

Richwave Technology Corp.

Regulations on the Handling and Prevention of Insider

Trading of Major Internal Information

Chapter 1: General Principles

Article 1 (Purpose of the Procedures)

To establish a sound mechanism for handling and disclosing major internal information within the company, prevent improper leakage of information, and ensure the consistency and accuracy of the company's external information disclosures, these procedures are formulated for compliance.

Article 2 (Compliance with Laws and Procedures)

The handling and disclosure of major internal information by the company shall comply with relevant laws, regulations, orders, and the rules of the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the Taipei Exchange, as well as these procedures.

Article 3 (Scope of Application)

These procedures apply to the company's directors, managers, and employees. Other individuals who come into possession of major internal information due to their status, profession, or control relationship with the company should be encouraged by the company to comply with the relevant provisions of these procedures.

Article 4 (Scope of Major Internal Information)

Major internal information referred to in these procedures means significant information as defined by the Securities and Exchange Act, related laws and regulations, and the rules of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

Article 5 (Designated Unit for Handling Major Internal Information)

The company shall establish a dedicated unit responsible for handling major internal information, comprising competent and adequate members from relevant units such as the Finance Department and the Global Affairs Office. The unit's responsibilities include:

1. Drafting and revising these procedures.
2. Handling inquiries, discussions, and providing advice related to the processing of major internal information and these procedures.
3. Handling reports of leaks of major internal information and formulating response measures.
4. Formulating a document retention system for all documents, files, and electronic records related to these procedures.
5. Other tasks related to these procedures.

Chapter 2: Confidentiality Procedures for Major Internal Information

Article 6 (Confidentiality Firewall - Personnel)

Directors, managers, and employees of the company must execute their duties with due diligence and good faith, and sign confidentiality agreements. Directors, managers, and employees who are aware of major internal information must not disclose this information to others. They are also prohibited from seeking or collecting non-public major internal information that is unrelated to their personal duties from individuals who are aware of such information. Additionally, they must not disclose non-public major internal information learned through means other than performing their duties.

When individuals specified in Article 3 become aware of major news as defined in the “Regulations on the Scope and Disclosure Method of Major News under Article 175-1, Paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Securities and Exchange Act,” they must not buy or sell the company's stocks or other equity-related securities for themselves or on behalf of others before the news is publicly disclosed or within 18 hours after disclosure.

From the date of receiving the company's financial statements or related performance content, including (but not limited to) directors, may not trade the company's stocks during the closed periods: 30 days before the annual financial report announcement and 15 days before each quarterly financial report announcement. The announcement date refers to the earliest of the financial report submission date to the board, the date of major news published by the board, the electronic book upload date of the financial report, or the date of filing for extended commercial reporting language format.

Article 7 (Confidentiality Firewall - Documents)

Major internal information documents should be protected appropriately when

transmitted in written form. When transmitted electronically via email or other electronic means, appropriate encryption or electronic signatures should be used.

Major internal information documents should be backed up and stored in secure locations.

Article 8 (Operation of Confidentiality Firewall)

The company must ensure the establishment of the firewalls described in the previous two articles and take the following measures:

1. Implement appropriate firewall control measures and conduct regular testing.
2. Strengthen the management and confidentiality measures of non-public major internal information documents.

Article 9 (Confidentiality Measures for External Entities or Individuals)

External entities or individuals involved in the company's mergers, important memoranda, strategic alliances, other business cooperation plans, or major contracts must sign confidentiality agreements and must not disclose any major internal information they become aware of.

Chapter 3: Procedures for Disclosing Major Internal Information

Article 10 (Principles of Disclosing Major Internal Information)

The company should adhere to the following principles when disclosing major internal information:

1. Disclosure should be accurate, complete, and timely.
2. Disclosure should be based on evidence.
3. Information should be disclosed fairly.

Article 11 (Implementation of the Spokesperson System)

Disclosure of major internal information should be handled by the company's spokesperson or deputy spokesperson, unless otherwise stipulated by law or regulations, and the succession order should be confirmed. If necessary, the company's responsible person may handle it directly. The spokesperson and deputy spokesperson's statements should be limited to the scope authorized by the company.

Except for the company's responsible person, spokesperson, and deputy spokesperson, no other company personnel are authorized to disclose major internal information.

Article 11-1

Evaluation Procedure for Major News Disclosure:

When the company releases major news, it should follow relevant laws, regulations, and the Taiwan Stock Exchange's procedures for verifying and disclosing major news for listed companies. If a major decision or event is in compliance with the Taiwan Stock Exchange's procedures or is assessed as having a significant impact on the company's finances, business, shareholder equity, or stock price, it should be disclosed as soon as possible within the legal time limits according to the previous provisions.

The responsible unit should complete the "Major News Evaluation Checklist" on the date of the event, obtain the signatures of the responsible unit's supervisors, and submit it to the finance unit's supervisor for review. The major news should be disclosed after approval by the responsible supervisor and before the legal disclosure deadline.

Article 12 (Records of Major Internal Information Disclosure)

The responsible unit for major internal information should evaluate, review, and approve the release of major news, with records of evaluations and reviews in written or electronic form kept for at least five years. Records should include:

1. Content of the evaluation.
2. Signatures or stamps of the evaluators, reviewers, and decision-makers, with dates and times.
3. Content of the released major news and applicable legal basis.
4. Other relevant information.

Article 13 (Response to Media False Reports)

If media reports content that does not match the company's disclosures, the company should clarify the situation on the Public Information Observatory and request corrections from the media.

Chapter 4: Handling of Abnormal Situations

Article 14 (Reporting of Abnormal Situations)

If directors, managers, or employees become aware of leaks of major internal information, they should promptly report to the responsible unit and internal audit department. The responsible unit should formulate countermeasures after receiving such reports and, if necessary, consult with the internal audit department and other relevant departments. The results of the handling should be documented and filed, and the internal audit department should perform an audit based on its duties.

Article 15 (Handling of Violations)

In the case of the following situations, the company should hold the relevant personnel accountable and take appropriate legal actions:

1. Company personnel who disclose major internal information or violate these procedures or other legal regulations.
2. Spokespersons or deputy spokespersons who exceed their authorized scope or violate these procedures or other legal regulations in their statements.

If external parties leak the company's major internal information, causing harm to the company's property or interests, the company should seek legal remedies through appropriate channels.

Chapter 5: Internal Control and Education

Article 16 (Internal Control Mechanism)

These procedures are incorporated into the company's internal control system. Internal auditors should periodically review compliance and prepare audit reports to ensure the execution of the major internal information handling procedures.

Article 17 (Education and Promotion)

The company should provide timely education and promotion on these procedures and relevant laws to directors, managers, and employees. New directors, managers, and employees should also receive appropriate education and promotion.

Chapter 6: Supplementary Provisions

Article 18

These procedures are effective upon approval by the board of directors and shall be similarly amended.

Article 19

These procedures were established on March 13, 2012. The first amendment was made on December 22, 2022.