

Stock Code: 1802



台灣玻璃工業公司
TAIWAN GLASS IND. CORP.

Handbook for 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders

June 11, 2025

玻璃工業貢獻社會



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

TAIWAN GLASS IND. CORP.

2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders

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TAIWAN GLASS IND. CORP.

Procedure for 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders

1. Call the Meeting to Order
2. Chairman's Address
3. Report Items
4. Ratification Items
5. Approval Item
6. Election Item
7. Motions
8. Adjournment

TAIWAN GLASS IND. CORP.

Agenda for 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders

Time: 09:00 a.m. on Wednesday, June 11th, 2025

Location: 1F., No.207, Sec. 2, Tiding Blvd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City 114, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

(This is an in-person meeting.)

Call the Meeting to Order

Chairman's Address

Report Items

1. 2024 Business Report
2. 2024 Audit Committee's Review Report and Independent Auditors' Report
3. 2024 Directors' and Employees' Remuneration Distribution Report
4. 2024 Related Party Transaction Report

Ratification Items

1. 2024 Business Report and Financial Statements Report
2. 2024 Earning Distribution

Approval Item

1. Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation

Election Item

1. By-election for the Independent Directors of the 21st Board of Directors

Motions

Adjournment

Rules of Procedure for Stockholders' Meeting

TGI Stockholders' Meeting June 11, 2025

1. Attendance: Attending stockholders shall present attendance cards with represented shares clearly marked. Stockholders should be issued an official attendance card by the Company, and present original documents to attend the stockholders' meeting. When the Company's stockholders' meeting is held, it may be held by video conference or other methods announced by the competent authority.
2. Call the meeting to order: The chairperson shall call the meeting to order at the time scheduled for the meeting. In the event that the meeting is attended by stockholders representing less than half of the total issued shares, the chairperson may announce a postponement of the meeting, however, there may not be more than two postponements in total and the total time accumulated in the postponement(s) shall not exceed one hour.
3. Agenda : In the event that the stockholder meeting is convened by the Board of Directors, the agenda shall be worked out by the Board of Directors. The stockholder meeting shall be duly convened based on the arranged agenda, which shall not be changed unless duly resolved by the stockholder meeting. In the event that the stockholder meeting is convened by a convener beyond the Board of Directors, the provision set forth under the preceding paragraph may apply, mutatis mutandis. The chairperson shall not announce adjournment of the meeting until the agenda in the two preceding paragraphs is completed (including occasional (extemporaneous) motions) unless duly resolved in the meeting.
4. Speaking: An attending stockholder shall issue and submit a floor note before speaking at the stockholder meeting. The floor note shall expressly describe the subject of his or her opinions, his or her stockholder account number (or the code of the participation certificate), and his or her name so that the chairperson may fix the order of speaking. On the same issue, each stockholder shall not take the floor more than twice and a stockholder shall not speak more than five minutes for each round unless agreed upon by the chairperson. In the event that a juristic (corporate) person is entrusted to participate in a stockholder meeting, that juristic (corporate) person may appoint only one representative to participate in the meeting. In the event that a juristic (corporate) person stockholder appoints two or more representatives to participate in a stockholder meeting, only one representative may speak for the same issue. A stockholder who has submitted a floor note but does not speak is deemed to have not taken the floor. In the event that the actual contents of the stockholder's statement are found inconsistent with the entries of the floor note, the stockholder's spoken statement shall prevail. While an attending stockholder is taking the floor, other stockholder(s) shall not interrupt or interfere with the current floor unless agreed upon by the chairperson and the speaking stockholder. The chairperson shall stop an offender. After a stockholder speaks on the floor, the chairperson may answer either by himself or herself or through a designee.
5. Discussion: Any issue not for the motion shall not be discussed or vote. Chairperson may declare for stopping discussion in appropriate time. Chairperson may declare for stopping discussion to vote when necessary. In order to keep the order of the meeting place and smooth procedure, chairperson may stop discussion of the issue which is discussed enough after consulting other stockholders.
6. Vote: Unless otherwise provided for in law and company's articles of incorporation, decisions at the stockholder meeting shall be resolved by a majority vote of the stockholders attending the meeting. An issue is deemed to have been duly resolved after the chairperson enquires from all participants but no objection is heard. The validity of the decision so resolved is equally valid as a decision duly resolved through the balloting process. One vote right for one share. The recording procedure of issues of stockholder meetings shall be processing publicly in stockholder meetings. In the event that an amendment or a substitute comes out of the same issue, the chairperson shall fix the order of balloting in consolidation with the original issue. When one among them is duly resolved, other issue(s) is (are) deemed to have been vetoed and no voting process is required. The ballot inspector(s) and ballot recorder(s) of issues in stockholder meeting shall be appointed by the chairperson, and the ballot inspector(s) shall be selected from the stockholders.
7. Order of Meeting Place: The rectification (or security) personnel shall wear the "rectification officer" arm-band. The chairperson may instruct the rectification (or security) personnel to help maintain order of the meeting. All present stockholders are obliged to comply with the instruction of chairperson and the rectification (or security) personnel. In the event that a stockholder violates the order of meeting place, chairperson or the rectification (or security) personnel has to take action to stop him or her and ask him or her to leave.
8. Implement: Any matters insufficiently provided for herein shall be subject to the Company Law, Securities Exchange Act, and other laws and regulations concerned. These Rules and any amendments hereof shall be put into enforcement after being resolved at the stockholder meeting.

Report Item 1

2024 Business Report

TGI Stockholders' Meeting June 11, 2025

Production Report:

Product	Region	Contents	Yearly Output Thousand MT
Flat Glass	Taiwan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 production line of flat glass in Taichung Factory 1 production line of flat glass in Lukang Factory Total: 2 production lines 	259 (-11.1%)
	China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 production lines of flat glass in Kunshan, Chengdu, Tianjin, Dongguan, Qingdao, Donghai, Xianyang and Anhui; Total: 11 production lines 	2,582 (+2.9%)
Fiberglass & Fiberglass Fabric	Taiwan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production line of fiberglass in Taoyuan Factory Production line of fiberglass fabric in Lukang Factory 	47 (+0.7%)
	China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 production lines of fiberglass fabric in Kunshan Factory 1 production line of fiberglass fabric in Chengdu Factory 1 production line of fiberglass fabric in Bengbu Factory Total: 4 production lines 	47 (-6.6%)
Container, Tableware Kitchenware	Taiwan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 production lines of container, tableware and kitchenware glass in Hsinchu Factory 	144 (-3.4%)
Autoglass	Taiwan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production line of automotive glass in Taichung Factory 	6 (-1.5%)
	China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production line of automotive glass in Yancheng Factory 	16 (-8.0%)
Total		-	3,101 (+1.0%)

Sales Report:

Product	Region	Sales Volume		Sales Amount	
		Thousand MT	Compared with 2023	NT\$ Million	Compared with 2023
Flat Glass	Taiwan	281	(-3.5%)	4,695	(-0.1%)
	China	2,659	(-8.4%)	23,547	(-19.4%)
				28,242	(-16.7%)
	Subtotal	2,940	(-8.0%)	= US\$ 879mil	Percentage of Group's Turnover 64.6%
Fiberglass & Fiberglass Fabric	Taiwan	50	(-2.3%)	4,429	(+21.9%)
	China	76	(+7.7%)	5,557	(+15.9%)
	Subtotal	126	(+3.5%)	9,986	(+18.5%)
Container, Tableware and Kitchenware				3,887	(+1.5%)
	Taiwan	148	(-3.2%)	= US\$ 121mil	Percentage of Group's Turnover 8.9%

Autoglass	Taiwan	6	(-0.6%)	607	(-0.7%)
	China	17	(-6.8%)	1,019	(-1.8%)
	Subtotal	23	(-5.2%)	1,626	(-1.4%)
				= US\$ 51mil	Percentage of Group's Turnover 3.7%
Total		3,237	(-7.3%)	43,741	(-8.5%)
				= US\$ 1,362mil	Domestic 87% Export 13%
Merge Reversal		-	-	(1,238)	
Total after Offset		-	-	42,503	(-6.8%)
				= US\$ 1,324mil	

Financial Report:

- In 2024, due to the sluggish market conditions in China, sales prices fell below expectations, resulting in an increase in operating losses.

