

FIC Global Inc.
Regulations Governing Intellectual Property

Established on August 13, 2024

Article 1	Name, purpose, terminology and scope of application
Article 1.1	Name These regulations are entitled Regulations Governing Intellectual Property.
Article 1.2	Purpose These regulations provide a systematic framework for the acquisition, maintenance, protection, utilization, infringement prevention, dispute resolution, resource allocation, execution review, and continuous improvement of the Company's intellectual property rights. It aligns with the Company's operational goals, product technology, and business development direction, addressing the following five aspects: I. The Company's intellectual property policy goals, management cycle, and foundational system. II. The Company's system for the acquisition, protection, maintenance, and utilization of intellectual property. III. The system for providing and maintaining the resources required for the Company's intellectual property management. IV. The system for addressing internal and external intellectual property management risks or opportunities. V. The system for continuous improvement and assurance of the operation of the Company's intellectual property management system.
Article 1.3	Intellectual property and intellectual property rights For the purposes of these regulations, "intellectual property" includes patents, copyrights, trademarks, layout designs of integrated circuits, trade secrets, and other creations as prescribed by law or protected by law that result from intellectual or scientific activities, or research, creation, and development in the fields of industry, science, literature, art, and other areas of intellectual or creative endeavor. For the purposes of these regulations, "intellectual property rights" include patent rights, copyrights, trademark rights, rights related to layout designs of integrated circuits, trade secrets, and other rights as prescribed by law or protected by law that protect the outcomes of intellectual or scientific activities, or research, creation, and development in the fields of industry, science, literature, art, and other areas of intellectual or creative endeavor. Intellectual property rights arise from various forms of intellectual property in accordance with the law and may either occur naturally as prescribed by law or be obtained through separate applications, reviews, or approvals from the competent authorities. After being maintained in accordance with legal requirements, these rights remain valid for a specified period. To avoid redundancy in terminology, unless otherwise specifically stated or explained, the term "intellectual property" used in these regulations shall encompass all intellectual property rights arising from, acquired through, or related to the various forms of intellectual property. The individual definitions of patents, copyrights, trademarks, layout designs of integrated circuits, trade secrets, and other forms of intellectual property shall be in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws.
Article 1.4	Regulations related to the application management and maintenance of each type of intellectual property. Unless otherwise specified in these regulations, the Company may establish separate management and maintenance regulations for the application, management, maintenance, rewards, and utilization of each patent, copyright, trademark, trade secret, and other forms of intellectual property.
Article 1.5	Subsidiaries and affiliates The Company's subsidiaries and affiliates should establish their own intellectual property management regulations or similar internal procedures. If they do not

Article 1.6	establish such regulations, they may refer to these regulations for managing and protecting intellectual property. The Company's personnel, internal personnel, external personnel For the purposes of these regulations, "personnel" includes both internal and external personnel of the Company. For the purposes of these regulations, "internal personnel" includes the Company's directors, appointed managers, and employees. For the purposes of these regulations, "external personnel" includes external consultants, individuals dispatched to the Company to provide services, individuals entrusted to handle specific matters or provide specific services other than appointed managers, and individuals performing support roles and agents.
Article 2 Article 2.1	Responsible and execution units, policy goals, and systems Responsible unit, intellectual property department, execution unit The supervisory and oversight responsibility for the Company's policies regarding the acquisition, maintenance, and utilization of intellectual property is the General Manager's Office (hereinafter referred to as the Responsible Unit). The Legal Affairs Division of the Project Department within the General Manager's Office (hereinafter referred to as the Intellectual Property Department) will assist various units in managing and executing matters related to the acquisition, protection, maintenance, and utilization of intellectual property. Additionally, it will help the units and company personnel to comply with laws and regulations as well as the provisions of these regulations concerning various intellectual property matters. Each unit of the Company, as the implementing unit of these regulations and related intellectual property matters, shall adopt necessary management and improvement measures in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, relevant operational procedures, and individual regulations.
Article 2.2	Policy goals and foundational system The Company values its own intellectual property and respects the intellectual property of others. It complies with relevant laws and regulations set forth by the government. Through the systems established in these regulations, the Company integrates these principles into daily operations and the functions of various units to protect its intellectual property. The Company's intellectual property management policy is aligned with its operational goals and business development direction, aiming for sustainable management. It establishes an intellectual property management system based on the "Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA)" management cycle.
Article 2.3	Intellectual property management plan The Intellectual Property Department shall collaborate with relevant units in the Business Department to formulate an intellectual property management plan that is aligned with operational goals and business development directions. This plan will be reviewed by the Responsible Unit and submitted for approval by the Chairman before implementation. The Responsible Unit will also report regularly to the Board of Directors.
Article 2.4	Internal control and improvement measures The Company's Audit Department shall include the implementation of these regulations and relevant operational procedures (including the application management and maintenance regulations for individual intellectual properties) by various units in its internal audit items. It will conduct regular audits and take appropriate improvement measures to ensure the effectiveness of the intellectual property management system.
Article 2.5	Evaluate internal and external risks and opportunities and improve the management system The Responsible Unit and the Intellectual Property Department of the Company shall assist and guide various units in implementing and executing improvement measures based on these regulations and the results of internal controls and audits. When developing new product technologies and new businesses, they will comprehensively consider changes and updates in external laws or policies and assess potential intellectual property risks and opportunities arising from both

