Stock Code: 8087

LEADSUN GREENTECH INCORPORATION

2024 Regular Shareholders' Meeting

Proceeding Manual

Convening method: Physical Shareholders' Meeting

May 24, 2024

11th Floor, No. 165, Section 2, Datong Road, Xizhi District, New Taipei City

Table of Contents

Meeting Procedures

LeadSun Greentech Corporation

Meeting Procedures for the 2024 Regular Shareholders' Meeting

1.Call Meeting to Order

2.Chairman Remarks

3.Reports on Company Affairs

4.Matters for Ratification

5.Matters for Discussion

6.Elections

7.Other matters for Discussion

8.Extraordinary (Unscheduled) Motions

9.Adjournment of the Meeting

LeadSun Greentech Corporation
Agenda for the 2024 Regular Shareholders' Meeting

I. Convening method of the shareholders' meeting: Physical Shareholders' Meeting

II. Time: 9:00 A.M. (Friday) May 24, 2024

III. Venue: 11th Floor, No. 165, Section 2, Datong Road, Xizhi District, New Taipei City

IV. (Announce the total number of shares held by shareholders present)

V. The chairman announces the opening of the meeting and delivers a speech.

1. The chairman takes his place.
2. Meeting called to order.
3. Chairman’s remarks

VI. Reports on Company Affairs

1. 2023 Business Report
2. The Audit Committee's review of the 2023 financial statements.
3. Report on Cash Dividend Distribution from Earnings of 2023.
4. Report on the execution status of the issuance of ordinary shares through private placement.
5. Report on the execution status of the employee restricted stock award.
6. Report on the 2023 distribution of remuneration to employees and directors.
7. Formulation of the Company's "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" and "Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct".

VII. Matters for Ratification

1. 2023 business report and financial statements.
2. 2023 earnings distribution plan.

VIII. Matters for Discussion

1. Amendments to the Company's "Articles of Incorporation".
2. The Company plans for the issuance of ordinary shares by private placement in 2024.
3. The Company plans to issue employee stock warrants for 2024 below the market price.

IX. Elections

1. Election of the tenth session of directors of the Company.

X. Other matters for Discussion

1. It is proposed to lift the prohibition on non-competition behavior of the tenth directors and their representatives of the Company.

XI. Extraordinary (Unscheduled) Motions

XII. Adjournment of the Meeting

A. Reports on Company Affairs

Item 1

Proposal: Please review the 2023 business report.

Description: For the 2023 business report, please refer to Appendix 1 page 12-14 of this manual.

Item 2

Proposal: Please review the Audit Committee's review of the 2023 financial statements.

Description: For the 2023 Audit Committee Audit Report, please refer to Appendix 2 page 15 of this manual.

Item 3

Proposal: Please review the report on cash dividend distribution from earnings of 2023.

Description:
1. The board of directors is authorized to approve the distribution of earnings in cash in accordance with Article 28-1 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation.
2. The Company will allocate cash dividends of NT$19,220,482 to shareholders, distributing NT$0.5 per share from the Company's distributable earnings of 2023. Dividend amounts are calculated based on the distribution ratio and rounded to the nearest NT$1, with any amounts less than NT$1 included in the Company's other income.The total amount of odd amounts less than NT$1 will be included in the Company's other income.
3. The Board of Directors is authorized to determine another ex-dividend base date, payment date and other related matters.
4. Before this dividend distribution base date, should there be any change in the number of outstanding shares of the Company or if the dividend distribution ratio to shareholders requires revision, the Board of Directors is authorized to make the necessary adjustments.

Item 4

Proposal: Please review the execution status report of the issuance of ordinary shares by private placement.

Description: The Company issued 10,000,000 ordinary shares through a private placement at the shareholders' meeting on June 2, 2023. As the processing period is nearing its expiration, the Company does not plan to continue with private placements during the remaining period.The board of directors passed a resolution not to continue with the issuance of ordinary shares by private placement which was passed during 2023 shareholders' meeting.

Item 5

Proposal: Please review the execution status report of the employee restricted stock award.

Description: The Company passed the employee restricted stock award of 1,200,000 shares during the shareholders' meeting on June 2, 2023. The issuance in installments and execution status are as follows:

	Issuance Date	Issuance Quantity	Quantity of Recovered and Canceled Shares (if vested conditions are not met)	Issued but not vested quantity
The first time	2023.8.11	620,000	248,000	372,000
The second time	2024.4.9	580,000	-	580,000
Total	-	1,200,000	248,000	952,000

Item 6

Proposal: Please review the report on the 2023 distribution of remuneration to employees and directors

Description:
1. In accordance with Article 28 of the Articles of Incorporation, if the Company realizes a profit in a given year, a minimum of 3% of the profit must be allocated for employee remuneration, and up to 5% may be allocated for directors' remuneration.
2. The Company plans to allocate 5% of employee remuneration and 2% of directors' remuneration based on pre-tax profits in 2023. The amounts are NT$6,469,286 and NT$2,587,714 respectively, both of which will be paid in cash. The method and time of payment will be determined by the authorized board of directors.

Item 7

Proposal: Please review the formulation of the Company's "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" and "Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct".

Description: To implement the ethical corporate management policy and actively prevent dishonest behavior, the principles, operating procedures, and behavioral guidelines have been formulated with reference to the relevant provisions of the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies" and the "Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies". For details, please refer to Appendix 3 page 16-23 of this manual.

B. Matters for Ratification

Item 1 Proposed by the Board

Proposal: Please ratify the 2023 business report and financial statements.

Description: 1. The Company's 2023 business report and financial statements have been completed and have been reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee. Please ratify them.

2. The Company's 2023 individual financial statements and consolidated financial statements have been reviewed and completed by accountants Shuying Zhang and Xinting Huang of KPMG in Taiwan. Please refer to page 12-14 of Appendix 1 and pages 24-41 of Appendix 4 and 5 of this manual.

Resolution:

Item 2 Proposed by the Board

Proposal: Please ratify the 2023 earnings distribution plan.

Description: 1. After the Company's 2023 financial statements were reviewed by accountants, the adjusted undistributed earnings plus the net profit for the current period in 2023 totalled NT$123,190,028. The distributable earnings, after setting aside statutory and special reserves, amounted to NT$115,260,140. It is proposed to allocate a cash dividend of NT$19,220,482, equivalent to NT$0.5 per share. This is calculated based on the distribution ratio, and amounts less than NT$1 are to be rounded off. The total of these rounded amounts will be included in the Company's other income.