2. Unit: NT\$ thousand

Title	2024	2023	Comparison% 2024/2023
Operating Revenue	42,502,810	45,619,038	-6.8%
Operating Income	(1,286,126)	(277,282)	-363.8%
Net Income before Tax	(1,274,968)	286,641	-544.8%
Net Income after Tax	(1,754,454)	24,849	-7160.5%
Income after Tax Attributable to Stockholders of the Parent	(1,571,562)	34,594	-4642.9%

Status of Budget Implementation: Unit: NT\$ thousand

Title	2024 Budget (*)	2024 Actual Amount	Achievement
Operating Revenue	45,400,000	42,502,810	93.6%
Net Income before Tax	(116,000)	(1,274,968)	-
Income after Tax Attributable to Stockholders of the Parent	(600,000)	(1,571,562)	-

*Note: This refers to internal budget, with no publication of financial forecast.

Analysis of Profitability:

Title	2024	2023
Return on Total Assets (ROA)	-1.37 %	0.59 %
Return on Stockholder's Equity (ROE)	-3.44 %	0.05 %
Ratio of Income before Tax to Paid-in Capital	-4.38 %	0.99 %
Profit Margin	-4.13 %	0.05 %
EPS (after Retroactive Adjustment)	NT\$ -0.54	NT\$ 0.01

2025 Annual Business Plan Outline:

Business Operation Strategy, Law Compliance & Economic Impact Analysis:

In 2024, the global economy is confronted with multiple uncertainties. While the market broadly anticipates the commencement of an interest rate reduction cycle, the tariff policies implemented by U.S. President Trump have introduced heightened uncertainty and risk into global economic and industrial development. As countries adopt varying countermeasures, the landscape of international trade has become increasingly complex and unpredictable.

In light of these developments, it is recommended that the government assess strategic responses to the shifting economic relationship between the United States and China under the prevailing tariff framework. Given Taiwan's export-oriented economic structure, it is imperative to actively pursue the negotiation of a Taiwan-U.S. Investment Protection Agreement and to continuously promote cross-strait economic and trade exchanges to preserve market share. Concurrently, efforts should be accelerated to upgrade and transform traditional industries, foster innovative business models, adjust supply chain configurations, diversify deployment strategies, and expand market reach. Proactive and prudent measures must be taken to address potential challenges arising from tariff-induced order transfers, overcapacity, and the crowding out of domestic markets by export products. Supporting policy mechanisms should be enhanced to mitigate industrial impacts and safeguard Taiwan's competitiveness in the international market.

With regard to external and regulatory risks, Taiwan is expected to implement a carbon fee regime that diverges from global practices. While intended to support low-carbon transformation, this policy may pose challenges to domestic industries. The design of the carbon fee system should not only consider industrial impact but also take into account broader economic and social consequences. Simultaneous increases in basic wages and electricity costs further elevate financial pressures on enterprises. In this context, businesses must incorporate carbon-related expenses into their strategic planning and proactively implement energy-saving initiatives to improve energy efficiency and alleviate cost burdens. The government is advised to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the implications of Taiwan's carbon fee system on international trade and supply chain dynamics, while also encouraging enterprise investment in low-carbon technologies and renewable energy. Complementary measures—such as investment incentives, tax credits, and subsidized financing—should be introduced to support this transition.

On the path toward corporate sustainability, Taiwan Glass has, for nine consecutive years, received the Silver Award for Corporate Sustainability Reporting in the Traditional Manufacturing category of the Taiwan Corporate Sustainability Awards (TCSA). Additionally, the Company has been recognized with several distinguished ESG honors, including the "Circular Economy Leadership Award," "Innovative Growth Leadership Award," and the "Top 100 Sustainable Companies in Taiwan Award." Over the past three years, Taiwan Glass has achieved a cumulative reduction of 136,690 metric tons in greenhouse gas emissions (-18.4%), reduced heavy oil usage by 44.28%, LPG consumption by 77.45%, and purchased electricity by 39 million kWh (-8.1%). Energy-saving initiatives across all facilities have resulted in an accumulated electricity saving of 6.67 million kWh. The Company's outstanding performance in both integrated and individual sustainability indicators has earned widespread recognition.

Looking ahead, as applications of artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and automation technologies enter a phase of rapid advancement, these capabilities will be instrumental in shaping future competitiveness. Taiwan Glass remains committed to strategic investment in green transformation, optimization of its operational models in line with international standards, and enhancement of production efficiency and market responsiveness. The Company will continue to uphold its philosophy of prudent management to meet future challenges and seize emerging opportunities in the global marketplace.

Brief of Technology and R&D:

In response to the increasing prices of raw materials and energy in the production of flat glass, our factories are continuing to implement cost reduction and efficiency improvement plans. We are also complying with the government's carbon reduction policy by replacing old equipment with low energy consumption efficiency and gradually increasing the ratio of natural gas fuel usage in our factories. Additionally, we are strengthening cooperation with external research institutions and integrating AI technology. Our goal is to utilize AI big data analysis to further reduce energy consumption in production without compromising quality. Regarding carbon reduction, we plan to introduce a waste heat power generation system to recover high-temperature exhaust gas from combustion. Additionally, we are planning to set up natural gas hydrogen production equipment to replace the current more energy-intensive water electrolysis hydrogen production process, thereby maximizing carbon reduction benefits and enhancing the competitiveness of flat glass.

As the age of 5G is approaching, we are living in an era that everything can be connected to the Internet. Due to the characteristics of faster transmission speed, high bandwidth and low delay, the demand for such high-end substrates is increasing day by day. In addition to expanding our current production lines of low dielectric fiberglass fabric, we have developed products with lower dielectric constant and low dielectric loss to meet clients' needs for applications in big data, artificial intelligence, self-driving cars, Internet of Things, etc. To meet the needs for thinner IC substrates and low coefficient of thermal expansion (Low CTE) for insulating materials, we have developed fiberglass with low CTE to avoid warpages or broken traces due to CTE differences between chips and substrates during packaging process.

Newly developed high-strength fiberglass yarn can be used in aviation, aerospace and composite materials in military & defense industry. Furthermore, to meet downstream needs for thin FRP products, we developed flat CS fiberglass for high-fiberglass products, which helps to decrease warps substantially. TG also adopts Roving products certified by DNV GL on the application of wind power generation in response to global environmental protection as well as energy saving and carbon reduction.

Operating Prospects:

In review of Taiwan Glass's performance in 2024, the Group reported consolidated revenue of NT\$42.5 billion and a net loss after tax of NT\$1.57 billion. The following outlines the business performance by product category:

In terms of flat glass, the use of low-emissivity (Low-E) glass in residential applications increased, reflecting rising market demand for high-performance building materials. In response to rising costs of raw materials, industrial water, and electricity, all plants have aligned with carbon reduction and clean energy policies. In addition to installing waste heat recovery boiler systems to efficiently utilize excess heat from furnaces, the Lukang plant adopted natural gas as the primary fuel for furnaces, with heavy oil as backup; the fuel substitution rate has reached 90%. All plants have enhanced digital automation in production and increased AI-driven analysis to identify optimal parameters for production and energy consumption. To pursue growth, the Company continues to monitor emerging application fields, such as smart cities and industries under net-zero carbon emission policies, which are expected to drive future product demand.