- internal and external factors. They will continuously review and enhance the intellectual property management system and propose revisions to these regulations or related operational procedures.
- Article 2.6 Education, training and promotion measures
The Company shall continuously conduct education and training measures related to intellectual property matters, including the protection of intellectual property, legal software usage, compliance with confidentiality obligations, control of confidential information and trade secrets, and the rights to R&D results. This is to ensure the effective implementation of the intellectual property management system.
- Article 2.7 Reward and disciplinary procedures
The Company shall establish a reward system to provide appropriate recognition to internal personnel who contribute to intellectual property. In cases of violations of these regulations, disciplinary actions will be taken based on the severity of the violation in accordance with the Company's personnel regulations.
- Article 2.8 Compliance with laws and contract specifications
The protection of the Company's intellectual property shall be conducted in accordance with relevant government laws and regulations as well as the Company's internal rules. This protection must also be reflected in all contracts and declarations signed with internal personnel, external personnel, contractors, and customers.
- Article 2.9 Classification and identification measures for intellectual property protection
Each unit of the Company shall implement protective classification and identification measures for the importance of intellectual property based on the classifications and principles established in these regulations. These measures should be integrated into daily operations and business activities to protect the Company's various intellectual property rights.
- Article 2.10 Patent materiality evaluation system
For patents intended to be filed or already granted, the Company implements an evaluation system based on the patent's value and its importance to product and technology development. This serves as the basis for patent application and maintenance reviews. The evaluation criteria and methods are formulated through discussions between the Intellectual Property Department and relevant business departments, submitted for review by the Responsible Unit, and further submitted for approval.
The filing, maintenance, and waiver of patents intended or already granted by the Company shall follow the evaluation principles below: The product implementation and technical scope of the proposed patent, the current and anticipated future usage and scope of the granted patent, the applicability and ease of circumvention of the patented technology, the patent's lifecycle, and the likelihood of approval. A comprehensive cross-departmental evaluation should be conducted in collaboration with the proposing business department to align the patent with product development, operational goals, and business direction.
- Article 2.11 Protective classification and enhanced protection measures for confidential information and trade secrets
All information owned or held by the Company that has not been lawfully disclosed by the Company is considered confidential information (i.e., information requiring confidentiality). Regardless of whether such undisclosed information qualifies as a trade secret under the law or is labeled as "confidential" or similarly marked by the Company or a third party, all units and personnel of the Company are obligated to maintain confidentiality and must not disclose it. When necessary for business purposes, the Company's units and personnel may disclose or provide confidential information to contractors or customers within the required scope. Such confidential information must be marked with "confidential" or similar labels to ensure the recipient is aware that it is the Company's confidential information.
The Company's confidential information includes but is not limited to, unpublished internal operational information, undisclosed business or transactional data related to the Company's activities, any information required by law or contract to be kept confidential, specialized technologies (know-how),

proprietary information, trade secrets, and core trade secrets involving the Company's key technologies. All such information falls within the scope of protected confidential information.

Each unit of the Company may, based on its business characteristics, classify confidential information according to its importance and category. In doing so, it can reference relevant international standards (e.g., ISO-related regulations) or management needs to establish protective classifications and corresponding enhanced protection measures.

Each unit of the Company shall inventory core key trade secrets and other important trade secrets related to product development, manufacturing, and operations, implementing enhanced protection measures. It shall also apply appropriate protection measures to general confidential information (including the handling and storage of documents, electronic, and magnetic records) that must remain confidential for business or operational purposes.

