the Board of Directors pursuant to the laws of related articles, the content of authorization is as follows:

1. Approve all important contracts.
2. Approve the mortgage loan of real estate and other loans.
3. Approve acquisition or disposal of the general assets and real estate.
4. Assign the directors and supervisors of the investee.
5. Approve the record date of capital increment or reduction and divided distribution.

Article 23: The resolutions of the Board of Directors of the Company shall be adopted by a majority vote of the shareholders' present, who represent more than one-half of the total number of voting shares.

Article 24: (deleted)

Article 25: (deleted)

Article 26: (deleted)

Article 27: The Board of Directors is authorized to determine the

compensation of directors according to their degree of participation and contribution with normal standard in the same industry.

The Company may obtain directors liability insurance with respect to liabilities resulting from exercising their duties during their terms of directorship.

Chapter 5 Managers

Article 28: The Company may have managers. The employment, discharge and compensation shall be managed in accordance with Article 29 of the Company Act.

Article 29: Managers enforce the resolutions of the Board of Directors. A managerial personnel of a company shall not concurrently act as a managerial personnel of another company, nor shall he/she operate, for the benefit of his/her own or others, any business which is the same as that of the company employs him/her, unless otherwise concurred in by the Board of Directors.

Chapter 6 Accounting

Article 30: The fiscal year of the Company shall be from January 1 to December 31 every year. After the close of each fiscal year, the Board of Directors shall prepare following statements and records and submit the same to the general meeting of shareholders for ratification:

- 1.The business report;
- 2.The financial statements; and
- 3.The surplus earning distribution or loss off-setting proposals.

Article 31: When allocating the net profits for each fiscal year, the Company shall set aside 0.05% to 0.5% of the balance of pre-tax profit prior to deducting employees compensation as compensation of employees ; among which, 0.02% to 0.2% of the pre-tax profit before deducting employee compensation shall be allocated for salary adjustments or compensation distributions for non-executive employees. However, the Company's accumulated losses shall have been covered.

The resolution of employees compensation pursuant to Article 235-1 of the Company Act.

Article 32: Where there is surplus of the annual final account, when allocating the net profits for each fiscal year, the Company shall first pay its income tax and offset its prior years' accumulated losses and set aside 10% legal capital reserve but where such legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in capital, this provision shall not apply. In addition, special earning reserve shall be set aside as necessary. For remaining surplus incorporated with the accumulated earning in previous years, the Board of Directors shall prepare the proposal concerning the appropriation of net profits and is authorized to distribute dividends paid in cash after a resolution has been adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the board of directors attended by over two-thirds of the directors; and in addition, thereto a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting. The dividends paid in stock shall be submitted for the approval in a shareholders' meeting.

Preceding special earning reserves include:

1. The earning reserved recognized for special purpose
2. Investment income recognized under the equity method
3. The net assessment income recognized due to financial product transactions, however, when the accumulated amount is reduced, the equal amount of special earning reserve shall be reduced simultaneously and up to the reserved number.
4. Other special earning reserve pursuant to laws and regulations

The Company is in matured phase of business cycle with stable profit every year. The dividend policies adopt the combination of cash dividend, capital increment by earning and by capital reserve. At least 50% of distributable earning deducted by the legal and special reserve shall be distributed, and the cash dividend shall be prioritized. Meanwhile, the percentage of capital increment by earning and capital reserve

shall not exceed 50% of all dividend in that year.

Article 33: Matters not provided for in these Articles of Incorporation shall be governed by the Company Act and other relevant laws.

Chapter 7 Additional provision

Article 34: These Articles of Incorporation were adopted on Oct.28, 1964. The 1st Amendment was on May 10,1966, 2nd Amendment on May 31, 1967, 3rd Amendment on Jan. 30, 1968, 4th Amendment on Sept. 29, 1969, 5th Amendment on July 30, 1970, 6th Amendment on Aug. 20, 1971, 7th Amendment on May 20, 1972, 8th Amendment on June 30, 1973, 9th Amendment on June 26, 1974, 10th Amendment on June 20, 1975, 11th Amendment on June 15, 1976, 12th Amendment on June 15, 1977, 13th Amendment on June 15, 1978, 14th Amendment on June 15, 1979, 15th Amendment on June 16, 1980, 16th Amendment on June 15, 1981, 17th Amendment on June 15, 1982, 18th Amendment on June 16, 1983, 19th Amendment on June 15, 1984, 20th Amendment on May 23, 1985, 21st Amendment on May 25, 1986, 22nd Amendment on Mar. 8, 1987, 23rd Amendment on May 12, 1988, 24th Amendment on May 20, 1989, 25th Amendment on May 11, 1990, 26th Amendment on May 14, 1991, 27th Amendment on May 14, 1992, 28th Amendment on May 10, 1994, 29th Amendment on May 12, 1995, 30th Amendment on May 22, 1996, 31st Amendment on May 28, 1997, 32nd Amendment on June 12, 1998, 33rd Amendment on May 12, 1999, 34th Amendment on May 10, 2000, 35th Amendment on May 10, 2001, 36th Amendment on June 7, 2002, 37th Amendment on May 29, 2003, 38th Amendment on May 28, 2004, 39th Amendment on June 10, 2005, 40th Amendment on June 16, 2006, 41st Amendment on June 8, 2007, 42nd Amendment on June 6, 2008, 43rd Amendment on June 19, 2009, 44th Amendment on June 18, 2010, 45th Amendment on June 15, 2012, 46th Amendment on June 17, 2013, 47th Amendment on June 16, 2014, 48th Amendment. The articles

in related with addition of Audit Committee and deletion of Supervisors will be applied upon the expiry of the term of office of Supervisors selected in the shareholders' meeting on June 15, 2012. The 49th Amendment on June 16, 2015, 50th Amendment on June 7, 2016, 51th Amendment on June 15, 2018, 52th Amendment on June 8, 2022, 53th Amendment on June 18, 2024, 54th Amendment on June 10, 2025.

Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets of Formosa Chemicals and Fibre Corporation

Amended by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting on June 8, 2022

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1: When acquiring or disposing of the following assets, Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") and its subsidiaries shall follow the Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets (hereinafter referred to as the "Procedures"):

1. Investments in stocks, government bonds, corporate bonds, bank debentures, securities representing interest in a fund, depositary receipts, call (put) warrants, beneficial interest securities, asset-backed securities, etc.
2. Real property (including land, houses and buildings, investment property) and equipment.
3. Memberships.
4. Patents, copyrights, trademarks, franchise rights, and other intangible assets.
5. Right-of-use assets.
6. Claims of financial institutions (including receivables, bills purchased and discounted, loans, and overdue receivables).
7. Derivatives.
8. Assets acquired or disposed through mergers, demergers, acquisitions, or assignment of shares in accordance with law.
9. Other major assets.

Article 2: The limit amount of investments for non-operating real property and right-of-use assets or securities (the original investment), by the Company and each subsidiary, shall not exceed 60% of the book value of total assets; for an individual securities investment, the limit amount shall not exceed 50% of the foresaid limit amount, i.e. 30% of the book value of total assets.

Article 3: Terms used in these Procedures are defined as follows:

1. Derivatives: Forward contracts, options contracts, futures

contracts, leverage contracts, or swap contracts, whose value is derived from a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable; or hybrid contracts combining the above contracts; or hybrid contracts or structured products containing embedded derivatives. The term "forward contracts" does not include insurance contracts, performance contracts, post-sales service contracts, long-term leasing contracts, and long-term purchase (sales) contracts.

2. Assets acquired or disposed through mergers, demergers, acquisitions, or assignment of shares in accordance with law: Refers to assets acquired or disposed through mergers, demergers, or acquisitions conducted under the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act, Financial Holding Company Act, Financial Institutions Merger Act and other acts, or to shares acquired from another company through issuance of new shares of its own as the consideration therefor (hereinafter "acquisition of shares") under Article 156-3 of the Company Act.
3. Related party or subsidiary: As defined in the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.
4. Professional appraiser: Refers to a real property appraiser or other person duly authorized by law to engage in the value appraisal of real property or equipment.
5. Date of occurrence: Refers to the date of contract signing, date of payment, date of consignment trade, date of transfer, dates of Board of Directors resolutions, or other date that can confirm the counterpart and monetary amount of the transaction, whichever date is earlier; provided, for investment for which approval of the competent authority is required, the earlier of the above date or the date of receipt of approval by the competent authority shall apply.
6. Mainland China area investment: Refers to investments in

the Mainland China area approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs Investment Commission or conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations Governing Permission for Investment or Technical Cooperation in the Mainland Area.

Article 4: Professional appraisers and their officers, certified public accounts, attorneys, and securities underwriters that provide the Company with appraisal reports, certified public accountant's opinions, attorney's opinions, or underwriter's opinions in relation to the assets acquired or disposed, shall meet the following requirements:

1. May not have previously received a final and unappealable sentence to imprisonment for 1 year or longer for a violation of the Act, the Company Act, the Banking Act of The Republic of China, the Insurance Act, the Financial Holding Company Act, or the Business Entity Accounting Act, or for fraud, breach of trust, embezzlement, forgery of documents, or occupational crime. However, this provision does not apply if 3 years have already passed since completion of service of the sentence, since expiration of the period of a suspended sentence, or since a pardon was received.
2. May not be a related party or de facto related party of the Company.
3. If the Company is required to obtain appraisal reports from two or more professional appraisers, the different professional appraisers or appraisal officers may not be related parties or de facto related parties of each other.

Article 5: The procedures for the assessment, determination of transaction terms and conditions, and price of acquiring or disposing of assets by the Company shall be in accordance with the following requirements:

1. Transactions relating to short-term securities investments and derivatives, which are mentioned in Article 1, should be assessed and executed by the financial department; long-term securities investment should be assessed by the Company's

President Office (“President Office”) and executed by the financial department after the approval; except for the foresaid assets, the other asset transactions should be assessed by the Company’s President Office and executed by the related departments after the approval.

2. The price of transactions described in the preceding paragraph, except which are traded in the centralized securities exchange market or on over-the-counter markets, shall be determined via public bidding, price bidding, or price negotiation based on reference to the market conditions.

Article 6: Where an acquisition or disposition of assets of the Company shall be approved by the Board of Directors according to the Procedures or other relevant laws, the independent directors' opinions specifically expressing dissent or reservations about any matter shall be included in the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting.

A major asset transaction or a major derivatives transaction shall be approved by more than half of all audit committee members and submitted to the Board of Directors for a resolution. If approval of more than half of all audit committee members is not obtained, the procedures may be implemented if approved by more than two-thirds of all Directors, and the resolution of the Audit Committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting.