Regarding the China market, although various stimulus policies have been introduced to revive the real estate and domestic demand sectors, structural challenges persist. Demand from the construction sector remains weak, but the rise of new energy vehicles and smart home applications is expected to increase demand for high-end products such as ultra-thin and photovoltaic glass.

In the fiber business segment, as information transmission enters the era of high frequency and high speed, printed circuit boards (PCBs) used in network communication equipment are required to utilize low dielectric constant (Low DK) materials and fiberglass fabrics with specially designed low coefficient of thermal expansion (Low CTE) in order to meet the performance demands of high-frequency, high-speed, and AI-driven applications. Taiwan Glass's first-generation and second-generation Low DK fiberglass fabrics, as well as Low CTE fiberglass fabrics—three product types in total—have all passed customer certification and have been adopted for use. The Company continues to enhance and refine product development, and makes timely adjustments in response to industry trends and market demand.

In the container, tableware, kitchenware and private brand sector, the domestic market remained stable, while exported heat-resistant products continued to receive strong recognition from customers for their high quality. Overseas clients, with well-established brand influence and distribution advantages in their respective markets, contributed to increased order volumes and profitability.

In terms of Shihlien Chemical Industrial Jiangsu Co., Ltd. (SCJ, 43.99% of its shareholding held by Taiwan Glass) in 2024, prices of soda ash and ammonium chloride remained low due to industry-wide production capacity and inventory fluctuations. China United Chemical reported consolidated operating revenue of USD 390 million and a consolidated net profit of approximately USD 1.56 million.

Important Sales Policy:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Innovative Technology | 2. Excellent Quality | 3. Cost Efficiency |
| 4. Reasonable Price | 5. Product Development | 6. Comprehensive Services |

Report Item 2

2024 Audit Committee's Review Report and Independent Auditors' Report

Audit committee has reviewed 2024 annual business report and financial statements. The audit committee's review report and independent auditors' report are as follows.

Audit Committee's Review Report

The 2024 financial statements, reviewed by the Audit Committee and resolved by the Board of Directors, have been audited by Ernest & Young CPAs, along with issuing of auditors' review reports.

The Company's 2024 business report and earning distribution proposed by the Board of Directors have also been reviewed by the Audit Committee and determined to have complied with relevant requirements of the Company Act. According to Article 219 of the Company Act, we hereby submit this report to 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Convener of Audit Committee: Lin, Sheng-Chung
March 10th, 2025



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Independent Auditors' Report Translated from Chinese

To Taiwan Glass Industrial Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Taiwan Glass Industrial Corporation (the "Company") as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (collectively "the financial statements").

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and their financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, in conformity with the requirements of 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 the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the "Norm"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. Based on our audits, 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 2024 financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Valuation of Inventories

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's net inventories amounted to NT\$3,785,377 thousand, which is relatively material for the financial statements. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing, processing and sale of various glasses which have a wide range of applications in various sectors such as construction, electronics and consumer products industries. Considering the fact that identification of slow-moving inventories and the assessment of the amount of inventory write-downs require significant management judgement based on market demands, we determined this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies of evaluating slow-moving and obsolete inventories, including analyzing slow-moving inventory allowance ratio and the net realizable value adopted; understanding and testing the internal controls established by management with respect to the valuation of inventories, including the calculation of net realizable value; examining to relevant documentation and recalculating the loss from price decline to ensure inventories appropriately valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Vouching samples against related certificates to verify accuracy of inventory aging.

We also assessed the adequacy of disclosures of inventories. Please refer to Notes 4, 5 and 6 to the Company's financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Operating revenues recognized by the Company amounted to NT\$13,101,893 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2024. Reflecting different market demands, trade terms of different contracts varied, along with the fact that some of the sales orders included delivery services, management needed to review the sales orders or contracts to determine the performance obligations and the time of their satisfaction, there is a significant risk in revenue recognition. Therefore, we considered this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policy of revenue recognition; evaluating and testing the operating effectiveness of internal controls with respect to revenue recognition; selecting samples to perform tests of details and reviewing related transaction certificates and the significant terms and conditions of contracts to verify the accuracy of the timing of performance obligation satisfaction; confirming significant account receivable balance by sending confirmation letters; selecting samples of transactions from either side of balance sheet date, vouching samples against related certificates and reviewing significant subsequent sales return or discounts transactions to ensure revenue was recognized at appropriate timing.



We also assessed the adequacy of disclosures of operating revenues. Please refer to Notes 4 and 6 to the Company's financial statements.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company, 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 financial reporting process of the Company.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company.
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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the 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 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 2024 financial statements 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.



Lee, Yu-Ju

Huang, Chien-Che

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

March 10 , 2025

Notice to Readers

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

Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young 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.



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Independent Auditors' Report Translated from Chinese

To Taiwan Glass Industrial Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Taiwan Glass Industrial Corporation (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of material accounting policies (collectively "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the "Norm"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. 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 2024 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, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Impairment Valuation of Non-financial assets

As of December 31, 2024, the Company and its subsidiaries' property, plant and equipment amounted to NT\$42,172,590 thousand, which accounted for 47% of its total assets, which is relatively material for the consolidated financial statements. Due to the market and economic outlook fluctuations in recent years, some operating units operated in losses which indicated that assets may be impaired. Therefore, the management performed impairment test on related cash-generating units and value in use or net fair value were adopted for the recoverable amounts of different cash generating units. As the estimation of the recoverable amount of the related cash-generating unit requires significant management judgment, we determined this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, analyzing the rationality of recoverable amounts used by management, obtaining underlying data of the recoverable amount provided by management (including cash flow forecast, growth rate, real estate and equipment valuation report) and related assumptions and discussing with management; assessing the appraiser's professional competency, experience and reputation in the related field; using the work of internal expert to assist us in considering the discount rate used by management and reviewing the appraiser's valuation and its estimation process to assess whether the reasonable value in the current real estate market were evaluated based on reasonable and supported assumptions; verifying that the source of the assessment report is relevant and reliable to account for the recoverable amounts for impairment assessment used by management.

We also assessed the adequacy of disclosures of property, plant and equipment. Please refer to Notes 4, 5 and 6 to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Valuation of Inventories

As of December 31, 2024, the Company and its subsidiaries net inventories amounted to NT\$11,094,995 thousand, which is relatively material for the consolidated financial statements. The Company and its subsidiaries are engaged in the manufacturing, processing and sale of various glasses which have a wide range of applications in various sectors such as construction, electronics and consumer products industries. Considering the fact that identification of slow-moving inventories and the assessment of the amount of inventory write-downs require significant management judgement based on market demands, we determined this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies of evaluating slow-moving and obsolete inventories, including analyzing slow-moving inventory allowance ratio and the net realizable value adopted; understanding and testing the internal controls established by management with respect to the valuation of inventories, including the calculation of net realizable value; examining to relevant documentation and recalculating the loss from price decline to ensure inventories appropriately valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Vouching samples against related certificates to verify accuracy of inventory aging.

We also assessed the adequacy of disclosures of inventories. Please refer to Notes 4, 5 and 6 to the Company's consolidated financial statements.



Revenue Recognition

Operating revenues recognized by the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to NT\$42,502,810 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2024. Reflecting different market demands, trade terms of different contracts varied, along with the fact that some of the sales orders included delivery services, management needed to review the sales orders or contracts to determine the performance obligations and the time of their satisfaction, there is a significant risk in revenue recognition. Therefore, we considered this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policy of revenue recognition; evaluating and testing the operating effectiveness of internal controls with respect to revenue recognition; selecting samples to perform tests of details and reviewing related transaction certificates and the significant terms and conditions of contracts to verify the accuracy of the timing of performance obligation satisfaction; confirming significant account receivable balance by sending confirmation letters; selecting samples of transactions from either side of balance sheet date, vouching samples against related certificates and reviewing significant subsequent sales return or discounts transactions to ensure revenue was recognized at appropriate timing.