The Company's subsidiaries and affiliates should, based on their industry characteristics and operational needs related to product technologies, establish different classifications for confidential information protection and corresponding enhanced protection measures.

Article 2.12 Personnel restrictions, equipment environment control, and information security operations

For the Company's confidential information and trade secrets, each unit should establish control and protection measures for personnel who have access and for the environment and equipment used for storage:

1. Personnel restrictions: Access to and disclosure of confidential content should be limited to internal personnel who require it for their duties, and the content and scope revealed to external personnel, contractors, or customers should be restricted to what is necessary for business interactions.
2. Storage equipment and environment: For physical documents and items, they should be stored in a secured environment with restricted access, such as locked cabinets or rooms requiring keys, codes, or controlled permissions to access. For electronic or magnetic records, they should be stored in company-designated storage spaces with password protection and access control, and in accordance with the Company's information security regulations.

All units and personnel within the Company must adhere to the Company's information security regulations and operating procedures when handling confidential information stored in electronic files, magnetic records, and other digital formats.

Article 2.13 Confidential information usage restrictions and violation reporting

The Company's personnel may only use confidential information (information that must be kept confidential) in accordance with company regulations for job-related, work, and business purposes. Such information must be stored at company premises, on equipment, and in designated network spaces (including designated file rooms and cabinets, company-issued or approved work computers, work phones, cloud databases, email systems, enterprise resource planning systems (ERP Systems), and other storage media or devices). Without permission, personnel must not remove this information from company premises, copy it, transfer, or transmit it to any personal or third-party locations, equipment, or network spaces. Additionally, personnel must not upload it to any personal or third-party cloud storage spaces or social media, nor may they make unauthorized copies, photographs, recordings, or any other backups not required for work-related tasks. Any external leakage, transmission, or other uses of the information are strictly prohibited.

If any unit within the company discovers that the Company's confidential information or trade secrets have been unlawfully infringed, or if they become aware from public sources or other channels of any leakage or potential leakage of confidential information or trade secrets that should be kept confidential, they must immediately report it to their unit manager and the Intellectual Property Department to implement the necessary protective measures.

Article 3	The acquisition, protection, maintenance, and utilization of intellectual property
Article 3.1	Acquisition of intellectual property rights The rights to inventions, creations, and trade secrets made by employees in the course of their duties belong to the Company. The rights to inventions, creations, and trade secrets resulting from technology and work developed by others or other companies commissioned by the Company shall belong to the Company, unless otherwise approved.
Article 3.2	Contract clauses for acquiring and protecting intellectual property rights The Company shall enter into employment and confidentiality agreements with employees, stipulating that employees must maintain the confidentiality of the company's confidential information and trade secrets. Additionally, it shall be agreed that all inventions, creations, and other work products generated during the period of employment shall belong to the Company. The Company shall enter into confidentiality agreements with other internal personnel or include confidentiality clauses in relevant appointment contracts, stipulating the obligation to maintain the confidentiality of the Company's confidential information and trade secrets. The Company shall enter into confidentiality agreements with external personnel (including external consultants, individuals dispatched to provide services to the Company, those entrusted with specific tasks or services, and other supporting personnel or agents) or include confidentiality clauses in relevant consulting or service contracts. These agreements shall stipulate the obligation to maintain the confidentiality of the Company's confidential information and trade secrets. Additionally, unless otherwise approved, the agreements shall specify that all intellectual property resulting from the entrusted tasks, consulting services, and any other work products shall belong to the Company. The Company shall enter into confidentiality agreements or letters of undertaking with contractors and customers, stipulating that they must keep the Company's confidential information and trade secrets confidential. If the contractors or customers are commissioned by the Company to develop products or other work results, a separate contractor agreement, product development agreement, or similar contract shall also be signed. Unless otherwise approved, these agreements shall specify that all intellectual property related to the products, technologies, deliverables, and any other work results developed by the contractors shall belong to the Company.
Article 3.3	Protection labeling and measures for intellectual property The Company shall mark its products and results that hold intellectual property rights in accordance with laws and contractual regulations to protect its intellectual property. All units of the Company shall require internal personnel, external parties, contractors, and customers to strictly adhere to relevant laws and the provisions of contracts, agreements, or declarations, and to implement management and protection measures to protect the Company's intellectual property.
Article 3.4	Maintain the confidentiality and secrecy of trade secrets and confidential information Internal and external personnel of the Company, regarding the trade secrets and confidential information they hold, shall continuously maintain the confidentiality and secrecy of such information while conducting various business activities or handling affairs. They must also take necessary confidentiality measures, which remain in effect even after resignation or termination of entrusted matters and services.
Article 3.5	Labeling and protection measures for trade secrets and confidential information When it is necessary to disclose the Company's trade secrets or confidential information for business dealings or handling matters, and with the approval of the responsible manager of each unit, internal and external personnel of the company shall label the information as "confidential" or similar designations according to the confidentiality agreements and legal regulations. Additionally, they shall implement protective measures such as adding passwords to files, controlling access to contacts, or other reasonable and necessary precautions.