2. The Company's 2023 earnings distribution statement is as shown below:

LeadSun Greentech Corporation

Earning distribution plan

2023

Unit: NT$

Item	Amount
Undistributed profits at the beginning of the period	1,889,364
Add: Disposal of equity investment transferred to retained earnings in other comprehensive income measured at fair value.	560,000
Add: Changes in actuarial gains and losses of defined benefit plans	1,494,376
Adjusted undistributed earnings	3,943,740
2023 net profit after tax	119,246,288
Allocation of statutory surplus reserve	(12,130,066)
Reversal of special reserve	4,200,178
Distributable surplus available	115,260,140
Distribution items	
Cash dividends allocated to shareholders (38,440,965 shares*NT$0.5)	(19,220,482)
Undistributed earnings at end of year	96,039,658

Note: In accordance with Article 28-1 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is authorized to approve the all or part of the dividends or bonuses shall be distributed in the form of cash

Chairman: Li-chen Lin　　Manager: Li-chen Lin　　Head of Accounting: Meiqi Wu

3. Please ratify it.

Resolution:

C. Matters for Discussion

Item 1 Proposed by the Board

Proposal: Amendments to the Company's "Articles of Incorporation".

Description: To align with the operational realities of the Company, we plan to amend certain provisions within the Company's "Articles of Incorporation." For detailed information on the specific amendments, including a comparison table of the provisions before and after the amendment, please refer to pages 42-43 in Appendix 6.

Resolution:

Item 2 Proposed by the Board

Proposal: The Company plans for the issuance of ordinary shares by private placement in 2024.

Description:

I. To foster technical cooperation and strategic alliances with domestic and foreign manufacturers, and to introduce value investors among other opportunities, all while bolstering working capital to support future operational requirements, the Company plans to introduce strategic investors to raise funds through private placement in accordance with Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act based on the market conditions and the needs of the Company, and it is proposed that the shareholders' meeting authorize the Board of Directors to manage this private placement process in stages over the course of one year from the date of the shareholders' meeting resolution, contingent upon the actual fund-raising circumstances.

II. Principles for authorizing the board of directors to handle private placement of ordinary shares:

(I) Shares of private placement: The total number of shares issued shall not exceed 10,000,000 shares.

(II) Par value per share NT$ 10.

(III) Total private placement amount: Calculated based on final private placement price.

(IV) The basis and rationality of price setting:

1. The issuance price per ordinary share in this private placement for a domestic cash capital increase will not be less than 80% of the reference price. This reference price will be the higher of two calculated values based on the following criteria: (1) The simple arithmetic average of the closing price of common stocks one, three or five business days before the pricing date, minus the ex-rights and dividends of the free allotment of shares, plus the stock price after capital reduction and anti-ex-rights; (2) The simple arithmetic average of the closing prices of common stocks in the thirty business days before the pricing date is the stock price, minus the ex-rights and dividends of the free allotment of shares, plus the stock price after capital reduction and anti-ex-rights.

2. The pricing date, actual reference price, theoretical price, and actual issuance price are proposed to be determined by the board of directors authorized by the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the aforementioned provisions, market conditions, objective conditions and the circumstances of future negotiation with specific persons. The private placement price will be determined in accordance with the laws of the competent authority, with reference to the aforementioned reference price or theoretical price, and considering the three-year transfer restriction on private placement securities under the Securities and Exchange Act, which shall be reasonable.

3. If the pricing of this private placement of ordinary shares is lower than the aforementioned par value of the shares thus resulting in accumulated losses, the company will make up for it with the surplus or reserve generated in future years, or carry out capital reduction or take other measures depending on the market and company operating

conditions.

(V) The selection method for a specific person: A strategic investor, meeting the qualifications outlined in Article 43-6, Paragraph 1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, capable of aiding the Company in expanding into new markets, enhancing corporate governance, and bolstering risk management, all in alignment with the Company's business philosophy. The purpose, necessity and expected benefits of the strategic investors who meet the conditions disclosed above are to meet the Company's long-term development needs. The plan is to use the experience, knowledge, technology, channels or layout of these strategic investors to assist the Company in achieving the aforementioned benefits. Matters related to the negotiation of specific persons shall be done by the board of directors fully authorized by the shareholders' meeting.

(VI) Necessary reasons for conducting private placement:

1. Reasons for not adopting public offering: Considerations of the capital market conditions, the timeliness and feasibility of raising capital, issuance costs and the actual needs of introducing strategic investors; Private placement securities are subject to the rule that they cannot be freely transferred within three years to ensure the long-term cooperative relationship between the company and strategic investment partners. Therefore, it is planned to issue securities through private placement instead of public offering.
2. Private placement amount: This shall be subject to the limitation that the number of ordinary shares does not exceed 10,000,000.
3. Purpose of funds of private placement and expected benefits: The Company will handle it all at once or in batches (no more than 3 times) depending on the market and the situation of the specific person, and all the funds raised in each batch of private placements will be used to enrich working capital. Each private placement is expected to strengthen the company's competitiveness, enhance the effectiveness of operating efficiency, and strengthen the financial structure, which will have a positive effect on shareholders' equity.

III. The main content of this plan of issuance of ordinary shares by private placement includes the actual issuance price, number of shares, issuance conditions, private placement amount, capital increase base date, planned projects, estimated progress and expected benefits, and other related matters. The matters and mechanisms of the issuance plan shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting to authorize the board of directors to adjust, formulate and handle them based on market conditions. If they are revised in the future due to instructions from the competent authority or based on operational assessment or changes due to objective environmental needs, the board of directors will also be fully authorized to handle it.

IV. Relevant restrictions on the securities for this private placement shall be subject to Article 43-8 of the Securities and Exchange Act and relevant statutory interpretations by the competent authority.

V. In order to cooperate with this private placement of securities, it is proposed that the shareholders' meeting authorize the chairman or his/her designated person to negotiate, agree on and sign all contracts and documents related to this private placement plan on behalf of the Company, and handle all matters required for this private placement plan for the Company. For matters not covered above, the chairman is fully authorized to handle them in accordance with the law.

Resolution:

Item 3 Proposed by the Board

Proposal: The Company plans to issue employee stock warrants for 2024 below the market price.

Description: I. In order to attract and retain outstanding talents, motivate employees, enhance employee coherence, and create and share the interests of the Company and shareholders, the Company plans to issue employee stock option certificates in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers". For relevant issuance and subscription methods, please refer to pages 44-47 of Appendix 7.

II. The employee stock option certificates issued this time enumerate and explain the following matters in accordance with Article 56-1 of the "Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers":

(I) Total number of units issued: The total number of units issued is 800 units. The number of shares which can be subscribed for each unit of stock option certificate is 1,000. The total number of new ordinary shares to be issued due to the exercise of stock options is 800,000.

(II) The basis and rationality for setting the stock subscription price: considering the Company's talent selection, talent retention and incentive effects, and taking into account shareholders' rights and interests, the average closing prices in the last five years (2019 to 2023) since the Company promoted its transformation are as shown in the table below:

Year / Stock price	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Average closing price (NT$)	7.72	7.13	25.30	32.56	44.23

Whichever is higher is calculated at a 40% discount (rounded off), and the subscription price is NT$26.5 per share. The employee stock option certificates will not be exercisable until two years after the date of issuance; therefore, a subscription price lower than the market price is deemed reasonable.

