

K Laser Technology Inc.

Corporation Bylaws

Chapter I. General Principle

Article 1: The Company is organized as a joint stock company in accordance with the company law of the Republic of China, and its name is Quanqun Laser Technology Co., Ltd., and its English name is KLASER Technology Inc.

Article 2: The businesses operated by the Company are as follows:

CC01080 Electronics Components Manufacturing
CC01100 Controlled Telecommunications Radio-Frequency Devices and
Materials Manufacturing
CE01030 Optical Instruments Manufacturing
G903010 Telecommunications Enterprises)
I301010 Information Software Services
CA04010 Surface Treatments
F401010 International Trade

1. Research, Development, Design, Producing, Manufacturing and Sales:

- (1) Hologram
- (2) Laser CD and Optical Disk.
- (3) Photomagnetic Disk.
- (4) Embossing Machine.
- (5) Electroforming System , Equipment and Material.
- (6) Embossing Material.
- (7) Electro-Optics Apparatus and Instrument.
- (8) Precision Optical Element and Component
- (9) Optical Coating.
- (10) Smart Card, Security Card and Related Equipment..
- (11) LCOS Projection Engine
- (12) Projector, Smart Projector and Optical touch module
- (13) Digital wireless public address system

2. Import and export trade of the above-mentioned related products.

Article 3: The Company has its head office in Hsinchu Science and Technology Industrial Park, and if necessary, it will set up branches inside and outside after being approved by the Board of Directors and submitted to the competent authority.

Article 4: This Company may provide guarantee for relevant enterprises.

The total reinvestment of the Company shall exceed 40% of the paid-in share capital.

Chapter 2 Share

Article 5: The total capital of the Company is set at NT\$ 2 billion, which is divided into 200 million shares, with an amount of NT\$ 10.00 per share, of which the unissued shares are authorized to be issued by the board of directors in several installments, and large denomination shares may be issued due to business needs. Twenty million shares, accounting for NT\$ 200 million, are retained in the total capital referred to in the preceding paragraph, and the equity security, special shares with warrants or corporate bonds with warrants are used for the exercise of stock options.

Article 6: Deleted

Article 7: All the shares of the Company are registered, signed or sealed by the directors on behalf of the Company, and issued after being certified by a bank who can act as the issuer of shares according to law. The shares issued by this Company may be exempted from printing stocks, but it shall be registered with a centralized securities depository institution.

Article 8: Deleted

Article 9: Except as otherwise provided by laws and securities regulations, the Company's stock affairs shall be handled in accordance with the "Standards for Handling Stock Affairs of Companies Offering Shares to the Public".

Article 10: Treasury stocks bought by the Company shall be transferred to employees of controlled and subordinate companies who meet certain conditions, and their conditions and transfer methods shall be authorized by the board of directors to decide.

The employees' share option certificates of the Company are issued to employees of controlled and subordinate companies who meet certain conditions, and the conditions and issuing methods authorize the board of directors to make resolutions. When the Company issues new shares, the employees who take over the shares include employees of controlled and subordinate companies who meet certain conditions, and their conditions and methods of taking over are authorized by the Board of Directors.

The objective of issuing new shares to restrict employees' rights include employees of controlled and subordinate companies who meet certain conditions, and their conditions and distribution methods are authorized by the board of directors for resolution.

Chapter 3 Shareholder Meeting

Article 11: Within 60 days before the Annual General Meeting, 30 days before the temporary shareholders' meeting, or 5 days before the benchmark date when the company decides to distribute dividends and bonuses or other benefits, the transfer of shares will stop.

Article 12: There are 2 types of shareholders' meeting: annual general meeting and temporary shareholders meeting.

The general meeting shall be convened by the board of directors within 6 months after the end of the fiscal year.

Temporary shareholders' meeting shall be convened in accordance with relevant laws and regulations when necessary.

Electronic voting at a shareholders' meeting is listed as one of the means for shareholders to exercise their voting rights, and matters related to electronic voting are subject to rules and regulations provided for by the competent authority.

The Company's shareholders' meeting can be held by means of a visual communication network or other methods promulgated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Company's shareholders' meeting held via a visual communication network is subject to prescriptions provided by the competent securities authority, including the prerequisites, procedures, and other compliance matters.

Article 13: Shareholders shall be notified 30 days before the convening of the shareholders' meeting, and shareholders shall be notified 15 days before the convening of the temporary shareholders' meeting. The reasons for convening shall be stated in the notice and announcement.

Article 14: Unless otherwise provided by laws and regulations, the shareholders of the Company shall have one vote per share.