We also assessed the adequacy of disclosures of operating revenues. Please refer to Notes 4 and 6 to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Other Matter

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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 requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company and its subsidiaries 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 financial reporting process of the Company and its subsidiaries.



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 internal control of the Company and its subsidiaries.
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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries. 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 Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes, 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 Company and its subsidiaries 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 2024 consolidated financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

Lee, Yu-Ju

Huang, Chien-Che

Ernst & Young, Taiwan
March 10 , 2025

Notice to Readers

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

Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young 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.

Report Item 3

2024 Directors' and Employees' Remuneration Distribution Report

TGI's net loss before tax of 2024 is NT\$ 1,532,106,000. According to Article 26 of Articles of Incorporation, the remuneration of directors and employees will not to be distributed.

Ratification Item 1

(Motion from TGI Board of Directors)

2024 Business Report and Financial Statements Report

For Business Report, please refer to Report Item 1.

Financial Statements, including Consolidated and Parent Company Only Balance Sheet, Income Statements, Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement, are attached as follows.

Resolution:

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
TAIWAN GLASS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Except Earnings Per Share Information)

	Note	For the years ended December 31,			
		2024		2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Operating revenues	4, 6(17), 7	\$13,101,893	100	\$12,278,353	100
Operating costs	6(5), 6(11), 6(15), 6(20), 6(21), 7	(10,563,166)	(81)	(11,028,041)	(90)
Gross profit		2,538,727	19	1,250,312	10
Unrealized intercompany profit		140,110	1	60,908	1
Realized intercompany profit		(60,908)	-	10,390	-
Net gross profit		2,617,929	20	1,321,610	11
Operating expenses	6(11), 6(15), 6(18), 6(20), 6(21), 7				
Selling and marketing expenses		(1,541,332)	(12)	(1,580,152)	(13)
General and administrative expenses		(301,896)	(2)	(210,012)	(2)
Research and development expenses		(57,598)	-	(49,930)	-
Expected credit losses and gains		(7,446)	-	(3,926)	-
Subtotal		(1,908,272)	(14)	(1,844,020)	(15)
Net amount of other revenues and gains and expenses and losses	6(19), 7	(1,139)	-	7,753	-
Operating income (loss)		708,518	6	(514,657)	(4)
Non-operating income and expenses					
Interest income	6(22)	20,284	-	7,830	-
Other income	6(22), 7	171,804	1	135,650	1
Other gains and losses	6(22)	(29,524)	-	(55,745)	-
Finance costs	4, 6(22), 7	(496,820)	(4)	(487,056)	(4)
Share of (loss) income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures for under equity method	4	(1,906,368)	(15)	956,093	8
Subtotal		(2,240,624)	(18)	556,772	5
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income tax		(1,532,106)	(12)	42,115	1
Income tax (expense) benefit	4, 6(24)	(39,456)	-	(7,521)	-
Net (loss) income from continuing operations		(1,571,562)	(12)	34,594	1
Other comprehensive income	4, 6(23), 6(24)				
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(8,490)	-	(87,226)	(1)
Unrealized gains on equity instruments investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		101,062	1	13,520	-
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures for under equity method		783	-	168	-
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently		1,698	-	17,445	-
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified subsequently:					
Share of other comprehensive gains (losses) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures for under equity method		2,358,123	18	(861,618)	(7)
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified subsequently		-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		2,453,176	19	(917,711)	(8)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		\$881,614	7	\$(883,117)	(7)
Earnings per share (NT\$)	6(25)				
Earnings per share-basic		\$(0.54)		\$0.01	
Diluted earnings per share				\$0.01	

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAIWAN GLASS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Capital	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Retained Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2023	\$29,080,608	\$1,925,218	\$7,383,663	\$5,102,550	\$7,965,324	\$(2,967,266)	\$(51,923)	\$48,438,174
Net income in 2023					34,594			34,594
Other comprehensive income, net of tax in 2023					(69,613)	(861,618)	13,520	(917,711)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(35,019)	(861,618)	13,520	(883,117)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$29,080,608	\$1,925,218	\$7,383,663	\$5,102,550	\$7,930,305	\$(3,828,884)	\$(38,403)	\$47,555,057
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$29,080,608	\$1,925,218	\$7,383,663	\$5,102,550	\$7,930,305	\$(3,828,884)	\$(38,403)	\$47,555,057
Net (loss) in 2024					(1,571,562)			(1,571,562)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax in 2024					(6,009)	2,358,123	101,062	2,453,176
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1,577,571)	2,358,123	101,062	881,614
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$29,080,608	\$1,925,218	\$7,383,663	\$5,102,550	\$6,352,734	\$(1,470,761)	\$62,659	\$48,436,671

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
 TAIWAN GLASS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION
 PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
 (Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
(Loss) Income before income tax	\$(1,532,106)	\$42,115
Adjustments:		
Depreciation (including investment property)	1,287,401	1,256,004
Amortization	3,492	1,387
Expected credit losses and gains	7,446	3,926
Interest expense	496,820	487,056
Interest income	(20,284)	(7,830)
Dividend income	(12,173)	(1,318)
Share of loss (income) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	1,906,368	(956,093)
Losses (gains) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,139	(7,747)
(Gains) on disposal of other assets	-	(6)
Losses on disposal of investment	-	17
Unrealized intercompany (loss)	(140,110)	(60,908)
Realized intercompany loss (profit)	60,908	(10,390)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Notes receivable	46,722	(14,379)
Accounts receivable	(200,845)	(185,796)
Other receivables	5,995	82,311
Inventories	139,825	812,528
Prepayments	(33,946)	49,110
Other current assets	(2,317)	88,919
Contract liabilities	288,601	(763)
Accounts payable	263,111	(248,205)
Other payable	133,604	(9,045)
Advanced receipts	(618)	(467)
Other current liabilities	12,747	1,790
Net defined benefit liability	(134,450)	(131,075)
Cash inflow generated from operations	<u>2,577,330</u>	<u>1,191,141</u>
Interests received	20,284	7,830
Dividends received	12,173	1,318
Interests paid	(489,863)	(490,231)
Income tax refund (paid)	8,599	(244,154)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>2,128,523</u>	<u>465,904</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments accounted for using equity method	944,962	1,922,617
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, excluding capitalized borrowing costs	(1,509,598)	(571,519)
Capitalized borrowing costs from self-constructed assets	(11,691)	(13,570)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	465	4,827
Increase in refundable deposits	(60,375)	-
Decrease in refundable deposits	-	2,328
Acquisition of intangible assets	(3,594)	(1,118)
Increase in other non-current assets	-	(3,561)
Net cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities	<u>(639,831)</u>	<u>1,340,004</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	6,650,000	8,850,000
Decrease in short-term loans	(7,100,000)	(9,150,000)
Increase in short-term bills payable	16,320,000	18,520,000
Decrease in short-term bills payable	(16,320,000)	(18,540,000)
Proceeds from long-term loans	4,700,000	400,000
Repayments of long-term loans	(5,081,970)	(1,266,818)
Increase in deposits-in	-	255
Decrease in deposits-in	(733)	-
Payments of lease liabilities	(47,910)	(48,572)
Cash dividends paid	(1,981)	(448,300)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities	<u>(882,594)</u>	<u>(1,683,435)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	606,098	122,473
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>1,285,792</u>	<u>1,163,319</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>\$1,891,890</u>	<u>\$1,285,792</u>