- Disclosure should only be made to counterparts or their employees who need to know for business purposes, and a confidentiality commitment must be required from the counterpart or their employees.
- Article 3.6 Interviews with both resigned employees and new employees
When an employee resigns, the Human Resources Unit shall arrange a resignation interview, which includes but is not limited to:
1. Reiterate to the resigning employee their confidentiality obligations, especially the relevant clauses in the employment and confidentiality agreements signed in accordance with Section 3.2 of these regulations.
 2. Remind the resigning employee that they are prohibited from using, disclosing, or leaking any confidential information learned during their employment at the Company after they resign.
- When a new employee starts, the Human Resources Unit should conduct an onboarding interview with the employee, which should include but is not limited to: Clearly informing the new employee that they are prohibited from using, disclosing, or leaking any confidential information from previous employers during their employment with the Company.
- The unit manager of the new employee should supervise their work and pay attention to whether the employee's output utilizes any information or technology that is evidently not owned by the Company. If it is discovered that the employee is suspected of using confidential information from a previous employer, their actions should be immediately halted, and a report should be made to the Human Resources Unit or the Intellectual Property Department.
- Article 3.7 Research records and protection proposal application
When the Company's personnel engage in the development of products and technologies or provide services related to the creation of intellectual property for the Company, they must accurately complete research records, disclosing all inventions and creations, which should be included in the deliverables submitted to the Company.
- Before developing various technologies and products, each unit of the Company must first conduct independent searches for previously published patents or other intellectual property rights. Prior to the public release of product technology results, product launches, or other disclosures, they must submit a proposal to the Company's Intellectual Property Department for applying for patents or other intellectual property rights. After review by the Responsible Unit and obtaining approval according to company regulations, applications should be submitted to the patent authorities of relevant countries. According to patent laws, the necessary technical content may be disclosed in the patent specification. However, if it is a trade secret and not disclosed in the patent specification, each unit must maintain confidentiality and not disclose its content in any way to ensure the effectiveness of the Company's trade secrets.
- The inventor of each invention or the creator of each intellectual property has the obligation to assist the Company in completing the application and response procedures.
- Article 3.8 Patent application proposal review procedure
When each unit and the Intellectual Property Department process patent application proposals related to new technology creations and conduct reviews, they should consider the legal requirements and the best protection practices. They should also include the potential for application as one of the evaluation factors and clearly specify the countries or regions where the patent protection is required.
- To enhance the quality of patent proposal reviews, the Intellectual Property Department should submit new patent application proposals to the "Patent Review Committee" for evaluation, in accordance with the "Patent Application Management and Reward Procedures". This process will involve a comprehensive review across departments, aligning with operational goals and business directions.
- Article 3.9 Intellectual property application
The Intellectual Property Department of the Company is responsible for applying for intellectual property rights and related procedures, and for completing