Article 15: Where shareholders representing more than half of the total issued shares or their authorized representatives are present at the shareholders' meeting, a quorum shall be present. The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be carried out with the consent of more than half of the voting rights of the shareholders present. However, changes to the corporation bylaws, capital increase, capital reduction, dissolution or merger for the acts listed in Article 185 of the Company Law shall be made in accordance with Articles 185, 277 and 316 of the Company Law respectively.

Article 16: If a shareholder is unable to attend the meeting, he may issue a power of attorney issued by the Company, stating the scope of authorization to entrust an agent to attend the meeting. However, when one person is entrusted by two or more shareholders at the same time, the voting rights of his proxy shall not exceed 3% of

the total voting number of issued shares.

Unless otherwise stipulated in the Company Law, the method of proxy attendance by shareholders shall be handled in accordance with the Rules for Public Companies to Use Power of Attorney to Attend Shareholders' Meetings promulgated by the competent authority.

Article 17: The chairman shall be the chairman of the shareholders' meeting. If the chairman is absent, the chairman shall appoint one director to act as his agent. If the chairman fails to appoint a director to act as his agent, the directors shall push each other to be the chairman.

Article 18: Minutes of the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be made, signed or sealed by the chairman, and distributed to all shareholders within 20 days after the meeting.

The minutes of the preceding paragraph may be distributed by public announcement. The minutes shall record the year, month, day and place of the meeting, the name of the chairman, the resolution method, the essentials of the proceedings and their results, and shall be kept permanently during the Company's existence.

The signature book of attending shareholders and the power of attorney for proxy attendance shall be kept for at least one year. However, if the shareholder brings the lawsuit in accordance with Article 189 of the Company Law, it shall be kept until the end of the lawsuit.

Chapter 4 Board of Directors and Audit Committee

Article 19: The Company shall have 7 to 9 directors, who shall be selected by the shareholders' meeting from the list of candidates in accordance with Article 192-1 of the Company Law, with a term of three years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The total shares of registered shares of the Company held by all directors are determined in accordance with the standards stipulated in the Rules for the Implementation of Share Percentage and Auditing of Directors and Supervisors of Public Companies promulgated by the Financial Regulatory Commission of the Executive Yuan.

Among the number of directors mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the number of independent directors shall be at least three, and shall not be less than 1/5 of the number of directors, and their qualifications shall be prescribed by the competent authority.

Article 19-1: The Company may purchase liability insurance for directors' compensation liabilities in accordance with the law during their term of office.

Article 19-2: When the directors of the Company perform their duties in the Company, regardless of the operating profit or loss of the Company, the Company may pay

remuneration, and the remuneration shall be authorized by the Board of Directors to negotiate on the basis of their participation in the operation of the Company and the value of their contribution, and according to the common standards of their peers. If the Company has profit, the remuneration shall be distributed according to Article 32.

Article 20: The convening of the board of directors shall specify the reasons and notify all directors 7 days in advance, but it may be convened at any time in case of emergency. The convening of the board of directors of the Company may be notified to each director in writing, by email or by fax.

Article 21: The directors of the Company shall elect one person from among themselves as the chairman. The chairman is the chairman of the board meeting and represents the company externally. If the chairman is unable to exercise his functions and powers for some reason, the chairman shall appoint one director to act for him. If the chairman does not appoint an agent, the directors shall push one another to act for him.

Article 22: When the board of directors is informed that more than half of the directors are present at the meeting, it is a quorum. However, in order to act as stipulated in Article 185 of the Company Law and elect the chairman, more than 2/3 of the directors should be present to form a quorum, and the actions of the board of directors must at least have the consent of the majority of the directors present.

Article 23: The duties of the board of directors are as follows:

1. Approve important rules and regulations.
2. Approve the business plan.
3. Review the budget and final accounts.
4. Appoint and dismiss the manager of the company.
5. Propose the resolution of distributing profit or making up losses.
6. Propose the resolution to increase or decrease capital.
7. Other functions and powers according to the Company Law or resolutions of the shareholders' meeting.

Article 24: When the board of directors meets, the directors shall attend the meeting in person or by video. The directors who are unable to attend may authorize other directors to attend in writing, but each director can only represent one director who is unable to attend.

Article 25: The board of directors may appoint a secretary to handle the company's clerical business according to the instructions of the board of directors.

Article 26: The board of directors of the Company may set up functional committees, whose membership, exercise of authority and related matters shall be handled in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, and shall be separately determined

by the board of directors.

The Company has set up an audit committee to replace the supervisor.

The Audit Committee is composed of all independent directors, with no less than three of them, one of whom is the convener.

Article 27: Deleted

Article 28: Deleted

Chapter 5 Manager

Article 29: The establishment of managers in this Company shall be handled in accordance with the organizational rules.