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
TAIWAN GLASS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	As of December 31,		LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		NOTE	As of December 31,	
	2024	%	2023	%		2024	2023
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$8,632,705	10	\$6,673,522	7	6(15), 7, 8	\$5,325,038	6
Current Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,007,417	2	4,021,522	5	6(16)	4,069,058	5
Current contract assets	173,819	-	256,968	-	4, 6(22)	1,332,937	1
Notes receivable, net	41,792	-	138,154	-	7	1,412,581	2
Accounts receivable, net	7,122,574	8	8,647,269	10		6,345,375	7
Other receivables, net	5,032,901	6	3,958,954	4	7	1,114,842	1
Current tax assets	91,984	-	241,772	-	6(17)	2,253,053	2
Inventories, net	50,965	-	11,341	-	6(17), 7	1,083,882	1
Prepayments	11,094,995	12	11,244,930	12	4	56,165	-
Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale, net	1,514,109	2	1,327,333	2	4, 6(25), 7	50,959	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	5,978	-	6(18), 7	8,080,000	9
Other current assets, others	-	-	-	-	7	71,391	-
Total current assets	36,395,702	41	37,395,343	41		31,195,281	34
Non-current assets							
Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	440,615	-	339,553	-	6(18), 7	5,820,000	7
Investments accounted for using the equity method	136,825	-	130,056	-	4, 6(29)	759,935	1
Property, plant and equipment	7,258,821	8	7,227,111	8	4, 6(25), 7	61,158	-
Right-of-use assets	42,172,590	47	41,731,313	46	4, 6(19)	999,386	1
Intangible assets	2,482,495	3	2,468,222	3	7	172,704	-
Deferred tax assets	3,349	-	33,430	-		-	-
Refundable deposits	364,715	-	372,093	1	6(21)	29,080,608	32
Other net defined benefit assets	329,508	-	208,946	-	4, 6(21)	1,925,218	2
Other non-current assets, other	621,373	1	493,990	1	6(21)	7,383,663	8
Total non-current assets	169,739	-	77,820	-		5,102,550	6
						6,352,734	7
						18,838,947	21
						(1,470,761)	(1)
						62,659	-
						(3,828,884)	(4)
						(1,408,102)	(1)
						48,436,671	54
						2,930,597	3
						51,367,268	57
						\$90,375,732	100
						\$90,477,877	100
						(3,867,287)	(4)
						47,535,057	53
						3,155,525	3
						50,710,582	56
						\$90,477,877	100

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
TAIWAN GLASS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars Except Earnings Per Share Information)

	Note	For the years ended December 31,			
		2024		2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Operating revenues	4, 6(22), 7	\$42,502,810	100	\$45,619,038	100
Operating costs	6(7), 6(13), 6(20), 6(25), 6(26), 7	(38,830,680)	(91)	(41,051,700)	(90)
Gross profit		3,672,130	9	4,567,338	10
Operating expenses	6(13), 6(20), 6(23), 6(25), 6(26), 7				
Selling and marketing expenses		(2,695,324)	(7)	(2,757,309)	(6)
General and administrative expenses		(1,331,945)	(3)	(1,242,791)	(3)
Research and development expenses		(956,530)	(2)	(1,039,591)	(2)
Expected credit losses and gains		(2,327)	-	66,382	-
Subtotal		(4,986,126)	(12)	(4,973,309)	(11)
Net amount of other revenues and gains and expenses and losses	6(24), 7	27,870	-	128,689	-
Operating loss		(1,286,126)	(3)	(277,282)	(1)
Non-operating income and expenses	6(11), 6(13), 6(23), 6(27), 6(31), 7				
Interest income		104,036	-	63,626	-
Other income		754,940	2	782,156	2
Other gains and losses		(291,886)	(1)	(453,188)	(1)
Finance costs		(642,445)	(1)	(641,037)	(1)
Expected credit losses and gains		(7,800)	-	9,824	-
Share of income of associates and joint ventures		94,313	-	802,542	2
Subtotal		11,158	-	563,923	2
(Loss) Income from continuing operations before income tax		(1,274,968)	(3)	286,641	1
Income tax (expense) benefit	4, 6(29)	(479,486)	(1)	(261,792)	(1)
Net (loss) profit from continuing operations		(1,754,454)	(4)	24,849	-
Other comprehensive income	4, 6(11), 6(20), 6(28)				
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(7,365)	-	(86,985)	-
Unrealized gains (losses) on equity instruments investment at fair value through other comprehensive income		101,062	-	13,520	-
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently		1,473	-	17,397	-
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified subsequently:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		2,183,105	5	(704,295)	(2)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures		333,119	1	(214,955)	-
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified subsequently		-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		2,611,394	6	(975,318)	(2)
Total comprehensive income		\$856,940	2	\$(950,469)	(2)
Net income attributable to:					
Stockholders of the parent		\$(1,571,562)	(4)	\$34,594	-
Non-controlling interests		(182,892)	-	(9,745)	-
		\$(1,754,454)	(4)	\$24,849	-
Comprehensive income attributable to:					
Stockholders of the parent		\$881,614	2	\$(883,117)	(2)
Non-controlling interests		(24,674)	-	(67,352)	-
		\$856,940	2	\$(950,469)	(2)
Earnings per share (NTD)	6(30)				
Earnings per share-basic		\$(0.54)		\$0.01	
Earnings per share (NTD)	6(30)				
Diluted earning per share				\$0.01	

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAIWAN GLASS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT COMPANY

	Capital	Capital surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Retained Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Losses on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance as of 1 January 2023	\$29,080,608	\$1,925,218	\$7,383,663	\$5,102,550	\$7,965,324	\$(2,967,266)	\$(51,923)	\$48,438,174	\$3,222,877	\$51,661,051
Net income in 2023					34,594			34,594	(9,745)	24,849
Other comprehensive income, net of tax in 2023					(69,613)	(\$61,618)	13,520	(917,711)	(57,607)	(975,318)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(35,019)	(\$61,618)	13,520	(883,117)	(67,352)	(950,469)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$29,080,608	\$1,925,218	\$7,383,663	\$5,102,550	\$7,930,305	\$(3,828,884)	\$(38,403)	\$47,555,057	\$3,155,525	\$50,710,582
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$29,080,608	\$1,925,218	\$7,383,663	\$5,102,550	\$7,930,305	\$(3,828,884)	\$(38,403)	\$47,555,057	\$3,155,525	\$50,710,582
Net loss in 2024					(1,571,562)			(1,571,562)	(182,892)	(1,754,454)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax in 2024					(6,009)	2,358,123	101,062	2,453,176	158,218	2,611,394
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1,577,571)	2,358,123	101,062	881,614	(24,674)	\$56,940
Changes in non-controlling interests									(200,254)	(200,254)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$29,080,608	\$1,925,218	\$7,383,663	\$5,102,550	\$6,352,734	\$(1,470,761)	\$62,659	\$48,436,671	\$2,930,597	\$51,367,268