	necessary defenses, re-examinations, and administrative remedies to strive for legal protection.
Article 3.10	Intellectual property maintenance The Intellectual Property Department of the Company is responsible for managing the maintenance procedures for patents and trademarks, as well as for completing necessary annual fees or maintenance fee payments. Relevant departments concerning intellectual property should cooperate by providing related opinions and necessary information (such as proof of trademark use) regarding maintenance matters. To enhance the quality of the review for maintaining granted patents, the Intellectual Property Department should submit maintenance proposals for granted patents to the "Patent Review Committee" for evaluation, in accordance with the "Patent Application Management and Reward Procedures." This review should involve cross-departmental collaboration and align with operational goals and business directions.
Article 3.11	Use of intellectual property The intellectual property rights of the Company shall be utilized by the Company itself or authorized for use by its subsidiaries and affiliates, with a focus on commercialization efforts to ensure the Company's competitive advantage.
Article 3.12	Utilization and licensing of intellectual property To ensure the optimal utilization of the Company's intellectual property, the Company's intellectual property rights may be made available for use by other companies or individuals through cross-licensing or other appropriate licensing methods. Such licensing methods must be reviewed by the relevant department heads and submitted to the professional review committee for examination. Only after approval and signing of the necessary documents can the licensing agreement be executed.
Article 3.13	Appraisal before patent licensing Before licensing the Company's patents, a appraisal process must be conducted to assess their value. If necessary, an external accredited appraisal agency may be commissioned to perform the appraisal. The appraisal report should be submitted to the "Patent Review Committee" for evaluation, ensuring a comprehensive review that aligns with cross-departmental objectives and business direction. The appraisal methods mentioned should consider factors such as the technical sophistication of the patent, the availability of substitute technologies, the market size and lifecycle of the technology, and whether the implementation requires the use of other patents.
Article 4	Providing and maintaining the resources required for the Company's intellectual property management system
Article 4.1	Establishment of professional review committees The Company may establish various professional review committees for the application, maintenance, protection, and utilization of its intellectual property, after approval of the signed report. These committees will conduct comprehensive reviews that involve multiple departments and align with operational goals and business directions. Patent review matters shall be submitted to the "Patent Review Committee" for evaluation in accordance with the "Patent Application Management and Reward Procedures". This process will involve a comprehensive review across departments and alignment with operational goals and business directions.
Article 4.2	Reward procedures To encourage employees to actively engage in product technology research and development, and to effectively propose various R&D outcomes related to intellectual property, completing the legal application and certification procedures (such as patents obtained from inventions and creations) or converting them into legally protected intellectual property (such as trade secrets under the conditions of keeping specialized knowledge confidential), the Intellectual Property Department may formulate relevant reward regulations. These regulations will be submitted for review and approval by the Responsible Unit before implementation.

	The same shall apply to the suspension, amendment, and abolition of various reward procedures.
Article 4.3	R&D and intellectual property goals Each business unit of the Company should set intellectual property (including patents and trade secrets) output goals related to product and technology based on the operational objectives and business development direction of each department, linking them to the results of R&D work.
Article 4.4	Intellectual property education and training and seminars Each unit of the Company should connect relevant product technologies with development goals and implement education and training measures related to intellectual property. In addition to inviting internal lecturers to conduct lectures, external professional lecturers may also be invited to provide lectures. Continuous promotion should be carried out through information provision and announcements, with responsible units and the Intellectual Property Department assisting and providing necessary support and assistance.
Article 5	Response to intellectual property management risks or opportunities
Article 5.1	Prevention of infringement on the rights of others Avoid infringement of others' patent rights: The Company must conduct reasonable patent searches and analysis before product or technology development, and properly retain relevant documentation to avoid infringing on others' patent rights during the implementation of R&D outcomes. Avoid infringement of others' trademark rights: The Company must conduct trademark searches before using any trademarks to prevent infringing on the trademark rights of others. Avoid infringement of others' copyright: Employees of the Company must adhere to the computer usage agreement, prohibiting the use of illegal software, and comply with relevant copyright laws. Avoid infringement of others' trade secrets: Employees of the Company must adhere to the confidentiality provisions regarding others' secrets in the employment and non-disclosure agreements, and introduce others' technologies in a legal manner.
Article 5.2	Technology source management Each business unit of the Company should implement a corresponding technology source management system and measures for obtaining products and technologies through self-development, outsourcing, and external licensing. When engaging contractors or third parties to develop technologies and deliverables, the Company should require them to declare and confirm that they have not infringed on others' intellectual property rights and to provide explanations regarding the sources of the technology.
Article 5.3	Identification of intellectual property Each business unit of the Company should implement measures to identify intellectual property during the product and technology development process, including intellectual property obtained or applied for through self-development, outsourcing, and external licensing (e.g., patents) or specialized knowledge and techniques that must remain confidential (e.g., trade secrets). Corresponding management measures should be applied to ensure proper handling.
Article 5.4	Reporting objections and evaluation If another party's patent rights or trademark rights infringe upon or hinder the Company's intellectual property or significantly impact the Company's operational goals or business development, the Company shall, in accordance with the law, initiate reporting, objections, evaluations, or other legal procedures to revoke or invalidate them. If the Company's patent rights or trademark rights are subjected to reporting, objections, or evaluation procedures by others, the Intellectual Property Department shall provide the necessary defense and administrative remedies to protect the Company's intellectual property rights.
Article 5.5	Pursuit of infringement involving others If others infringe on the Company's intellectual property, the Company will pursue civil and criminal liability in accordance with the law.