(III) Qualification conditions for the person exercising stock options and the number of shares that can be subscribed:

1. It is limited to those who are full-time employees in the official staff of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries (those in which the Company directly and indirectly holds 100% of the voting rights of the same invested company) and who are still employed before the base date for

stock subscription qualification.

2. The base date for stock subscription is determined by the Chairman. The actual number of employees who can be granted stock options and the number of stock options will be allocated based on factors such as seniority, rank, work performance, past and expected overall contribution or special contribution, and development potential. The distribution standards will be approved by the President and then reported to the Chairman. (In the list of employees granted stock options, those who concurrently serve as employees and the Company's managers or directors will be submitted to the Remuneration Committee for review and approval; Employees who are not managers will be submitted to the Audit Committee for review and approval) and then submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.
3. The total number of shares subscribed by a single stock option holder for the employee stock option certificates issued by the Company in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 56-1 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, plus the total accumulated number of new shares with restricted employee rights obtained by a single stock option holder, must not exceed three thousandths of the total number of issued shares of the Company, and the total number of shares that can be subscribed for the employee stock option certificates issued by the Company in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 56 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuer must not exceed 1% of the total number of issued shares of the Company. In addition, in accordance with Article 60-9 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuer, with approval by the central industry competent authority, the total number of employee stock option certificates plus the new shares with restricted employee rights obtained by a single employee may not be subject to the aforementioned restrictions.

III. The necessary cause of applying for this employee stock option certificate is to attract and retain the professional talents required by the company, and to motivate employees, enhance their cohesion and sense of belonging, and to combine employee interests with the company's long-term development to jointly create the company and shareholders' interests.

(I) Matters affecting shareholders' equity:

1. Potential expense and dilution of the Company's earnings per share: Considering the Company's common stock closing price of NT$59.5 on March 22, 2024, along with actuarial assumptions and estimates, a total of 800,000 shares will be issued under this employee stock option offering, and the expense amounts to be amortized in the first year and the second year are temporarily estimated as NT$13,200 thousand and NT$13,200 thousand respectively; Based on the current issued amount of 38,440,965 shares, the possible decreases in earnings per share in the first and second years are NT$0.34 and NT$0.34 respectively. The dilution of the Company's earnings per share is limited, so there is no significant impact on shareholders' equity.
2. If the contract is performed via issued shares, the financial burden caused

to the company shall be explained: Not applicable.

IV. When amendments are necessary in response to the review by the competent authority or the requirements of laws, it is proposed to authorize the Chairman to amend these regulations, and then the issuance can only be made after it is ratified by more than half of the directors present in the board meeting where more than two-thirds of the directors are present.

Resolution:

D. Elections

Item 1 Proposed by the Board

Proposal: Election of the tenth session of directors of the Company.

Description: I. The terms of the ninth session of directors and independent directors of the Company will expire on June 30, 2024. In accordance with the law, the Company plans to elect in advance the tenth session of directors and independent directors at the regular shareholders' meeting on May 24, 2024. Upon the election of the tenth session of directors at this meeting, the ninth session of directors will be formally concluded. The newly elected directors will assume their roles immediately, with their term spanning from May 24, 2024, to May 23, 2027.

II. As stipulated by Articles 17 and 17-1 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company is to have seven to eleven directors, including at least three independent directors. Seven directors (four general directors and three independent directors) are to be elected at the regular shareholders' meeting to constitute the board of directors. The directors and independent directors are selected through a candidate nomination system and are elected by the shareholders through a cumulative voting system during the meeting. The board of directors, on March 5, 2024, approved the following list of candidates for directors and independent directors for the election at the Regular Shareholders' Meeting on May 24, 2024:

List of Director Candidates Nominated by the Board of Directors at the Regular Shareholders' Meeting on May 24, 2024

Job title of nominee	Nominees Name	Account Numbers	Education	Professional Experience	Representative	Number of shares held
Director	Li-Chen Lin	10762	Master of Business Administration, Tulane University Bachelor of Law, National Taipei University	Chairman of Leadsun Greentech Incorporation Founder of PCL TransAsia Law Offices Chairman of LeadSun International Development Co., Ltd. Director of Central Pictures Corporation Spervisor of Phalanx Biotech Group	None	375,000

Director	Qing-Tang Yang	2	--	Former General Manager and Chairman of Leadsun Greentech Incorporation	None	3,737,144
Director	Laser Tek Taiwan Co., Ltd. Representative: TSAI-HSIN Cheng	10052	Master of Management, National Sun Yat-sen University	Chairman of LaserTek Taiwan Co., Ltd. Chairman of Press Investment Co., Ltd. Spervisor of Shun-Chih Investment Corp.	Laser Tek Taiwan Co., Ltd.	1,477,738
Director	LeadSun Investment & Asset Management Limited	10767	--	--	None	1,160,004

List of Independent Director Candidates Nominated by the Board of Directors at the Regular Shareholders' Meeting on May 24, 2024

Job title of nominee	Nominees Name	Education	Professional Experience	Number of shares held
Independent Director	Yu-Che Wang	Ph.D. in Business Education, University of Missouri-Columbia Master of Business Administration, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, USA	More than 5 years of working experience as a lecturer or above in public or private colleges and universities in business, finance, accounting or related subjects required for corporate business. [Current Position] Associate Professor of Department of Global Business, Chinese Culture University Independent Director of Luo Lih-Fen Holding Co., Ltd. Independent Director of TAIWANGLASS Chairman of Board, Taiwan Nanli Electric Co., Ltd. International Consultant of the Taiwan Institute of Economic Research Expert Judging Committee Member of MAPECT Expert Member of Public Construction Commission Director of Chung Hua University Director of World Senior High School Supervisor of Leadsun Wind and Light Energy Co., Ltd. Consultant, The Third Wednesday Club [Work Experience] Associate Professor, Department of Business Administration, Chung Hua University Research Fellow, National Policy Foundation Municipal Consultant, Hsinchu City Government Remuneration Committee Member of TRADE-VAN Independent Director of Fubon Construction Co., Ltd.	0
Independent Director	Ming-Zhan, Huang	Doctor of Laws, School of Law, Tunghai University	Morn than 5 years of experience in legal or corporate affairs. [Current Position] Practicing lawyer of Hua-Hong Law Firm Ministry of Science and Technology of the Executive Yuan Representative Corporation Director of TRADE-VAN Vice Chairman of FTV [Work Experience] Assistant Professor at the Department of Business Administration, National Chiayi University. Judge at the Chiayi District Court, Taiwan. Lecturer at the Judicial Yuan Judges Academy.	0

Job title of nominee	Nominees Name	Education	Professional Experience	Number of shares held
Independent Director	Ya-Song Su	Master of Business Administration, National Taipei University	Morn than 5 years of experience in commerce or corporate affairs. [Current Position] Chairman of Chiao Shin Apartment Building Management and Maintenance Limited Company. Chairman of Chiao Shin Security Co., Ltd. Director of Happiness Jia Co., Ltd. [Work Experience] Director of Chang Ji Construction Co., Ltd.	0

Voting Results:

E. Other Matters for Discussion

Item 1 Proposed by the Board

Proposal: Proposal to lift the prohibition on non-competitive behavior for the tenth session directors and their representatives.