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

TAIWAN GLASS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
(Loss) Income before income tax	\$ (1,274,968)	\$ 286,641
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation (including investment property)	4,702,653	4,785,664
Amortization	4,858	2,381
Expected credit losses	10,127	(76,206)
(Gains) on financial liabilities at fair value through profit	(98,187)	(106,904)
Interest expenses	642,445	641,037
Interest income	(104,036)	(63,626)
Dividend income	(12,173)	(1,318)
Share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(94,313)	(802,542)
(Gains) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(27,870)	(128,683)
(Gains) on disposal of other assets	-	(6)
Losses on disposal of investments	29,835	-
Losses on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	-	17
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	30,612	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, mandatorily measured at fair value	2,127,652	(502,016)
Contract assets	95,201	(20,385)
Notes receivable	1,529,473	(1,217,127)
Accounts receivable	(1,094,032)	588,561
Other receivables	140,560	122,445
Inventories	149,935	2,310,484
Prepayments	(186,853)	(170,667)
Other current assets	161	90,558
Current other financial assets	234,978	(81,404)
Other operating assets	1,334	20,378
Contract liabilities	127,892	96,033
Notes payable	306,740	(52,347)
Accounts payable	(922,348)	(130,067)
Other payable	223,717	(120,381)
Other current liabilities	(46,979)	(2,423)
Net accrued pension liability	(134,748)	(132,564)
Long-term deferred revenue	(78,980)	(18,099)
Cash inflow generated from operations	<u>6,282,686</u>	<u>5,317,434</u>
Interests received	104,036	63,626
Dividends received	12,173	1,318
Interests paid	(641,337)	(642,891)
Income tax paid	<u>(500,160)</u>	<u>(389,045)</u>
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>5,257,398</u>	<u>4,350,442</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	-	(387,024)
Disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	76,380	-
Disposal of subsidiaries	125,076	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, excluding capitalized borrowing costs	(4,030,876)	(4,175,421)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	47,569	286,767
Increase in refundable deposits	(120,562)	-
Decrease in refundable deposits	-	33,208
Acquisition of intangible assets	(4,132)	(1,682)
Decrease in other non-current assets	-	(3,561)
Dividends received	395,722	-
Interest paid for constructing plant	(38,215)	(24,982)
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	<u>(3,549,038)</u>	<u>(4,272,695)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	8,168,427	9,900,084
Decrease in short-term loans	(7,697,389)	(9,377,974)
Increase in short-term bills payable	16,320,000	18,520,000
Decrease in short-term bills payable	(16,320,000)	(18,540,000)
Proceeds from long-term loans	4,700,000	400,000
Repayments of long-term loans	(5,441,072)	(2,034,804)
Increase in deposits-in	23,427	1,660
Increase in other payables to related parties	236,121	23,005
Decrease in other payable to related parties	(155,141)	-
Payments of lease liabilities	(53,861)	(53,447)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities	(20,599)	-
Increase in other non-current liabilities	-	20,599
Cash dividends paid	(1,981)	(448,300)
Changes in non-controlling interests	<u>(156,038)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities	<u>(398,106)</u>	<u>(1,589,177)</u>
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	648,929	(189,149)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,959,183	(1,700,579)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6,673,522	8,374,101
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>\$8,632,705</u>	<u>\$6,673,522</u>

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

Ratification Item 2

(Motion from TGI Board of Directors)

2024 Earning Distribution

Explanation: The Earning Distribution is as follows.

Resolution:

TGI Stockholders' Meeting June 11, 2025

TGI 2024 Earning Distribution

Unit: NT\$

Item	Amount	
	Subtotal	Total
Un-appropriated Retained Earnings at Beginning		7,930,304,950
Add: Consolidated Income and Loss (The Actuarial Income and Loss after Determining Welfare Plan (2024))	(6,008,963)	
2024 Net Loss After Tax	(1,571,561,862)	(1,577,570,825)
Allowance Items:		
Legal Reserve 10%	0	0
Subtotal of Distributable Net Profit		6,352,734,125
Dividends Distribution 2,908,060,800 shares NT\$0/@ share		
Bonus of Stockholders – Stock NT\$ 0/@ share	0	
–Cash NT\$0/@ share	0	0
Un-appropriated Retained Earnings		6,352,734,125

Approval Item 1

(Motion from TGI Board of Directors)

Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation

1.1. In accordance with Article 14, Paragraph 6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, the Financial Supervisory Commission's Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa No. 1130385442 directive issued on November 8, 2024, and the related Q&A compilation, the company is required to specify in its Articles of Incorporation that a certain percentage of annual profits shall be allocated for salary adjustments or remuneration distribution to grassroots employees.

1.2. For the articles before and after the amendment, please see the comparison table below.

Resolution:

Comparison Table of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation

TGI Stockholders' Meeting June 11, 2025

Before	After	Remarks
<p>Article 26: If there is any profit of annual revenue, the Company shall allocate one point five percent (1.5%) of net profit to the employees as remuneration, and less than one point five percent (1.5%) of net profit to the directors as remuneration. If there is any accumulated deficit, the amount of restitution shall be remained first.</p>	<p>Article 26: If there is any profit in the annual revenue, the Company shall allocate one point five percent (1.5%) of the net profit to employees as remuneration, <u>with not less than fifty percent (50%) of this amount designated for grassroots employees</u>, and not more than one point five percent (1.5%) of the net profit to directors as remuneration. If there is any accumulated deficit, the amount of restitution shall be reserved first.</p>	<p>In accordance with Article 14, Paragraph 6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, the Financial Supervisory Commission's Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa No. 1130385442 directive issued on November 8, 2024, and the related Q&A compilation, the company is required to specify in its Articles of Incorporation that a certain percentage of annual profits shall be allocated for salary adjustments or remuneration distribution to grassroots employees.</p>
<p>Article 30: The present Articles of Incorporation was adopted on August 25, 1964. (The rest omitted) The fifty-ninth amendment on June 7, 2024.</p>	<p>Article 30: The present Articles of Incorporation was adopted on August 25, 1964. (The rest omitted) <u>The sixtieth amendment on June 11, 2025.</u></p>	<p>The sixtieth amendment.</p>

Election Item I

(Motion from TGI Board of

Directors)

By-election for the Independent Directors of the 21st Board of Directors

- 1.1. Mr. Tsai, Tseng-Ming and Mr. Hsieh, Chin-Hsing tendered their resignations from the position of Director on February 25, 2025, with the resignations to take effect on June 10, 2025. It is proposed that a by-election be held at this Annual General Stockholders' Meeting to fill the resulting vacancies.
- 1.2. Two independent directors are proposed to be elected in this by-election, with their term of office commencing on June 11, 2025 and ending on June 6, 2027.
- 1.3. For the Procedures for Election of Directors, please refer to Appendix V.
- 1.4. Director candidates are listed below.

Resolution:

Title	Name of Candidate	Age	Education	Current Position	Experience
Independent Director	Chen, Hai-Ming	73	Ph.D. in Management Science, National Chiao Tung University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honorary Professor, Graduate Institute of Management Sciences, Tamkang University • Independent Director and Convener of the Compensation Committee, WIN Semiconductors Corp. • Independent Director and Member of the Compensation Committee, Lealea Hotels & Resorts Co., Ltd. • Member of the Compensation Committee, Namchow Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor, Chief Human Resources Officer, and Director at the Graduate Institute of Management Sciences, Tamkang University • Adjunct Professor, Institute of Business and Management, National Chiao Tung University • Visiting Professor, School of Management, Fudan University • Independent Director and Convener of the Compensation Committee, Tecom Co., Ltd. • Member of the Compensation Committee, BES Engineering Corporation
	Lin, Meng-Li	58	Master in Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning, University of Pennsylvania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director of Nrou Bei Dar Corp. • Independent Director of Shenmao Technology Inc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant Professor, Department of Horticulture, Hungkuo Delin University of Technology • Assistant Professor, Department of Landscape and Urban Design, Chaoyang University of Technology • Assistant Engineer and Contract Researcher, New Town Construction Division, Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior • Adjunct Lecturer, Department of Landscape Design, Fu Jen Catholic University

Motions:

Appendix I:
Number of Shares Held by All Directors

TGI Stockholders' Meeting June 11, 2025

Title	Corporate Representative	Appointment Date	Term	Number of Shares Held on Appointment Date		Number of Shares Held Up to the Date of Book Closure	
				Shares	Rate (%)	Shares	Rate (%)
Chairman	Lin, P. F.	July 7, 2024 to July 6, 2027	3 years	20,603,512	0.71%	20,603,512	0.71%
Director	Lin, P. S.			14,897,934	0.51%	14,897,934	0.51%
	Lin, P. C.			6,191,002	0.21%	6,191,002	0.21%
	Lim, H. T.			10,337,628	0.36%	10,337,628	0.36%
	Peng, C. H.			10,000	0.00034%	10,000	0.00034%
	Tai Hong Investment Corp. Hsu, L. L.			420,137,922	14.44%	420,137,922	14.44%
	Tai Hong Investment Corp. Lin, C. H.						
	Tai Hong Investment Corp. Lin, C. Y.						
	Tai Hong Investment Corp. Hsieh, C. H.			402,748,231	13.84%	402,748,231	13.84%
	Ho Ho Investment Corp. Lin, C. M.						
	Ho Ho Investment Corp. Tsai, T. M.						
	Lien, S. W.			25,000	0.00086%	25,000	0.00086%
Independent Director	Lin, S. C.			0	0%	0	0%
	Lin, Z. Y.			0	0%	0	0%
	Wang, Y. C.			0	0%	0	0%
Total Number of Shares Held by 15 Directors				874,951,229	30.09%	874,951,229	30.09%

Note: 1. Total Issued Shares:

2,908,060,800 shares (100.0%)

2. Legal Shares of Directors:

87,241,824 shares (3.0%)

Appendix II:
Earning Distribution Approved by the Board of Directors

Not applicable since no earning distribution will be made for 2024.