Article 5.6	Handling of disputes involving the intellectual property of others If the Company or its products are involved in third-party intellectual property infringement disputes, each business unit should promptly report to the intellectual property department. The Responsible Unit will review the dispute resolution plan, and after obtaining the necessary approvals, proceed according to the relevant laws to actively protect the Company's legal rights and interests. If the Company or its products are involved in investigations, lawsuits, or other legal proceedings by government agencies or judicial authorities regarding third-party intellectual property, each unit and the Intellectual Property Department should actively respond according to the laws of each country by submitting defenses, complaints, and other necessary procedures to protect the Company's legal rights and interests.
Article 6	Management system operation and continuous improvement
Article 6.1	Continuous improvement of management measures Each unit of the Company shall implement and continuously improve management measures in accordance with the system established by these regulations to protect the Company's intellectual property.
Article 6.2	Continuously review intellectual property output goals and protection results Each unit of the Company should review the protection results of intellectual property while evaluating the development outcomes of products and technologies. When setting development goals for various product technologies, they should also establish output goals for intellectual property.
Article 6.3	Improvement review of infringement cases involving others If the Company or its products and technologies are involved in infringement cases involving others, in addition to actively responding to protect the Company's interests, the Responsible Units, Intellectual Property Department, and relevant business units related to the products and technologies should also conduct an improvement review of the causes and preventive measures related to the infringement cases, and implement improvement management measures in operational activities.
Article 6.4	Regular review of the Patent Review Committee and other review meetings The Company shall regularly review the application and maintenance of its patents through the "Patent Review Committee" established in accordance with the "Patent Application Management and Reward Procedures". The Company may, based on operational development needs and business direction, establish other intellectual property review committees after obtaining the necessary approvals in accordance with company regulations, to regularly review matters related to the acquisition and protection of other intellectual property rights.
Article 7	Implementation and amendment
Article 7.1	Authorization matters The Intellectual Property Department may, based on the Company's operational development needs, collaborate with relevant units to formulate individual application management and maintenance regulations for intellectual property, which shall be implemented after review and approval by the Responsible Unit and submission for the Chairman's approval. Each unit shall actively implement corresponding management measures to protect the Company's intellectual property rights in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, the Patent Application Management and Reward Procedures, other individual intellectual property application management and maintenance regulations, and related operational procedures.
Article 7.2	Matters not covered Matters not specified in these regulations and the individual management regulations and operational procedures for each intellectual property shall be handled in accordance with relevant laws and other internal regulations of the Company.
Article 7.3	Approved for amendment These regulations shall be implemented after being submitted to and approved by

the Board of Directors in accordance with company regulations, and the same applies to amendments.

FICG
FIC Global Inc.
Intellectual property management plan

Established on August 13, 2024

Management Framework:

FICG and its subsidiaries are committed to fostering innovation, safeguarding research and development resources, and strengthening our competitive edge. In the realm of intellectual property (IP) management, we employ a comprehensive array of measures to ensure the secure operation of our patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, and other IP assets, achieving our goal of sustainable development. The key aspects of our management strategy are as follows:

I. Comprehensive IP Management Policy:

1. Establishment of the “Intellectual Property Management Procedures”, which serves as the foundational framework for IP management, encompassing systematic provisions on acquisition, protection, maintenance, utilization, infringement prevention, dispute resolution, and continuous improvement of all intellectual property assets.
2. Contracts stipulate that all outcomes, including inventions, creations, and trade secrets, developed by employees in the course of their duties, as well as results produced through external collaboration, are the property of FICG or its subsidiaries unless otherwise approved through specific agreements.
3. All business interactions involving confidential information must be governed by confidentiality agreements or declarations. These agreements clearly define restrictions on the use of information and confidentiality obligations to prevent the disclosure of sensitive data.
4. The President’s Office is designated as the authority responsible for IP matters, including the formulation of IP policies and oversight of management measures. The Legal Department under the President's Office, or dedicated IP departments within subsidiaries, is tasked with executing various IP-related activities and ensuring the effective implementation of IP management practices.