Description: I. In alignment with Article 26-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, it is proposed that the regular shareholders' meeting approves lifting the non-competition restrictions. This applies to directors (and their representatives) and independent directors elected at the regular shareholders' meeting, permitting engagement in activities that could be seen as competitive under Article 209 of the Company Act from their date of office inception, provided these activities do not harm the interests of the Company.

II. Below is the list of proposed removals of non-competition restrictions for the newly elected session of directors and their representative candidates:

List of Restrictions on Non-Competition Proposed to be Lifted

Job title of nominee	Nominees Name	Serve concurrently in Taiwan	Primary business activities of concurrent company (In order of the concurrent company)
Director	Li-Chen Lin	1.Chairman of LeadSun International Development Co., Ltd. 2.Chairman of LeadsunFox Greenergy Investment Co., Ltd. 3.Chairman of Lidian Energy Co., Ltd. 4.Chairman of Leadsun Wind and Light Energy Co., Ltd. 5.Chairman of Changyuan Wind Power Co., Ltd. 6.Chairman of Beiyuan Wind Power Co., Ltd. 7.Chairman of Xingwei Electric Power Co., Ltd. 8.Chairman of Lishen San Co., Ltd. 9.Chairman of Lichu Electric Power Co., Ltd. 10.Chairman of Liben Asset Co., Ltd. 11.Chairman of Xiangyin Sustainability Co., Ltd. 12.Chairman of Xiangyin Green Energy Co., Ltd. 13.Chairman of Lisheng Sixin Co., Ltd.	1.Real estate sales, leasing, etc. 2.Power generation, transmission and distribution machinery manufacturing, renewable energy self-use power generation equipment industry, etc. 3.Same as above 4.Same as above 5.Power generation, machinery wholesale industry, etc. 6.Same as above 7.Power generation industry 8.Power generation, transmission and distribution machinery manufacturing, renewable energy self-use power generation equipment industry, etc. 9.Renewable energy self-use power generation equipment industry, etc. 10.Power generation, transmission and distribution machinery manufacturing, renewable energy self-use power generation

		14.Chairman of Lishen Asset Co., Ltd. 15.Chairman of Guangjing Technology Co., Ltd. 16.Chairman of Laisang Wind Power Co., Ltd. 17.Chairman of Lizhi Investment Co., Ltd. 18.Chairman of Zhongtun Wind Power Equipment Co., Ltd. 19.Chairman of Liwei Sustainable Energy Co., Ltd. 20.Chairman of Liben fangyuan Optoelectronics Co., Ltd. 21.Representative of Lishen Connect Limited Partnership Partner 22.Independent Director of GIGA-BYTE Technology Co., Ltd. 23.Independent Director of Yankey Engineering Co., Ltd. 24.Director of LeadSun Investment & Asset Management Limited 25.Director of LeadSun New Star Corp. 26.Director of LeadSun Holding Corp. 27.Director of LeadSun WINION Limited 28.Director of CENTRAL MOTION PICTURE CORP. 29.Director of CPC CORPORATION, TAIWAN 30.Director of Zhitai Investment Limited company 31.Director of LeadSun KCIS Limited 32.Director of Grateful Fortune Limited 33.Supervisor of Phalanx Biotech Group 34.Supervisor of Cerulean Asset Management Co., Ltd. 35.Chairman of Zhendou International Co., Ltd. 36.Chairman of Ridon Green Energy Co., Ltd. 37.Chairman of Lisheng Lukfook Co., Ltd. 38.Chairman of Leadtek Energy Co., Ltd. 39.Chairman of Guoye Green Energy Co., Ltd. 40.Chairman of Jiaomei Green Energy Co., Ltd. 41.Chairman of Jiafeng Wind Power Equipment Development Co., Ltd.	equipment industry, etc. 11.Special crop cultivation industry, general investment industry, venture capital industry, research and development service industry, energy technology service industry, etc. 12.Power generation, transmission and distribution machinery manufacturing, renewable energy self-use power generation equipment industry, etc. 13.Same as above 14.Special crop cultivation industry, general investment industry, venture capital industry, research and development service industry, energy technology service industry, etc. 15.Energy technology service industry, management consulting industry, investment consulting industry, etc. 16.Energy technology service industry, etc. 17.General investment industry, investment consulting industry, management consulting industry, etc. 18.Renewable energy self-use power generation equipment industry, power generation, transmission, and distribution machinery manufacturing industry, etc. 19.Same as above 20.Same as above 21.General investment industry, investment consulting industry, management consulting industry, etc. 22.Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing industry, computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing industry, etc. 23.Electrical equipment and equipment manufacturing, machinery and equipment manufacturing, etc. 24.General investment industry 25.General investment industry 26.General investment industry 27.General investment industry 28.Film production industry, film distribution industry, etc. 29.33. Petroleum refining industry, public natural gas industry, etc. 30.Investment advisory industry 31.General investment industry 32.General investment industry 33.Pharmaceutical and medical chemical manufacturing industry 34.Investment consulting industry, etc. 35.Renewable energy self-use power generation equipment industry, energy technology service industry, other agricultural, livestock and aquatic product wholesale industry, etc. 36.Energy technology service industry, etc. 37.Renewable energy self-use power generation equipment industry, power generation,

			transmission, and distribution machinery manufacturing industry, etc. 38.Same as above 39.Same as above 40.Same as above 41.Same as above
Director	Laser Tek Taiwan Co., Ltd. Representative: TSAI-HSIN Cheng	1.Chairman of LaserTek Taiwan Co., Ltd. 2.Chairman of Laser Tek's Singapore Branch 3.Chairman of Jieyan Energy Saving Technology Co., Ltd. 4.Chairman of Liubeifa Co., Ltd. 5.Chairman of Hequan Technology Co., Ltd.	1.Processed paper manufacturing, electronic component manufacturing, etc. 2.Same as above 3.Energy technology service industry, etc. 4.Power generation, transmission and distribution machinery manufacturing, solar thermal equipment installation engineering industry, etc. 5.Same as above
Director	LeadSun International Development Co., Ltd.	1.Director of Lizhi Investment Co., Ltd.	1.General investment industry, investment consulting industry, management consulting industry, etc.
Independent Director	Yu-Che Wang	1.Independent Director of TAIWANGLASS 2.Independent Director of Luo Lih-Fen Holding Co., Ltd.	1.Glass and glass products manufacturing industry 2.Facial beauty care products
Independent Director	Ming-Zhan, Huang	1.Independent Director, Audit Committee member and Remuneration Committee member GLOBAL TEK FABRICATION CO., LTD.	1.Steel casting industry 2. Power generation, transmission and distribution machinery manufacturing industry 3. Electronic materials retail industry, international trade industry, etc.
Independent Director	Ya-Song Su	1.Chairman of Chiao Shin Apartment Building Management and Maintenance Limited Company 2.Chairman of Chiao Shin Security Co., Ltd. 3.Director of CGK International Company Ltd. 4.General Manager of Qiao Qiao Life Business Ltd. 5.Chairman of Happiness Jia Co., Ltd.	1.Piping engineering industry, etc. 2. Security industry 3. Telecom equipment, electronic materials wholesale industry, etc. 4. Comprehensive construction industry, etc. 5. Electronic information supply service industry, intermediary service industry, etc.