Appendix III:

The Impact of Stock Dividend Issuance on Business Performance and EPS

The 2024 financial forecast of the Company is still not necessary to be disclosed up to the date of Stockholders' Meeting.

Appendix IV:

Articles of Incorporation of Taiwan Glass Industry Corporation

Amended on June 7, 2024

Chapter I. General Provisions

- Article 1 The Company is named Taiwan Glass Industry Corporation and is incorporated under the provisions on joint stock company limited set forth in the Republic of China (ROC) Company Law.
- Article 2 The business scope of the Company is as follows:
1. C901020 Glass and Glass Made Products Manufacturing
 2. F106050 Wholesale of Pottery, Porcelain and Glassware
 3. F107990 Wholesale of Other Chemical Products
 4. F207990 Retail Sale of Other Chemical Products
 5. CB01010 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
 6. F401010 International Trade
 7. E801040 Glass Construction
 8. F105050 Wholesale of Furniture, Bedclothes Kitchen Equipment and Fixtures
 9. F205040 Retail sale of Furniture, Bedclothes, Kitchen Equipment and Fixtures
 10. F106020 Wholesale of Articles for Daily Use
 11. F206020 Retail Sale of Articles for Daily Use
 12. I501010 Product Designing
 13. F213050 Retail Sale of Metrological Instruments
 14. F213010 Retail Sale of Household Appliance
 15. F501060 Restaurants
 16. ZZ99999 -- besides permitted business, the Company is allowed to operate business that is not prohibited by any laws.
- Article 2-1 The Company may provide endorsement and guarantee and act as a guarantor.
- Article 3 The Company's overseas investment is not subject to the limitation stipulated in Article 13 of R.O.C Company Law.
- Article 4 The Company is located in Taipei City and sets its factory in Hsinchu City, Taichung City, Taoyuan City and Changhua County, and sets its sand quarry and sand washing factory in Miaoli County, and may form either domestic or foreign branches if necessary.
- Article 5 (Delete)

Chapter II. Shares

- Article 6 The total capital of the Company amounts to NT\$30 billion, which is represented by 3 billion shares of NT\$10 par value per share. The shares are to be issued in several times authorized by the Board of Directors.
- Article 7 The share certificates issued by the Company are in registered form and are issued in accordance with the Company Act and other relevant laws and regulations. Shares issued in accordance with the preceding paragraph are exempt from printing of stock certificates, but the shares should be registered with a centralized securities depository.

- Article 8 The stockholders shall inform the Company about their true names and addresses, and submit their signature cards to the Company for recordation. All claims for dividends and bonuses, exercising of stockholders rights or contacts in writing with the Company shall be authenticated by the said seals.
- Article 9 All transfer of stocks, pledge of rights, loss, succession, gift, loss of seal, amendment of seal, and similar stock transaction conducted by stockholders of the Company shall follow the “Guidelines for Stock Operations for Public Companies” unless specified otherwise by law and securities regulations.
- Article 10 (Delete)
- Article 11 Stock transfer registrations shall be suspended sixty days preceding each regular stockholders’ meeting, thirty days preceding a temporary stockholders’ meeting, or five days preceding the base day for distribution to stockholders of dividends, bonuses, or other privileges as determined by the Company.

Chapter III. Stockholders’ Meetings

- Article 12 The regular meeting is to be called once every year and summoned by the Board of Directors in the Company within six months of the close of each fiscal year. If necessary, a temporary meeting may be summoned in accordance with the laws.
- Article 12-1 The Company’s stockholders’ meeting can be held by means of visual communication network or other methods promulgated by the central competent authority.
- Article 13 The chairman of the Board of Directors in the Company shall be the chairperson of a stockholders' meeting. In case that the chairman of the Board asks for leave or fails to perform his duty due to certain reason, the chairperson may designate one of the directors to represent him; in the event he has not designated any representative, the directors shall elect one from among themselves to represent him.
- Article 14 Stockholders shall have one vote for each share they hold. The Company owns shares held by law, but no voting rights. When a stockholder is unable to attend a stockholders’ meeting, he/she may delegate a proxy to attend it on behalf of him by completing a power-of-attorney, specifying the scope of authorization.
- Article 15 The meeting of the stockholders may be held if attended by more than one-half of total stockholders. Unless otherwise provided by law, resolutions of stockholders’ meeting require the presence of stockholders who represent more than one-half of the totals issued shares of the Company and shall be adopted by a majority vote of the stockholders present.

Chapter IV. Directors

- Article 16 The Company shall have nine to fifteen directors, including more than three independent directors to be elected by the stockholders' meeting from among stockholders with disposing capacity.
However, the total ratio of the name-bearing shares held by all directors shall not be less than five percentage of paid-in capital of the Company.
Directors shall be elected by adopting candidates' nomination system, the nomination of directors and related announcement shall comply with the relevant regulations of the law
The stockholders who held more than one percent of the total number of issued shares could submit the nomination of the candidates and necessary documents comply with relevant regulations in writing during the public announcement of the Company, and the number of the director nomination shall not exceed the number of directors to be elected; likewise, the number of candidates nominated by the Board of Directors shall not exceed the number of directors to be elected.
- Article 17 The term of office for directors shall be three years, and all directors shall be eligible for re-election.
- Article 18 The chairman shall be elected among the directors and on behalf of the Company presided over all the business.
- Article 19 The Board of Directors shall be established at least quarterly and convened by the chairman of the Board of Directors. The convened notice of the Board of Directors shall be in the written notice, fax, or e-mail. When a director is unable to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors, he may appoint another director to attend on his behalf of the meeting of the Board of Directors. The chairman shall have the right to execute documents in accordance with the resolutions of the Board of Directors when the Board is not in session. Except as provided in Article 185 of the Company Law, other matters related to the sale, setting, creation of mortgage, and cancellation of real estates shall be decided by the Board of Directors.
- Article 20 In compliance with laws and regulations, the Company shall establish an Audit Committee, which shall consist of all independent directors.
- Article 21 (Delete)
- Article 22 (Delete)
- Article 23 The Board of Directors is authorized to prescribe remuneration to chairman and directors according to the extent of their contribution and participation to the Company.

Chapter V. Managers

- Article24 The Company shall have one president and several vice presidents according to the organization and the need of business of the Company. The appointment, dismissal and remuneration of president and vice presidents shall be authorized by the Board of Directors.