Chapter 2 Acquisition or Disposal of Assets

Article 7: In acquiring or disposing of real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets thereof where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the Company, unless transacting with a domestic government institution, engaging others to build on its own land, engaging others to build on rented land, or acquiring or disposing of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof for business use, shall obtain an appraisal report prior to the date of occurrence of the event from a professional appraiser and shall further comply with the following provisions:

1. Where due to special circumstances it is necessary to give a limited price, specified price, or special price as a reference basis for the transaction price, the transaction shall be proposed for approval in advance by the Board of Directors; the same procedure shall also be followed for any subsequent changes to the terms and conditions of the transaction.
2. Where the transaction amount is NT\$1 billion or more, appraisals from two or more professional appraisers shall be obtained.
3. Where any one of the following circumstances applies with respect to the professional appraiser's appraisal results, unless all the appraisal results for the assets to be acquired are higher than the transaction amount, or all the appraisal results for the assets to be disposed of are lower than the transaction amount, a certified public accountant shall be engaged to perform the appraisal and render a specific opinion regarding the reason for the discrepancy and the appropriateness of the transaction price:
 - (1) The discrepancy between the appraisal result and the transaction amount is 20 percent or more of the transaction amount.
 - (2) The discrepancy between the appraisal results of two or more professional appraisers is 10 percent or more of the transaction amount.
4. No more than 3 months may elapse between the date of the appraisal report issued by a professional appraiser and the contract execution date; provided, where the publicly announced current value for the same period is used and not more than 6 months have elapsed, an opinion may still be issued by the original professional appraiser.

Article 8: The Company acquiring or disposing of securities shall, prior to the date of occurrence of the event, obtain financial statements of the issuing company for the most recent period, certified or reviewed by a certified public accountant, for

reference in appraising the transaction price, and if the dollar amount of the transaction is 20 percent of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the Company shall additionally engage a certified public accountant prior to the date of occurrence of the event to provide an opinion regarding the reasonableness of the transaction price. This requirement does not apply, however, to publicly quoted prices of securities that have an active market, or where otherwise provided by regulations of the securities competent authority.

Article 9: In acquiring or disposing of intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or membership cards where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of the company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the Company, unless transacting with a domestic government institution, shall obtain a CPA's opinion on the reasonableness of the transaction price prior to the date of occurrence of the event.

Article 10: The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in the preceding three articles shall be done in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 28, herein, and "within the preceding year" as used herein refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items for which an appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion has been obtained need not be counted toward the transaction amount.

Article 11: Where the Company acquires or disposes of assets through court auction procedures, the evidentiary documentation issued by the court may be substituted for the appraisal report or CPA opinion.

Article 12: Where the Company acquires or disposes of assets shall be conducted by the authorization to the Chairman by the Board of Directors in accordance with the authorization limits of the Company.

Chapter 3 Related Party Transactions

Article 13: When the Company engages in any acquisition or disposal of assets from or to a related party, in addition to ensuring that the

necessary resolutions are adopted and the reasonableness of the transaction terms is appraised in compliance with the provisions of the Chapter 2 and this Chapter, if the transaction amount reaches 10 percent or more of the Company's total assets, the Company shall also obtain an appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 2.

The calculation of the transaction amount referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with Article 10.

Article 14: When the Company intends to acquire or dispose of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or when it intends to acquire or dispose of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party and the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital, 10 percent or more of the Company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more, except in trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or repurchase of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises, the Company may not proceed to enter into a transaction contract or make a payment until the following matters have been approved by the Board of Directors:

1. The purpose, necessity and anticipated benefit of the acquisition or disposal of assets.
2. The reason for choosing the related party as a trading counterparty.
3. With respect to the acquisition of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party, information regarding appraisal of the reasonableness of the preliminary transaction terms in accordance with Article 15 through 17.
4. The date and price at which the related party originally acquired the real property, the original trading counterparty, and that trading counterparty's relationship to the Company and the related party.

5. Monthly cash flow forecasts for the year commencing from the anticipated month of signing of the contract, and evaluation of the necessity of the transaction, and reasonableness of the funds utilization.
6. An appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion obtained in compliance with the preceding article.
7. Restrictive covenants and other important stipulations associated with the transaction.

Where the transaction in paragraph 1 of the Company or any subsidiaries that are not public companies and the transaction amount reaches 10 percent or more of the Company's total assets, the Company or any subsidiaries that are not public companies may not proceed to enter into a transaction contract or make a payment until the documents in paragraph 1 have been submitted for the approval in the Shareholders' Meeting of the Company. However, this provision does not apply to the transaction between the Company and its parent or subsidiaries, or between its subsidiaries.

The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in paragraph 1 and the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 28 herein, and "within the preceding year" as used herein refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items that have been approved by the Shareholders' Meeting or the Board of Directors need not be counted toward the transaction amount.

With respect to the types of transactions listed below, when to be conducted between the Company and its parent or subsidiaries, or between its subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the issued shares or authorized capital, the Company's Board of Directors may pursuant to Article 12, delegate the Chairman to decide such matters when the transaction is within a certain amount and have the decisions subsequently proposed to and ratified by the next Board of Directors meeting:

1. Acquisition or disposal of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof held for business use.
2. Acquisition or disposal of real property right-of-use assets held for business use.

When a matter is proposed for discussion by the Board of Directors pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, the independent Directors' opinions specifically expressing dissent or reservations about any matter shall be included in the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting.

The matters for which paragraph 1 requires submitted to the Board of Directors for a resolution shall first be approved by more than half of all audit committee members. If the approval by more than half of all audit committee members is not obtained, the aforesaid matter may be implemented if approved by more than two-thirds of all Directors, and the resolution of the Audit Committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting.

Article 15: The Company shall evaluate the reasonableness of the transaction costs by the following means if it intends to acquire real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party:

1. Based upon the related party's transaction price plus necessary interest on funding and the costs to be duly borne by the buyer. "Necessary interest on funding" is imputed as the weighted average interest rate on borrowing in the year the company purchases the property; provided, it may not be higher than the maximum non-financial industry lending rate announced by the Ministry of Finance.
2. Total loan value appraisal from a financial institution where the related party has previously created a mortgage on the property as security for a loan; provided, the actual cumulative amount loaned by the financial institution shall have been 70 percent or more of the financial institution's appraised loan value of the property and the period of the loan shall have been 1 year or more. However, this shall not apply where the financial institution is a related party of one

of the trading counterparties.