Resolution:

F. Extraordinary (Unscheduled) Motions

G. Adjournment of the Meeting

Appendix 1

LeadSun Greentech Corporation

2023 Business Report

The Company is dedicated to the development of renewable energy and the exploration of power plant projects across various aspects. It provides services in power plant acquisition, investment, and assets management. These services are extended to fishery-electricity symbiosis solar projects, agricultural electricity symbiosis projects, energy storage project sites, and green energy joint venture platform companies, with the outcomes of these ventures becoming progressively evident.

A. Overview of Business Implementation in 2023

I. Business Plan Implementation Results:

The Company's Tainan Qigu Fishery and Electricity Project Site obtained the electricity enterprise preparation permit from the Energy Administration of the Ministry of Economic Affairs at the end of June 2023 and secured the local construction permit in October 2023. Following a local briefing, the breeding facility project commenced, recognizing revenue from relevant energy technology services and project progress.

In August 2023, the 4MW Taoyuan Energy Storage Project Site, developed and constructed by the Company group, initiated online trading on the AFC Power Trading Platform, thereby generating electricity fee revenue. In the same year, the Company's subsidiary acquired a Type III (Factory roof type) solar power generation facility, anticipated to produce significant electricity sales revenue.

The main sources of revenue this year are project development income, energy technology service income and turnkey project income recognized based on project progress. Affected by the external environment and public opinion, during the long process of acquiring various permit documents in 2023, more time and resources were spent on advocating and communicating with the public and local residents about the combination of photovoltaics and industry, and the contribution to local development to facilitate the smooth progress of subsequent projects.

The Company's consolidated operating income for the full year of 2023 was NT$203,647 thousand. Compared with the previous year's consolidated revenue of NT$205,787 thousand, there was a slight decrease of 1.04%, amounting to NT$2,140 thousand, attributed to environmental impacts and slowed project progress. The consolidated operating gross profit for the year was NT$54,666 thousand, marking a decrease of NT$18,244 thousand or 25.02% from the previous year, primarily due to delayed major project schedules. The consolidated operating gross profit for the year was NT$54,666 thousand, which is a decrease of NT$18,244 thousand or 25.02% compared with the previous year. This was due to the postponed schedule of major engineering projects. The consolidated operating expenses has been increased by NT$ 6,162 thousand compared with the previous year, which was due to the exploration of new businesses, increased investment in business expenses, and the employee and director remuneration costs; The consolidated net non-operating income and expenses in 2023 was NT$ 159,785 thousand, which is an increase of NT$95,780 thousand or 149.64% compared with the previous year, mainly due to the activation of assets and the disposal of investment real estate to increase investment funds in the energy business.

The net profit before tax in 2023 was NT$120,238 thousand, which is an increase of NT$71,374 thousand or 146.07% compared with the previous year. The total comprehensive income of the Company in 2023 was NT$125,501, and the basic earnings per share was NT$4.10.

II. Budget Implementation

The Company did not disclose financial forecasts for 2023; therefore, there is no budget execution status to report.

III. Financial structure and profitability analysis

(I) Financial receipts and expenditures

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	2023	2022	Increase or decrease	Ratio of increase/decrease
Operating income	203,647	205,787	(2,140)	(1.04%)
Operating cost	148,981	132,877	16,104	12.12%
Gross profit	54,666	72,910	(18,244)	(25.02%)
Operating expenses	94,213	88,051	6,162	7.00%
Operating loss	(39,547)	(15,141)	24,406	161.19%
Non-operating income and expenses	159,785	64,005	95,780	149.64%
Net income before tax	120,238	48,864	71,374	146.07%
Income tax expense	992	11,746	(10,754)	(91.55%)
Net profit of the term	119,246	37,118	82,128	221.26%
Net value after tax of other comprehensive income of this period	6,255	(572)	6,827	1193.53%
Total comprehensive income of the term	125,501	36,546	88,955	243.41%

Source: Financial Statement for each year which has been audited and certified by a CPA

(II) Profitability analysis

Item	2023	2022
Return on assets	13.14%	6.56%
ROE	32.86%	13.51%
Ratio of pre-tax income to paid-in capital	40.50%	16.81%
Net margin	58.56%	18.16%
Basic earnings per share	$4.10	$1.29

IV. Research and Development Status

There have not been any R&D expenses related to the Company's power plant development, design planning and construction.

B. Summary of 2024 Business Plan

I. Business Direction

(I) Power Plant Construction

The Tainan Qigu Fishery and Electricity Project Site, a turnkey project of the Company, received the electrical enterprise preparation permit in June 2023 and the local construction permit in October 2023, laying the groundwork for future development. Despite delays due to external environmental factors and collaborations with local breeding operators, efforts will be intensified to expedite the project's progress. The construction of facilities for this project is anticipated to be completed in 2024, followed by obtaining the green energy permit for grid connection and meter installation.

The main structures of the Pingtung Fishery and Electricity Project Site have been completed in 2023, and modules have been installed. The grid connection and meter installation of this project is expected to be completed in 2024.

(II) Development project site

The ground-type solar power project developed in 2023 has been approved by Taiwan Power Company in the same year, and the electrical enterprise preparation and construction application process has begun. In 2024, the development and construction work of each phase of this project will continue.

The Company is engaged in the development of fishery and electricity symbiosis, agriculture and electricity symbiosis, and energy storage project sites. Currently, with the development concept of steady and practical, industrial symbiosis, and local co-prosperity, the Company has been deeply involved in one-land-dual-application photovoltaic projects, and provided technical site planning services to ensure that the project can be integrated with the industry in the early stages of design to achieve sustainable development.

(III) Power plant asset management

The Company currently oversees ground solar and wind power plants, as well as fishery-electricity symbiotic solar power plants, with an installed capacity of 123 MW for the green energy joint venture company. The Company will persist in evaluating, planning, and considering investment opportunities to expand the scale of power plant asset management and enhance development and management revenues.

II. Sales forecast and its basis for 2024

The Company's solar project sites at the developed sites will be gradually developed according to the progress of the projects, and the Company will continue to expand the business related to the green energy industry.