Chapter VI. Final accounts of revenue and earnings distribution

- Article 25 At the end of a fiscal year, the Board of Directors shall prepare and deliver the following statements and reports to Audit Committee for auditing purposes and submit to the general stockholders meeting for recognition.
1. The business report.
 2. The financial statements.
 3. Motions relating to the earnings distribution or appropriation to cover loss.
- Article 26 If there is any profit of annual revenue, the Company shall allocate one point five percent (1.5%) of net profit to the employees as remuneration, and less than one point five percent (1.5%) of net profit to the directors as remuneration. If there is any accumulated deficit, the amount of restitution shall be remained first.
- Article 26-1 If there is any profit after annual accounting, it shall be allocated with the following order.
1. To retribute deficits.
 2. To allocate ten percent (10%) of net profits to a legal reserve. if the legal reserve has reached the amount of Capital, it is no limitation.
 3. To allocate special reserve.
 4. After allocation of Item 1~3 above mentioned, If there is any net profit remaining, the Board of Directors shall prepare a distribution proposal and submit to the stockholders' meeting for resolution.
- For sound financial planning, appropriate dividend strategies shall be made according to the annual actual operating situation, Capital budget of next annual, and the necessary of supporting capital by profits for sustainable operation and development. After deducted Item 1 to 3 above from Income, the dividends and bonuses above mentioned shall not be lower than 50% of the earnings. Only when the dividends and bonuses is lower than 1% of capital, it can be resolved to transfer all of them to retained earnings and not to be distributed. The rate of distributing cash dividends shall not be lower than 20% of total dividends.
- Article 27 Until the accumulated legal capital reserve has equaled the total share of capital, may stop appropriating by the resolution in the stockholders' meeting.

Chapter VII. Appendix

- Article 28 The internal organization of the Company and the detailed procedures of business operation were adopted separately.
- Article 28-1 The rules of stockholders' meeting in the Company comply with regulations of Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.
- Article 29 In regard to all matters not provided for in these Articles of Incorporation, the Company Law of the Republic of China shall govern.
- Article 30 The present Articles of Incorporation was adopted on August 25, 1964.
The first Amendment was on August 25, 1966.
The second Amendment was on October 29, 1966.
The third Amendment was on September 16, 1967.
The fourth Amendment was on February 29, 1968.
The fifth Amendment was on July 5, 1968.
The sixth Amendment was on April 5, 1969.
The seventh Amendment was on April 14, 1970.
The eighth Amendment was on May 8, 1971.
The ninth Amendment was on March 31, 1973.
The tenth Amendment was on April 27, 1974.
The eleventh Amendment was on February 1, 1975.

The twelfth Amendment was on April 30, 1975.
The thirteenth Amendment was on April 21, 1976.
The fourteenth Amendment was on March 31, 1977.
The fifth Amendment was on March 18, 1978.
The sixteenth Amendment was on March 28, 1979.
The seventeenth Amendment was on March 1, 1980.
The eighteenth Amendment was on August 15, 1980.
The nineteenth Amendment was on March 28, 1981.
The twentieth Amendment was on March 27, 1982.
The twenty-first Amendment was on March 19, 1983.
The twenty-second Amendment was on March 17, 1984.
The twenty-third Amendment was on March 28, 1985.
The twenty-fourth Amendment was on September 7, 1985.
The twenty-fifth Amendment was on March 21, 1986.
The twenty-sixth Amendment was on March 14, 1987.
The twenty-seventh Amendment was on July 6, 1987.
The twenty-eighth Amendment was on March 19, 1988.
The twenty-ninth Amendment was on March 18, 1989.
The thirtieth Amendment was on March 17, 1990.
The thirty-first Amendment was on March 12, 1991.
The thirty-second Amendment was on March 25, 1992.
The thirty-third Amendment was on March 26, 1993.
The thirty-fourth Amendment was on April 1, 1994.
The thirty-fifth Amendment was on March 31, 1995.
The thirty-sixth Amendment was on March 28, 1996.
The thirty-seventh Amendment was on March 28, 1997.
The thirty-eighth Amendment was on May 8, 1998.
The thirty-ninth Amendment was on April 28, 2000.
The fortieth Amendment was on March 30, 2001.
The forty-first Amendment was on May 31, 2002.
The forty-second Amendment was on May 28, 2003.
The forty-third Amendment was on May 13, 2004.
The forty-fourth Amendment was on April 29, 2005.
The forty-fifth Amendment was on June 9, 2006.
The forty-sixth Amendment was on June 8, 2007.
The forty-seventh Amendment was on June 11, 2008.
The forty-eighth Amendment was on June 10, 2009.
The forty-ninth Amendment was on May 26, 2010.
The fiftieth Amendment was on May 25, 2011.
The fifty-first Amendment was on June 5, 2012.
The fifty-second Amendment was on June 10, 2013.
The fifty-third Amendment was on June 9, 2014.
The fifty-fourth Amendment was on June 9, 2015.
The fifty-fifth Amendment was on June 17, 2016.
The fifty-sixth Amendment was on June 5, 2020.
The fifty-seventh Amendment was on July 2, 2021.
The fifty-eighth amendment on June 9, 2023.
The fifty-ninth amendment on June 7, 2024.

Appendix V:

Procedures for Election of Directors of Taiwan Glass Industry Corporation

Approved on June 7, 2024

- Article 1 These Procedures are adopted pursuant to Company Law and Articles of Incorporation of Taiwan Glass Industry Corporation. The elections of directors of Taiwan Glass Industry Corporation shall be conducted in accordance with these Procedures.
- Article 2 The elections of directors of Taiwan Glass Industry Corporation shall be held at stockholders meeting.
- Article 3 The number of directors is 9 to 15, more than 3 independent directors are included.
- Article 4 (Delete)
- Article 5 Elections of directors at this Corporation shall be conducted in accordance with the candidate nomination system, and the nominal voting shall be adopted. Stockholder account number printed on the ballots may be used instead of recording the names of voters. Directors shall be elected from the director candidate list by stockholders.
- Article 6 For the elections of directors at this Corporation, each share will have voting rights in number equal to the directors to be elected, and the ballots in number equal to the directors to be elected shall be prepared by the board of directors and be distributed to stockholders. The former ballots may be cast for a single candidate or split among multiple candidates.
- Article 7 In accordance with these Procedures, those receiving ballots representing the highest numbers of voting rights will be elected sequentially according to their respective numbers of votes. When two or more persons receive the same number of votes, thus exceeding the specified number of positions, they shall draw lots to determine the winner, with the chair drawing lots on behalf of any person not in attendance.
- Article 8 The ballots are prepared by the board of directors which are numbered according to stockholder account number. The number of voting rights shall be specified on the ballots.
- Article 9 When the election begins, the chair shall appoint a number of persons with stockholder status to perform the respective duties of vote monitoring and counting personnel.
- Article 10 The ballot boxes shall be prepared by the board of directors and publicly checked by the vote monitoring personnel before voting commences.
- Article 11 A voter shall enter the candidate's name and the stockholder account number can be noted in the "candidate" column of the ballot and then place the ballot in the ballot box. However, when the candidate is a juristic-person stockholder, the name of the juristic-person stockholder or its representative shall be entered in the column for the candidate's account name in the ballot paper
- Article 12 A ballot is invalid under any of the following circumstances:
1. Ballots are not prepared by this Procedure.
 2. A blank ballot is placed in the ballot box.
 3. The writing is unclear and indecipherable.
 4. The candidate whose name is not conformed with those given in the stockholder register.
 5. The number of candidates filled in the ballot exceeding the number of the seats to be elected.

6. Other words or marks are entered in addition to the candidate's name or stockholder account number.
7. The name of the candidate entered in the ballot is identical to that of another stockholder, but no stockholder account number is provided in the ballot to identify such individual.

Article 13 After voting, the ballots box of directors shall be opened by the monitoring personnel.

Article 14 Vote counting shall be monitored by the monitoring personnel. The result of the voting calculation shall be announced by the chair on the site.

Article 15 The board of directors of this Corporation shall issue notifications to the persons elected as directors.

Article 16 These Procedures, and any amendments hereto, shall be implemented after approval by a stockholders meeting.