Where land and structures thereupon are combined as a single property purchased or leased in one transaction, the transaction costs for the land and the structures may be separately appraised in accordance with either of the means listed in the preceding paragraph.

When acquiring real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party, the Company shall evaluate the cost of the real property or right-of-use assets thereof in accordance with the preceding two paragraphs and shall also engage a CPA to review the evaluation and render a specific opinion.

Article 16: Where the Company acquires real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party and one of the following circumstances exists, the acquisition shall be conducted in accordance with Article 14, and Article 15 does not apply:

1. The related party acquired the real property or right-of-use assets thereof through inheritance or as a gift.
2. More than 5 years have elapsed from the time the related party signed the contract to obtain the real property or right-of-use assets thereof to the signing date for the current transaction.
3. The real property is acquired through signing of a joint development contract with the related party, or through engaging a related party to build real property, either on the company's own land or on rented land.
4. The real property right-of-use assets for business use are acquired by the Company with its parent or subsidiaries, or by its subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the issued shares or authorized capital.

Article 17: When the results of the Company's appraisal conducted in accordance with paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of Article 15 are uniformly lower than the transaction price, the matter shall be handled in compliance with Article 18. However, where the following circumstances exist, and objective evidence has been submitted and specific opinions on reasonableness have been

obtained from a professional real property appraiser and a CPA, Article 16 shall not apply:

1. Where the related party acquired undeveloped land or leased land for development, it may submit proof of compliance with one of the following conditions:

(1) Where undeveloped land is appraised in accordance with the means in the preceding two articles, and structures according to the related party's construction cost plus reasonable construction profit are valued in excess of the actual transaction price. The "Reasonable construction profit" shall be deemed the average gross operating profit margin of the related party's construction division over the most recent 3 years or the gross profit margin for the construction industry for the most recent period as announced by the Ministry of Finance, whichever is lower.

(2) Transactions by unrelated parties within the preceding year involving other floors of the same property or neighboring or closely valued parcels of land, where the land area and transaction terms are similar after calculation of reasonable price discrepancies in floor or area land prices in accordance with standard property market sale or leasing practices.

2. Where the Company acquiring real property, or obtaining real property right-of-use assets through leasing, from a related party provides evidence that the terms of the transaction are similar to the terms of transactions for the acquisition of neighboring or closely valued parcels of land of a similar size by unrelated parties within the preceding year.

Transactions for neighboring or closely valued parcels of land in the preceding paragraph in principle refers to parcels on the same or an adjacent block and within a distance of no more than 500 meters or parcels close in publicly announced current value; transaction for similarly sized parcels in principle refers

to transactions completed by unrelated parties for parcels with a land area of no less than 50 percent of the property in the planned transaction; within the preceding year refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the acquisition of the real property or right-of-use assets thereof.

Article 18: Where the Company acquires real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party and the results of appraisals conducted in accordance with the preceding three Articles are uniformly lower than the transaction price, the following steps shall be taken:

1. A special earnings reserve shall be set aside in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 41 of the Securities and Exchange Act against the difference between the real property or right-of-use assets thereof transaction price and the appraised cost, and such difference may not be distributed or used for capital increase by issuance of new shares. Where the Company uses the equity method to account for its investment in another company, then the special earnings reserve called for under paragraph 1 of Article 41 of the Securities and Exchange Act shall be set aside pro rata in a proportion consistent with the share of public company's equity stake in the other company.
2. Audit Committee shall supervise the Company's execution of the aforesaid matter.
3. Actions taken pursuant to the preceding two subparagraphs shall be reported to a shareholders meeting, and the details of the transaction shall be disclosed in the annual report and any investment prospectus.

The Company having set aside a special earnings reserve under the preceding paragraph may not utilize the special earnings reserve until it has recognized a loss on decline in market value of the assets it purchased or leased at a premium, or they have been disposed of, or the leasing contract has been terminated, or adequate compensation has been made, or the status quo ante has been restored, or there is other evidence confirming

that there was nothing unreasonable about the transaction, and the securities competent authority has given its consent.

When the Company obtains real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party, it shall also comply with the preceding two paragraphs if there is other evidence indicating that the acquisition was not an arm's length transaction.

Chapter 4 Engaging in Derivatives Trading

Article 19: Any derivatives trading of the Company shall be conducted in accordance with the "Procedures for Engaging in Derivatives Transactions" of the Company, and when doing so, the Company shall pay attention to issues of risk management and auditing to fulfill the Internal Control System of the Company.

Chapter 5 Mergers and Consolidations, Splits, Acquisitions, and Assignment of Shares

Article 20: The Company that conducts a merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares shall, prior to convening the Board of Directors to resolve on the matter, engage a CPA, attorney, or securities underwriter to give an opinion on the reasonableness of the share exchange ratio, acquisition price, or distribution of cash or other property to shareholders, and propose the opinion to the Board of Directors for deliberation and approval. However, the requirement of obtaining an aforesaid opinion on reasonableness issued by an expert may be exempted in the case of a merger by the company of a subsidiary in which it directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the issued shares or authorized capital, and in the case of a merger between subsidiaries in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the respective subsidiaries' issued shares or authorized capital.