III. Important Production and Sales Policies

Actively develop the renewable energy business, lay out one-land-dual-application fishery and electricity symbiosis, agriculture electricity power symbiosis projects, and wind power and energy storage projects, expand the scale of power plant ownership and management, and strengthen green energy investment cooperation on the basis of a solid foundation of project plants to develop electricity sales business and diversify our growth momentum.

C. The future development policies of the company, and the impacts of the external competitive environment, regulations and the overall operating environment.

Continuing with our transformative development foundation and in response to government policies and directives, we are actively engaging in the symbiotic development of fisheries and electricity, as well as focusing on agricultural-based and terrestrial photovoltaic renewable energy enterprises. We are laying out strategies for dual-use land applications in solar and wind power generation, along with energy storage sites, aiming to expand our power plant ownership and management. Additionally, we are reinforcing our green energy investment partnerships. By collecting industry insights, understanding market trends, and formulating strategic directions tailored to various business development scenarios, we aim to enhance our project site expansions and continue strengthening our core competitiveness.

The renewable energy photovoltaic sector is maturing, facing numerous external competitors. Laws and regulations are frequently updated in line with national land planning, local development, and public sentiment. Consequently, local engagement, tailored to specific conditions, will challenge our company's ability to swiftly adapt and adjust our business strategies. This adaptability is crucial for maintaining our growth momentum following the company’s transformation and achieving steady progress.

Chairman: Lizhen Lin Manager: Lizhen Lin Head of Accounting: Meiqi Wu

Appendix 2

LeadSun Greentech Corporation

2023 Audit Report of the Audit Committee

The Board of Directors of LeadSun Greentech Corporation has prepared the company's 2023 Business Report, Financial Statements (including Consolidated Statements), and Earnings Distribution Statement. These Financial Statements (including Consolidated Statements) were reviewed and audited by accountants Shuying Zhang and Xinting Huang of KPMG in Taiwan, who issued an audit report. The aforementioned Business Report, Financial Statements (including Consolidated Statements), and Earnings Distribution Statement were reviewed by the Audit Committee and found to be in compliance with relevant regulations. Consequently, this report was prepared in accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act for verification.

Addressed to:

LeadSun Greentech Corporation 2024 General Shareholders' Meeting

Chairman of the Audit Committee: Xi-yang Zhou

March 5, 2024

Appendix 3

LeadSun Greentech Corporation

Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies

Article 1: Purpose and scope of application

The Company has formulated these principles to foster a culture of ethical management and sound development and to establish a framework for exemplary business operations.

The scope of these principles encompasses the Company's subsidiaries, any incorporated foundations receiving over 50% of their total funds from the Company, directly or indirectly, and other group enterprises and organizations, such as entities or juristic persons, under the Company's substantial control.

Article 2: Prohibition of unethical conduct

In commercial activities, directors, managerial officers, employees, and agents of the Company, or individuals with substantial control over it (hereinafter referred to as individuals with substantial control), must not offer, promise, request, or accept any improper benefits, nor engage in unethical conduct—including ethical breaches, illegal activities, or fiduciary duty violations—to gain or retain benefits. Parties involved in unethical conduct, as described above, include public officials, political candidates, parties or their staff, and both public and private enterprises or institutions along with their directors, supervisors, managerial officers, employees, controlling individuals, or other stakeholders.

Article 3: Types of benefits

"Benefits," as defined in these Principles, refer to anything of value, such as money, gifts, commissions, positions, services, preferential treatment, or rebates, under any designation. Benefits that are exchanged occasionally in line with social norms and do not negatively affect specific rights and duties are exempt.

Article 4: Compliance

The Company commits to abiding by the Company Act, Securities and Exchange Act, Business Entity Accounting Act, Political Donations Act, Anti-Corruption Act, Government Procurement Act, Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest, TWSE/TPEx listing rules, and other relevant laws or regulations concerning commercial activities. This compliance serves as the foundational principle for enacting ethical corporate management.

Article 5: Policy

Embracing a business philosophy rooted in integrity, transparency, and accountability, the Company will develop policies promoting these values, to be ratified by the board of directors. These will underpin effective corporate governance and risk management strategies, fostering a conducive environment for sustainable growth.

Article 6: Prevention plan

The ethical management policy devised by the Company will precisely outline specific ethical management procedures and a strategy to deter unethical behavior, encompassing operational processes, behavioral norms, and educational initiatives. It's imperative for the Company to engage with employees, labor unions, key business allies, or other relevant stakeholders during this development phase.

Article 7: Scope of prevention plan

The Company shall formulate a prevention plan and regularly review the appropriateness and effectiveness of the prevention plan.

The Company shall refer to common domestic and foreign standards or guidelines to formulate prevention plans, which shall at least cover the preventive measures for the following behaviors:

1. Offering and acceptance of bribes.
2. Providing illegal political donations.
3. Improper charitable donations or sponsorship.
4. Offering or acceptance of unreasonable gifts, hospitality or other improper benefits.
5. Infringement of business secrets, trademark rights, patent rights, copyrights and other intellectual property rights.
6. Engaging in unfair competition.
7. The development, procurement, manufacturing, provision or sales of the products and services directly or indirectly harm the rights, health and safety of consumers or other stakeholders.

Article 8: Commitment and Execution

The Company shall request its directors and senior management to issue a statement of compliance with the ethical management policy and require in the terms of employment that employees adhere to such policy. The Company, along with its affiliated enterprises and organizations, shall clearly articulate the policy of ethical management in their regulations, external documents, and on the company website. Furthermore, it shall ensure the board of directors and senior management's commitment to actively enforce the policy of ethical management. This commitment shall be consistently applied in internal management and business operations. The Company shall compile and appropriately preserve documented information concerning the ethical management policies, statements, commitments, and the implementation of items 1 and 2.

Article 9: Ethical Operating Activities

The Company shall conduct business activities in a manner that is both fair and transparent, adhering to the principle of ethical management. Before engaging in any commercial transactions, the Company will evaluate the legality and ethical conduct of its agents, suppliers, clients, or other trading counterparties, and will avoid transactions with any party found to be involved in unethical practices. Contracts between the Company and its agents, suppliers, clients, or other trading counterparties will incorporate terms that are in alignment with the ethical corporate management policy. Should any trading counterparties engage in unethical conduct, the Company reserves the right to suspend or terminate the contract at its discretion.

Article 10: Prohibition on Offering and Acceptance of Bribes

In the course of conducting business, the Company, along with its directors, managerial officers, employees, and individuals having substantial control, shall not directly or indirectly offer, promise, request, or accept any improper benefits in any form from clients, agents, contractors, suppliers, public officials, or other stakeholders.

Article 11: Prohibition on Illegal Political Donations

The Company, its directors, managers, employees, mandatories, and persons having substantial control are required to comply with the Political Donations Act and the Company's internal operational procedures when making direct or indirect donations to political parties, organizations, or individuals engaged in political activities. Such donations must not be made in exchange for commercial gains or business advantages.