II. Patent Management:

1. FICG’s subsidiaries focus on patent planning tailored to their respective fields of expertise. Through the implementation of the "Patent Application Management and Incentive Guidelines," we encourage R&D personnel to innovate and actively engage in patent applications. These guidelines serve as the foundational framework for patent application maintenance and management, outlining operational procedures and standards.
2. Patent proposals are subjected to a stringent review process. After analysis by the IP

departments of FICG or its subsidiaries, proposals are submitted to the respective company's "Patent Review Committee" for comprehensive evaluation. This ensures alignment with legal standards, company objectives, and technological development directions.

3. Each subsidiary's IP department manages the payment of annual fees and other maintenance tasks for registered patents. Regular cross-departmental reviews by the "Patent Review Committee" assess the utilization of registered patents, allowing timely discontinuation of patents that no longer align with business goals. This ensures that the patent portfolio supports corporate strategies. Additionally, FICG actively participates in international exhibitions to enhance the market visibility of its patented technologies.

III. Trademark Management:

1. FICG and its subsidiaries are dedicated to global brand positioning, expanding trademarks alongside products and services to major international markets. Trademark usage is managed via a digital system, with periodic reviews and maintenance. Subsidiaries, considering their areas of specialization and long-term development plans, apply for new trademark registrations to strengthen market presence and cultivate diverse brand identities.
2. Trademark-related tasks are handled by the respective IP departments, including filing applications, responding to oppositions, and managing appeals with trademark authorities worldwide. This ensures the integrity and validity of all trademark rights.

IV. Trade Secret Protection Measures:

1. Recognizing the critical role of trade secret protection in maintaining technological leadership and building client trust, FICG requires all partners to sign confidentiality agreements or declarations during business activities. Subsidiaries enforce stringent access controls, requiring employees to use access cards and ensuring visitors are accompanied to prevent unauthorized access to confidential information. Additionally, robust information security measures are in place, including mandatory periodic password updates on company computers. The Information Security Department conducts regular security drills and awareness campaigns to keep employees informed of the latest security protocols.
2. Confidential information is stored on dedicated servers with both physical and virtual file storage spaces allocated to individual units. Classified and inventoried based on importance, information is protected with enhanced measures such as restricted personnel access and controlled environments.

V. Copyright Protection and Prevention of Intellectual Property Infringement:

1. FICG and its subsidiaries implement dedicated interview procedures to ensure employees understand and commit to confidentiality obligations and IP compliance. Supervisors in each department oversee adherence to these commitments, ensuring that employees neither

infringe upon third-party IP nor disclose the company's trade secrets.

2. To prevent copyright infringement incidents, the company raises awareness and enforces compliance through regular reminders displayed on employee computer login screens. Supervisors in each department are tasked with ensuring compliance. The Information Security Department conducts inspections and implements controls on software used on company devices to prevent the installation of unauthorized or malicious software, viruses, or non-approved programs.
3. FICG and its subsidiaries perform rigorous source verification and authorization checks for all acquired works and IP. Contracts with employees, external personnel, suppliers, and clients clearly define IP ownership and licensing arrangements. Suppliers are also required to guarantee that their products and services do not infringe upon third-party patents, copyrights, or other IP rights. Each department is responsible for conducting source verification and ensuring proper authorization.

Implementation Outcomes:

I. Patent Achievements:

FICG subsidiaries have registered hundreds of patents across major global economies, covering fields such as intelligent image surveillance, computer mechanisms, and production line automation. Notably, FIC Inc has recently advanced its patent strategy in the European market for light-scanning systems, aligning with its ARHUD and intelligent electric vehicle business initiatives.

II. Trademark Achievements:

As of June 2024, key trademarks—including “FIC” by First International Computer, “Ubiqconn” by Ubiqconn Technology, “Leo” by Leosys, and “RUGGON” by RuggON Corporation—have been extensively registered in Taiwan, North America, Mainland China, the European Union, Japan, South Korea, and other key markets. Subsidiaries continue to develop new brands and trademarks based on their business needs.

III. Overall Implementation Outcomes and Outlook:

The company's "Intellectual Property Management Procedures" encompass a comprehensive framework for IP application, management, maintenance, and utilization, bolstering market competitiveness and long-term growth. FICG remains committed to converting intellectual property into valuable corporate assets through these standards and measures, fostering sustained innovation and development.