Article 21: The Company participating in a merger, demerger, or acquisition shall prepare a public report to shareholders detailing important contractual content and matters relevant to the merger, demerger, or acquisition prior to the shareholders meeting, together with the expert opinion referred to in Article

20 when sending notice of the shareholders meeting, for reference in deciding whether to approve the merger, demerger, or acquisition. Provided, where a provision of another act exempts a company from convening a shareholders meeting to approve the merger, demerger, or acquisition, this restriction shall not apply. Where the shareholders meeting of any one of the companies participating in a merger, demerger, or acquisition fails to convene or pass a resolution due to lack of a quorum, insufficient votes, or other legal restriction, or the proposal is rejected by the shareholders meeting, the Company shall immediately publicly explain the reason, the follow-up measures, and the preliminary date of the next shareholders meeting.

Article 22: When the Company participates in a merger, demerger, or acquisition, it shall convene a board of directors meeting and shareholders meeting on the same date on which the other companies participating in the merger, demerger, or acquisition convene their board of directors and shareholders meeting to resolve matters relevant to the merger, demerger, or acquisition, unless another act provides otherwise or the securities competent authority is notified in advance of extraordinary circumstances and grants consent.

The Company and other companies participating in an assignment of shares shall call their respective board of directors meeting on the same day, unless another act provides otherwise or the securities competent authority is notified in advance of extraordinary circumstances and grants consent.

When the Company participates in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares, it shall prepare a full written record of the following information and retain the record for 5 years for reference. In addition, the information set out in the subparagraphs 1 and 2 of the following paragraph shall be reported in the prescribed format and via the Internet-based information system to the securities competent authority for recordation within two days commencing immediately

from the date of passage of a resolution by the Board of Directors.

1. Basic identification data for personnel: Including the occupational titles, names, and national ID numbers (or passport numbers in the case of foreign nationals) of all persons involved in the planning or implementation of any merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares prior to disclosure of the information.
2. Dates of material events: Including the signing of any letter of intent or memorandum of understanding, the engagement of a financial or legal advisor, the execution of a contract, and the convening of a board of directors meeting.
3. Important documents and minutes: Including merger, demerger, acquisition, and share transfer plans, any letter of intent or memorandum of understanding, material contracts, and minutes of board of directors meetings.

Where the Company participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares is neither listed on an exchange nor has its shares traded on an OTC market, the Company shall enter into an agreement with such party and shall comply with the preceding paragraph of this Article.

Article 23: Every person participating in or privy to the plan for merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares shall issue a written undertaking of confidentiality and may not disclose the content of the plan prior to public disclosure of the information and may not trade, in their own name or under the name of another person, in any stock or other equity security of any company related to the plan for merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares.

Article 24: When participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares, the Company shall not arbitrarily alter the share exchange ratio or acquisition price unless under the below-listed circumstances, and shall stipulate the circumstances permitting alteration in the contract for the merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares:

1. Capital increase by cash injection, issuance of convertible corporate bonds, or the issuance of stock dividend, issuance of corporate bonds with warrants, preferred shares with warrants, stock warrants, or other equity based securities.
2. An action, such as a disposal of major assets that affects the company's financial operations.
3. An event, such as a major disaster or major change in technology that affects shareholder equity or share price.
4. An adjustment where any of the companies participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares buys back treasury stock.
5. An increase or decrease in the number of entities or companies participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares.
6. Other terms/conditions that the contract stipulates may be altered and that have been publicly disclosed.

Article 25: The contract for participation by the Company in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares shall record the rights and obligations of the companies participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares, and shall also record the following:

1. Handling of breach of contract.
2. Principles for the handling of equity-type securities previously issued or treasury stock previously bought back by any company that is extinguished in a merger or that is demerged.
3. The amount of treasury stock participating companies are permitted under law to buy back after the record date of calculation of the share exchange ratio, and the principles for handling thereof.
4. The manner of handling changes in the number of participating entities or companies.
5. Preliminary progress schedule for plan execution, and anticipated completion date.
6. Scheduled date for convening the legally mandated

shareholders meeting if the plan exceeds the deadline without completion, and relevant procedures.

Article 26: After public disclosure of the information, if the Company participating in the merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares intends further to carry out a merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares with another company, all of the participating companies shall carry out anew the procedures or legal actions that had originally been completed toward the merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of share ; except that where the number of participating companies is decreased and a participating company's shareholders meeting has adopted a resolution authorizing the Board of Directors to alter the limits of authority, such participating company may be exempted from calling another shareholders meeting to resolve on the matter anew.

Article 27: Where any of the companies participating in a merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares is not a public company, the Company shall sign an agreement with the non-public company in accordance with the provisions of Article 22, Article 23, and Article 26.

Chapter 6 Public Disclosure of Information

Article 28: Under any of the following circumstances, the Company acquiring or disposing of assets shall publicly announce and report the relevant information on the securities competent authority's designated website in the appropriate format as prescribed by regulations within 2 days commencing immediately from the date of occurrence of the event:

- 1.Acquisition or disposal of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or acquisition or disposal of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital, 10 percent or more of the Company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more; provided, this shall not apply to trading of domestic

government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or repurchase of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises.

2. Merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares.
3. Losses from derivatives trading reaching the limits on aggregate losses or losses on individual contracts set out in the procedures adopted by the Company.
4. Where equipment/machinery or right-of-use assets thereof for business use are acquired or disposed of, and furthermore the trading counterparty is not a related party, and the transaction amount is more than NT\$1 billion.
5. Where land is acquired under an arrangement on engaging others to build on the company's own land, engaging others to build on rented land, joint construction and allocation of housing units, joint construction and allocation of ownership percentages, or joint construction and separate sale, and furthermore the trading counterparty is not a related party, and the amount the Company expects to invest in the transaction is more than NT\$500 million.
6. An asset transaction other than any of those referred to in the preceding five subparagraphs, a disposal of receivables by a financial institution, or an investment in the mainland China area where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, provided this shall not apply to the following circumstances:
 - (1) Trading of domestic government bonds or foreign government bonds with a sovereign rating not lower than the sovereign rating of the R.O.C.
 - (2) Trading of bonds under repurchase/resale agreements or the subscription or repurchase of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises.