Article 12: Prohibition on Improper Charitable Donations and Sponsorship

The Company, including its directors, managerial officers, employees, mandatories, and persons having substantial control, must adhere to relevant laws, regulations, and internal operational procedures when making or offering donations and sponsorship. Engaging surreptitiously in bribery under the guise of such actions is strictly prohibited.

Article 13: Prohibition Against Unreasonable Gifts, Hospitality, or Other Improper Benefits

It is prohibited for the Company and its directors, managerial officers, employees, mandatories, and persons with substantial control to directly or indirectly offer or accept any gifts, hospitality, or other benefits that are unreasonable and may be used to establish business relationships or influence commercial transactions improperly.

Article 14: Prohibition on Infringement of Intellectual Property Rights

The Company, its directors, managers, employees, mandatories, and persons with substantial control are required to abide by laws and regulations pertaining to intellectual property, follow the Company's internal operating procedures, and respect contractual provisions. Any use, disclosure, disposal, damage, or other forms of infringement of intellectual property rights without the explicit consent of the rights owner is strictly forbidden.

Article 15: Prohibition on Unfair Competition

In its business activities, the Company is obligated to comply with applicable competition laws and regulations. Practices such as price fixing, rigged bidding, establishing production output restrictions or quotas, and dividing markets by allocating customers, suppliers, business territories, or commerce types are strictly prohibited.

Article 16: Prevention of Harm to Stakeholders from Products or Services

The Company and its directors, managers, employees, mandatories, and persons with substantial control are committed to complying with relevant laws, regulations, and international standards in the R&D, procurement, manufacturing, provision, or sale of products and services. This commitment ensures the transparency and safety of product and service information and involves formulating and disclosing policies to protect the rights and interests of consumers and other stakeholders. These policies are actively implemented in operational activities to prevent direct or indirect harm to the rights, health, and safety of consumers or other stakeholders. Should there be sufficient evidence that products or services pose a risk to the safety and health of consumers or other stakeholders, the implicated batch of products will be recalled immediately, or the services will be terminated as a principle.

Article 17: Organization and Responsibility

The Company's directors, managers, employees, mandatories, and persons with substantial control are tasked with exercising the due care of diligent administrators. This includes ensuring the Company's ongoing commitment to preventing unethical conduct, constantly reviewing the effectiveness of these measures, and striving for continuous improvement to fully implement its ethical corporate management policies. To bolster ethical management, a dedicated unit should be established under the board of directors, equipped with sufficient resources and qualified personnel responsible for the development and oversight of the ethical management policies and prevention plans. This unit's main responsibilities include:

1. Integrating integrity and business ethics into the company's operational strategies and developing measures to prevent corruption and fraud in line with relevant laws and regulations, ensuring honest business practices.
2. Regularly analyzing and assessing the risks of unethical conduct within the company's scope of business and, based on this analysis, developing prevention programs with clearly specified standard operating procedures and codes of conduct.
3. Planning the internal organization, personnel assignments, and duties of such personnel to ensure the presence of mutual monitoring, checks, and balances in business activities at higher risk of unethical conduct.
4. Promoting and coordinating the business integrity policy through comprehensive employee education and training.
5. Developing and ensuring the feasibility and effectiveness of a whistleblowing policy.
6. Assisting the board and management in monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of corruption and fraud prevention measures and regularly reporting compliance status in relevant business processes.

Article 18: Compliance with Laws and Regulations for Business Execution

The Company's directors, managers, employees, agents, and persons with substantial control must comply with legal requirements and adhere to prevention plans in the conduct of business activities.

Article 19: Recusal from Conflicts of Interest

The Company will develop a policy aimed at preventing conflicts of interest, tasked with identifying, supervising, and managing the risks of unethical behavior arising from such conflicts. It will establish appropriate channels for directors, managers, and other stakeholders involved in board meetings to disclose any potential conflicts of interest with the Company proactively. Should a director, manager, or any stakeholder present at a board meeting have an interest in any matter under consideration, they or the legal entities they represent must disclose the nature of their interest to the board at that time. In cases where their involvement poses a risk to the Company's interests, they shall abstain from participation in discussions and voting on the matter and must not exercise voting rights on behalf of other directors. Directors are expected to uphold integrity, avoiding mutual support in any inappropriate activities.

The directors, managers, employees, mandatories and persons of substantial control of the Company shall not use their positions or influence in the Company to obtain improper benefits for themselves, their spouses, parents, children or any other person.

Article 20: Accounting and Internal Control

The Company shall implement an effective accounting and internal control system for business activities with heightened risks of unethical conduct. All external or secret accounts are strictly prohibited. Regular reviews will be conducted to ensure the continued effectiveness of the system's design and implementation. The internal audit department will develop relevant audit plans, reflecting the risk assessment outcomes of unethical behavior, to include objectives, scope, projects, and audit frequency. These plans will guide the verification of compliance with the prevention plan, and external accountants may be engaged for audits as deemed necessary. Professionals may be consulted for support when needed.

The outcomes of these audits will be communicated to senior management and the ethics management unit, culminating in the preparation and submission of an audit report to the board of directors.

Article 21: Operating Procedures and Guidelines for Conduct

The Company will establish operating procedures and guidelines for conduct, aligned with the provisions of Article 6, to precisely govern the behaviors directors, managers, employees, and individuals with substantial control should adhere to in their business dealings. These guidelines will minimally include:

1. Criteria for identifying and managing the provision or acceptance of improper benefits.
2. Processes for making lawful political donations.
3. Procedures and standards for the provision of legitimate charitable donations or sponsorships.
4. Guidelines for avoiding conflicts of interest related to job responsibilities, including reporting and resolution processes.
5. Protocols for maintaining confidentiality of sensitive business information acquired during operations.
6. Standards and procedures for engaging with suppliers, customers, and business partners who have engaged in unethical conduct.
7. Procedures for addressing violations of the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles.
8. Disciplinary actions to be taken against those who violate these principles.

Article 22: Educational Training and Performance Review

The Company's chairman, general manager, or senior executives will regularly emphasize the significance of ethics to directors, employees, and agents. The Company will frequently organize educational and training sessions on ethics for directors, managers, employees, agents, and persons with substantial control. These sessions will also be open to business counterparts to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the Company's commitment to ethical management, its policies, prevention plans, and the repercussions of unethical behavior. The principles of ethical corporate management will be integrated into the performance evaluation process for employees and form a fundamental component of the Company's human resource policies, thereby establishing a transparent and effective system for rewards and sanctions.