Article 30: The general manager shall be nominated by the chairman and elected by the board of directors. The dismissal of the general manager shall also be carried out by the board of directors. Other managers shall be nominated by the general manager and appointed or removed by resolution of the board of directors.

Chapter 6 Accounting

Article 31: The fiscal year of the Company adopts the calendar year system, from January 1st to December 31st of the same year, and the final accounts shall be handled at the end of each fiscal year. After the annual final accounts, the board of directors shall prepare the following statements in accordance with the provisions of the Company Law, and submit them to the shareholders' regular meeting for recognition according to law.

1. Business Report.
2. Financial Statement.
3. Resolution of Disposition of Net Profit and Making Up Losses

Article 32: If the company makes a profit in a year (before deducting the current pre-tax benefits of employees' remuneration and directors' remuneration), it shall allocate 4% to 8% of the pre-tax net profit as employees' remuneration and no more than 2% of directors' remuneration, which shall be distributed by the board of directors and reported to the shareholders' meeting. However, if the company still has accumulated losses (including adjustment of undistributed profit amount), it shall reserve the compensation amount in advance, and then allocate employee compensation and director compensation according to the ratio mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The employees' remuneration referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be paid to the objects of stock or cash, including employees of controlled or subordinate companies who meet certain conditions, and the conditions shall be authorized by

the board of directors to set.

Article 32-1: The Company's profit distribution or loss appropriation may be made after the end of each quarter. If there is profit in the final accounts of each quarter, tax shall be paid first, accumulated losses shall be made up, employees' remuneration shall be reserved, and 10% shall be raised as statutory surplus reserve (except when the accumulated statutory profit reserve has reached the total capital of the Company). In addition, special profit reserves shall be allocated or reversed according to laws or regulations of the competent authority. If there is surplus, the accumulated undistributed profit in each quarter shall be added to the balance to become the accumulated distributable surplus, and the board of directors shall draw up a surplus distribution plan.

When the above-mentioned profit distribution case is made by issuing new shares, it shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for resolution before distribution; When cash is used, it shall be distributed after the resolution of the board of directors and submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

If the Company distributes dividends and bonuses, or all or part of statutory surplus reserves and capital reserves in the form of cash, the Board of Directors is authorized to attend by more than 2/3 of the directors, with the consent of more than half of the directors present, and report to the shareholders' meeting.

The dividend policy of the Company is determined in accordance with the Company Law and the Articles of Association of the Company, as well as the capital and financial structure, operating conditions, earnings, industry characteristics and cycle of the Company, etc., and is distributed on a prudent basis to promote the sustainable business development of the Company. Shareholders' dividends shall be allocated for the accumulated distributable surplus. Depending on the future capital expenditure and working capital planning, cash dividends shall be given priority, and stock dividends shall also be distributed, but the distribution ratio of stock dividends shall not exceed 50% of the total dividends. The aforementioned conditions, timing, amount and types of retained earnings and dividends may be adjusted at an appropriate time based on the necessity of responding to changes in economic and industrial prosperity and considering the future development needs and profitability of the company.

Chapter 7 By-law

Article 33: The organizational rules of the Company may be separately formulated by the board of directors.

Article 34: Matters not covered in the Corporation Bylaws shall be handled in accordance with the Company Law and other relevant laws and regulations.

Article 35: The Corporation Bylaws of the Company shall come into force on April 15, 1988, after being approved by the sponsors' meeting or the shareholders' meeting, and the same shall apply when it is amended.

The 1st revision on April. 10, 1991. The 15th revision on January. 19, 2004.

The 2nd revision on September.15, 1991. The 16th revision on June. 9, 2006.

The 3rd revision on June. 21, 1992. The 17th revision on June. 15, 2007.

The 4th revision on May. 16, 1993. The 18th revision on June. 13, 2008.

The 5th revision on December. 25, 1993. The 19th revision on June. 19, 2009.

The 6th revision on February. 27, 1994. The 20th revision on June. 18, 2010.

The 7th revision on September. 11, 1994. The 21st revision on June. 17, 2011.

The 8th revision on May. 21, 1995. The 22nd revision on June. 21, 2012.

The 9th revision on April. 18, 1996. The 23rd revision on May. 27, 2016.

The 10th revision on June. 22, 1997. The 24th revision on May. 26, 2017.

The 11th revision on June. 21, 1998. The 25th revision on May.31, 2019.

The 12th revision on April. 12, 2000. The 26th revision on May. 28, 2020.

The 13th revision on March. 28, 2001. The 27th revision on July. 2, 2021.

The 14th revision on May. 17, 2002. The 28th revision on May. 27, 2022.