The amount of transactions above shall be calculated as follows:

1. The amount of any individual transaction.

2. The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals of the same type of underlying asset with the same trading counterparty within the preceding year.
3. The cumulative transaction amount of real property or right-of-use assets thereof acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) within the same development project within the preceding year.
4. The cumulative transaction amount of acquisitions and disposals (cumulative acquisitions and disposals, respectively) of the same security within the preceding year.

"Within the preceding year" as used in the paragraph 2 refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items duly announced in accordance with these Procedures need not be counted toward the transaction amount.

Article 29: When the Company at the time of public announcement makes an error or omission in an item required by regulations to be publicly announced and so is required to correct it, all the items shall be again publicly announced and reported in their entirety within two days from the date when is the Company becomes aware of the error or omission.

Article 30: The Company acquiring or disposing of assets shall keep all relevant contracts, meeting minutes, log books, appraisal reports and CPA, attorney, and securities underwriter opinions at the company headquarters, where they shall be retained for 5 years except where another act provides otherwise.

Article 31: Where any of the following circumstances occurs with respect to a transaction that the Company has already publicly announced and reported in accordance with the preceding three Articles, a public report of relevant information shall be made on the information reporting website designated by the securities competent authority within 2 days commencing immediately from the date of occurrence of the event:

1. Change, termination, or rescission of a contract signed in regard to the original transaction.
2. The merger, demerger, acquisition, or assignment of shares

is not completed by the scheduled date set forth in the contract.

3. Change to the originally publicly announced and reported information.

Chapter 7 Additional Provisions

Article 32: Information required to be publicly announced and reported in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Chapter on acquisitions and disposals of assets by a subsidiary of the Company that is not a public company in Taiwan shall be reported by the Company.

The paid-in capital or total assets of the Company shall be the standard for determining whether or not a subsidiary referred to in the preceding paragraph is subject to the threshold requiring a public announcement and regulatory filing under paragraph 1 of Article 28.

Article 33: The Company's controlling and monitoring procedures towards the acquisition or disposal of assets by its subsidiaries are as follows:

1. The Company shall urge its subsidiaries to establish and execute their own "Procedures for Acquisition of Disposal of Assets".
2. If any material violation is found by the internal auditors of the subsidiaries, the subsidiaries shall deliver a written notice to the Company of this kind of violation. The Company shall know the condition of dealing with the violation(s) and of the resulting improvements.

Article 34: Should there be any violation of the procedures when the persons-in-charge of the Company deal with acquisition or disposal of assets, subsequent penalization is subject to the relevant HR policies of the Company.

Article 35: For the calculation of 10 percent of total assets under the Procedures, the total assets stated in the most recent parent company only financial report or individual financial report prepared under the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers shall be used.

Article 36: The Procedures shall be approved by the Board of Directors and submitted to the Shareholders Meeting for approval before its implementation. Any amendment is subject to the same procedure. The independent directors' opinions specifically expressing dissent or reservations about any matter shall be included in the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting.

The matters for which paragraph 1 requires submitted to the Board of Directors for a resolution shall first be approved by more than half of all audit committee members. If the approval by more than half of all audit committee members is not obtained, the procedures may be implemented if approved by more than two-thirds of all Directors, and the resolution of the Audit Committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting.

Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings of Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation

Amended by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting on July 23, 2021

- Article 1: To establish a strong governance system and sound supervisory capabilities for the Company's shareholders' meetings, and to strengthen management capabilities, these Rules are adopted pursuant to the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for Taiwan Stock Exchange Corp ("TWSE")/ Taipei Exchange ("TPEX") Listed Companies.
- Article 2: The rules of procedures for the Company's shareholders' meetings, except as otherwise provided by law, regulation, or the Articles of Incorporation, shall be as provided in these Rules.
- Article 3: Unless otherwise provided by law or regulation, the Company's Shareholders' Meetings shall be convened by the Board of Directors.

A notice to convene an annual shareholders' meeting shall be given to each shareholder no later than 30 days prior to the scheduled meeting date; while a notice may be given to registered shareholders who own less than 1,000 shares of nominal stocks no later than 30 days prior to the scheduled meeting date in the form of a public announcement on the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) of the TWSE. A notice to convene a special shareholders' meeting shall be given to each shareholders no later than 15 days prior to the scheduled meeting date. A public notice may be given to registered shareholders who own less than 1,000 shares of nominal stocks no later than 15 days prior to the scheduled meeting date in the form of a public announcement on the MOPS of the TWSE.

To convene a shareholders' meeting, the Company shall prepare a meeting handbook. The Company shall prepare electronic versions of a shareholders' meeting notice and proxy forms, and

causes of and explanatory materials relating to all proposals, including proposals for ratification, matters for deliberation, or the election or dismissal of directors, and upload them to the MOPS no later than 30 days prior to the scheduled Annual Shareholders' Meeting date or no later than 15 days prior to the scheduled Special Shareholders' Meeting date. The Company shall prepare electronic versions of a shareholders' meeting handbook and supplemental meeting materials and upload them to the MOPS no later than 21 days prior to the scheduled Annual Shareholders' Meeting date or no later than 15 days prior to the scheduled Special Shareholders' Meeting date. In addition, the Company shall also have prepared a shareholders' meeting handbook and supplemental meeting materials and made them available for review by shareholders at any time no later than 15 days prior to the scheduled Shareholders' Meeting date. The Meeting Agenda and supplemental materials shall also be displayed at the Company and the professional shareholder services agent engaged by the Company as well as being distributed on-site at the meeting place.

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

Election or dismissal of directors, amendments to the Articles of Incorporation, capital reduction, application to be delisted from public offering, lifting of non-competition restriction of directors, capital increase by retained earnings, capital increase by capital reserve, dissolution, merger, or demerger of the corporation, or any matter under Paragraph 1 of Article 185 of the Company Act, Articles 26-1 and 43-6 of the Securities Exchange Act, Articles 56-1 and 60-2 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers shall be set out in the notice of the reasons for convening the shareholders' meeting. None of the above matters may be raised by an extraordinary motion.

Where the meeting agenda has specified general re-elections of the directors and the terms of the directors' office, the terms of office of the directors shall not be altered by raising an extraordinary motion or any other method upon the completion of the general elections at the shareholders' meeting.

A shareholder holding 1 percent or more of the total number of issued shares may submit to the Company a proposal for discussion at an annual shareholders' meeting. Such proposals, however, are limited to one item only, and no proposal containing more than one item will be included in the Meeting Agenda. In addition, when the circumstances of any subparagraph of paragraph 4 of Article 172-1 of the Company Act apply to a proposal put forward by a shareholder, the Board of Directors may exclude it from the Agenda. A shareholder may propose a recommendation for urging the corporation to promote public interests or fulfill social responsibilities, and the providing procedure shall be in accordance with Article 172-1 of the Company Act.

Prior to the book closure date before an annual shareholders' meeting is held, the Company shall publicly announce that it will receive shareholder proposals, the method of receiving such proposals (whether written or in electronic form), and the location and time period for their submission; the period for submission of shareholder proposals may not be less than 10 days.

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

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

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

Article 4: 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 power authorized to the proxy.

A shareholder may issue only one proxy form and appoint only one proxy for any given shareholders' meeting, and shall deliver the proxy form to the Company no later than 5 days prior to the Shareholders' Meeting date. When duplicate proxy forms are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail unless a declaration is made to revoke the previous proxy appointment.

After a proxy form has been delivered to the Company, if the shareholder intends to attend the meeting in person or to exercise voting rights in writing or by way of electronic transmission, a written notice of proxy rescission shall be submitted to the Company no later than 2 days prior to the meeting date. If the rescission notice is submitted after that time, votes cast at the meeting by the proxy 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.

Article 6: The Company shall specify in its shareholders' meeting notices the time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, the place to register for attendance, and other matters for attention.

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

handle the registrations.

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

Shareholders and their proxies (collectively, "shareholders") shall attend shareholders' meetings based on attendance cards, sign-in cards, or other certificates of attendance. The Company shall not impose arbitrary requirements on shareholders to provide additional evidentiary documents beyond those showing eligibility to attend. Solicitors soliciting proxy forms shall also bring identification documents for verification.

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

Article 7: 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 Chairman, the Vice Chairman shall act in place of the Chairman; if there is no Vice Chairman or the Vice Chairman also is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the Vice Chairman, the Chairman shall appoint one of the Managing Director to act as chair, or, if there are no Managing Directors, one of the Directors shall be appointed to act as chair. Where the Chairman does not make such a designation, the Managing Directors or the Directors shall select from among themselves one person to serve as chair.

When a Managing Director or a Director serves as chair, as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Managing Director or Director shall be one who has held that position for 6 months or more and who understands the financial and business conditions of the Company. The same shall be true for a representative of a juristic person director that serves as chair.

It is advisable that shareholders' meetings convened by the Board

of Directors be chaired by the Chairman, and the Chairman who chairs the way can appoint the Vice Chairman, Managing Director or Director of familiar company's business to direct the proceeding agenda of shareholders' meeting, that a majority of the Directors attend in person, and that at least one member of each functional committee attend as representative. Attendance details should be recorded in the Shareholders Meeting minutes. If a shareholders' meeting is convened by a party having the convening right but other than the Board of Directors, the convening party shall chair the meeting. When there are two or more such convening parties, they shall mutually select a chair from among themselves.

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

Article 8: The Company, beginning from the time it accepts shareholder attendance registrations, shall make an uninterrupted audio and video recording of the registration procedure, the proceedings of the shareholders' meeting, and the voting and vote counting procedures.

The recorded materials of the preceding paragraph shall be retained for at least 1 year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

Article 9: Quorum at shareholders' meetings shall be calculated based on numbers of shares. The quorum shall be calculated according to the shares indicated by the sign-in cards handed in plus the number of shares whose voting rights are exercised in writing or by way of electronic transmission.

The Chair shall call the meeting to order at the appointed meeting time, and meanwhile shall announce the related information about the total number of shares held by shareholders having no voting right and the total number of shares represented by the

shareholders present at the meeting.

However, when the attending shareholders do not represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the Chair may announce a postponement, provided that no more than two such postponements, for a combined total of no more than 1 hour, may be made. If the quorum is not met after two postponements and the attending shareholders still represent less than one third of the total number of issued shares, the Chair shall declare the meeting adjourned.

If the quorum is not met after two postponements as referred to in the preceding paragraph, but the attending shareholders represent one third or more of the total number of issued shares, a tentative resolution may be adopted pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 175 of the Company Act; all shareholders shall be notified of the tentative resolution and another shareholders' meeting shall be convened within 1 month.

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

Article 10: If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, the meeting agenda shall be set by the Board of Directors. The relevant proposals (including extraordinary motions and amendment to original proposals) shall be decided by voting on a case-by-case basis. The meeting shall proceed in the order set by the agenda, which may not be changed without a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

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

The Chair may not declare the meeting adjourned prior to completion of deliberation on the meeting agenda of the preceding two paragraphs (including extraordinary motions),

except by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting. If the Chair declares the meeting adjourned in violation of the rules of procedure, the other members of the Board of Directors shall promptly assist the attending shareholders in electing a new chair in accordance with statutory procedures, by a majority of the votes represented by the attending shareholders, and then continue the meeting.

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

Article 11: Before speaking, an attending shareholder must specify on a speaker's slip the subject of the speech, his/her shareholder account number (or attendance card number), and account name.

The order in which shareholders speak will be set by the Chair.

A shareholder in attendance who has submitted a speaker's slip but does not actually speak shall be deemed to have not spoken.

When the content of the speech does not correspond to the subject given on the speaker's slip, the spoken content shall prevail.

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

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

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

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

Article 12: Voting at a shareholders' meeting shall be calculated based on the number of shares.

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

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

In case a director of the Company has created a pledge on the Company's shares more than half of the Company's shares being held by him/her/it at the time he/she/it is elected, the voting power of the excessive portion of shares shall not be exercised.

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

With the exception of a trust enterprise or a stock agency approved by the competent securities authority, when one person is concurrently appointed as proxy by two or more shareholders, the voting rights represented by that proxy may not exceed 3 percent of the voting rights represented by the total number of voting shares, otherwise, the portion of excessive voting rights shall not be counted.

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

When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting, shareholders shall exercise their voting rights by electronic

means and may exercise their voting rights in writing. When voting rights are exercised in writing or by way of electronic transmission, the method for exercising the voting rights shall be specified in the shareholders' meeting notice. A shareholder exercising voting rights in writing or by way of electronic transmission will be deemed to have attended the meeting in person, but to have waived his/her rights with respect to the extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals of that meeting.

A shareholder intending to exercise voting rights in writing or by way of electronic transmission under the preceding paragraph shall deliver a written declaration of intent to the Company no later than 2 days prior to the scheduled shareholders' meeting date. When duplicate declarations of intent are delivered, the one received earliest by the Company shall prevail, except when a declaration is made to revoke the earlier declaration of intention.

After a shareholder has exercised voting rights in writing or by way of electronic transmission, in the event the shareholder intends to attend the shareholders' meeting in person, a written declaration of intent to rescind 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, no later than 2 days prior to the scheduled shareholders' meeting date. If the notice of rescission is submitted after that time, the voting rights already exercised in writing or by way of electronic transmission shall prevail. When a shareholder has exercised voting rights both in writing or by way of electronic transmission and by appointing a proxy to attend a shareholders' meeting, the voting rights exercised by the proxy in the meeting shall prevail.

Except as otherwise provided in the Company Act and in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the adoption 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 announce the total number of voting rights represented by the attending shareholders, followed by a poll of the shareholders. After the conclusion of the meeting, on the same day it is held, the results for each proposal, based on the numbers of votes for and against and the number of abstentions, shall be entered into the MOPS.

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

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

In addition to the proposals on the meeting agenda, when a shareholder wishes to propose an extraordinary motion, the shareholder's voting rights shall represent at least 1% or more of the Company's total issued shares.

Article 14: The election of directors at a shareholders' meeting shall be held in accordance with the applicable election and appointment rules adopted by the Company, and the voting results shall be announced on-site immediately, including the names of those elected and not elected as directors, and the numbers of votes with which they were elected and not elected.

The ballots for the election referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be sealed with the signatures of the monitoring personnel and kept in proper custody for at least 1 year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the

Company Act, the ballots shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

Article 15: Matters relating to the resolutions of a shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall be signed or sealed by the Chair of the meeting and a copy distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after the conclusion of the meeting. The meeting minutes may be produced and distributed in electronic form.

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

The meeting minutes shall accurately record the year, month, day, and place of the meeting, the Chair's full name, the methods by which resolutions were adopted, and a summary of the deliberations and their results (including the weight of the votes), and the number of weighted votes each candidate received in case of a Directors' elections, and shall be retained for the duration of the existence of the Company.

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

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

Article 17: Staff handling administrative affairs of a shareholders' meeting shall wear identification cards or arm bands.

The Chair may direct the proctors or security personnel to help maintain order at the meeting place. When proctors or security

personnel help maintain order at the meeting place, they shall wear an identification card or armband bearing the word "Proctor."

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

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

Article 18: 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 postpone or resume the meeting within 5 days in accordance with Article 182 of the Company Act.

Article 19: These Rules and any amendments hereto, shall be implemented after adoption by shareholders' meetings.

Formosa Chemicals & Fibre Corporation
Current Shareholdings of Directors

Title	Name	Shareholding (share)
Chairman	Fu Yuan, Hong	272,804
Director	Wen Yuan, Wang	128,207,809
Director	Nan Ya Plastics Corporation Representative: Susan Wang	140,519,649
Director	Wilfred, Wang	16,493,885
Independent Director	Ruey Long, Chen	0
Independent Director	Hwei Chen, Huang	0
Independent Director	Tai Lang, Chien	0
Independent Director	Jia-Ruei, OU	0
Director	Formosa Petrochemical Corporation Representative: Walter Wang	48,567,575
Director	Wen Chin, Lu	3,236
Director	Ching Fen, Lee	0
Director	Wei Keng, Chien	0

Note: According to Article 26 of Securities and Exchange Act, the minimum shareholdings of the Company's Directors are 93,778,981 shares. As of March 29, 2026, the actual shareholdings of the Company's Directors are 334,064,958 shares.