Article 23: Whistleblowing System

The Company will create and effectively enforce a dedicated whistleblowing system, addressing at minimum the following aspects:

1. Setting up and publicizing an independent internal whistleblowing email and hotline, or engaging external organizations to offer these services for both internal and external reporters.
2. Designating a specific person or department to manage incoming reports, with cases involving directors or senior management being escalated to independent directors. Standard reporting types and investigative procedures will be established.
3. Upon concluding an investigation, formulating follow-up actions based on the severity of the findings. When necessary, cases will be reported to the relevant authorities or handed over to the judiciary.
4. Maintaining records of whistleblowing report reception, the investigative process,

outcomes, and all related documentation.

5. Guaranteeing confidentiality for whistleblowers and the information provided, permitting anonymous reporting.
6. Implementing protections for whistleblowers against retaliation.
7. Offering incentives to whistleblowers.

Should the designated whistleblowing personnel or unit uncover significant infractions or potential substantial harm to the Company, they must promptly draft a report and inform the independent directors in writing.

Article 24: Disciplinary and Appeal System

The Company will clearly establish and communicate a disciplinary and appeal system for breaches of ethical management policies. This system will transparently disclose details such as the violator's title and name, the date and nature of the violation, and how the violation was addressed on the Company's internal website, with the level of detail adjusted based on the severity of the violation.

Article 25: Information Disclosure

The Company commits to creating and maintaining quantitative metrics to foster ethical management practices. It will regularly assess and evaluate the effectiveness of its ethical policies, openly sharing details about the actions taken, the status of implementations, the aforementioned quantitative metrics, and the outcomes of its ethical management initiatives on the Company's website, in annual reports, and in public prospectuses. Furthermore, the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles will be made available on the Market Observation Post System.

Article 26: Review and Revision of Ethical Management Policies and Measures

The Company will continuously monitor developments in relevant local and international regulations related to ethical corporate management. Directors, managers, and employees are encouraged to provide suggestions to refine and enhance the Company's ethical management policies and initiatives. Such feedback will serve as a basis for periodic reviews and improvements, aiming to enhance the effectiveness of the Company's ethical management practices.

Article 27: Promulgation of the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles

The Company's Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles will be officially enacted following approval by the Board of Directors. These principles will then be distributed to all independent directors and presented at the shareholders' meeting. The same procedure will apply to any amendments.

When the Company submits the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles to the board of directors for discussion, each independent director's opinions shall be taken into full consideration, and their objections and reservations expressed shall be recorded in the minutes of the board meeting. Any objection or reservation expressed by an independent director who is unable to attend the meeting in person shall be made in writing and in advance, except with just cause, and recorded in the meeting minutes of a board meeting.

Article 28: Date of Formulation

The principles were formulated on March 5, 2024.

LeadSun Greentech Corporation
Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct

Article 1 Purpose and Scope of Application

The Company engages in commercial activities based on the principles of fairness, honesty, faithfulness, and transparency. To fully implement a policy of ethical management and actively prevent unethical conduct, these operating procedures and guidelines for conduct are adopted. This is in accordance with the provisions of the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM-Listed Companies." These documents specify the matters to which the Company's employees must adhere during business operations. The scope of application of these operating procedures and guidelines for conduct extends to the Company's subsidiaries.

Article 2 Applicable Parties

The Company personnel referred to in these operating procedures and guidelines for conduct include directors, managers, employees, agents, and individuals with substantial control capabilities within the Company and its group companies and organizations. Any improper benefits provided, promised, requested, or accepted by the Company's personnel through a third party shall be presumed to have been directly undertaken by the Company's personnel.

Article 3 Unethical Conduct

The term "unethical conduct," as mentioned in these operating procedures and guidelines for conduct, refers to actions where the Company's personnel, either directly or indirectly, provide, accept, promise, or request any improper benefits to obtain or maintain business advantages. This also includes engaging in other violations of ethics, illegal activities, or breaches of fiduciary duty. The counterparts in these unethical conducts may include public officials, political candidates, political parties or their staff, and directors, managerial officers, employees, individuals with substantial control, or other interested parties from either government-owned or privately-owned enterprises or institutions.

Article 4 Types of Benefits

The benefits mentioned in these operating procedures and guidelines for conduct refer to money, gifts, presents, commissions, job positions, services, preferential treatment, kickbacks, facilitation payments, entertainment and other valuable things in any form or name.

Article 5 Dedicated Unit

The Company has established a Corporate Governance Department responsible for promoting matters related to ethical management, and the Human Resources Department is responsible for the planning and implementation of ethical management.

Article 6 Prohibition Against Providing or Accepting Improper Benefits

Except for cases subject to the procedures in Article 7, the Company's personnel are prohibited from accepting gifts, entertainment, or any items, services, or benefits with economic value from internal or external parties. However, this does not apply to the following situations:

1. Office supplies of an advertising nature, such as calendars, notebooks, stationery, etc.
2. Actions taken to meet business needs in accordance with local courtesy, convention, or custom during domestic or international visits, reception of guests, business promotion, and communication and coordination.
3. Actions based on ordinary social activities that align with accepted social customs for commercial purposes or relationship development.
4. Invitations to, or attendance at, commercial activities or factory visits related to business needs, where the fee payment method, number of participants, accommodation class, and event or visit duration are specified in advance.
5. Participation in traditional festival events open to and welcoming the general public.
6. Rewards, emergency assistance, and condolence or consolation payments from the management.
7. Other circumstances in compliance with the Company's rules.

Article 7: Procedures for Handling the Acceptance of Improper Benefits

Except for the circumstances set forth in the preceding article, when any personnel of the Company are directly or indirectly provided with, or promised, benefits as specified in Article 4 by a third party, the matter shall be handled in accordance with the following procedures:

1.If there is no interest relationship between the party providing or offering the benefit and the official duties of the Company's personnel, the personnel must report to their immediate supervisor within three days of accepting the benefit. If necessary, the responsible unit shall also be notified.
2.If an interest relationship does exist between the party providing or offering the benefit and the official duties of the Company's personnel, the personnel must either return or refuse the benefit and must report to their immediate supervisor and notify the responsible unit. If the benefit cannot be returned, then within three days of accepting the benefit, the personnel must refer the matter to the responsible unit for handling.

An interest relationship, as referred to in the preceding paragraph, is defined as one of the following circumstances:

1.When the two parties have commercial dealings, a relationship of direction and supervision, or are involved in subsidies (or rewards) for expenses.
2.When a contracting, trading, or other contractual relationship is being sought, is in progress, or has been established.
3.Other circumstances in which a decision regarding the Company's business, or the execution or non-execution thereof, will result in a beneficial or adverse impact.

The responsible unit of the Company shall, depending on the nature and value of the benefits mentioned in Paragraph 1, propose refunding, payment acceptance, return to the public, transfer to charity, or other appropriate suggestions. These shall be reported to the Chairman for approval before implementation.

Article 8: Prohibition of and Handling Procedure for Facilitating Payments

The Company shall not provide or promise any facilitating payments. If any Company personnel provide or promise a facilitating payment under threat or intimidation, they must submit a report to their immediate supervisor stating the facts and must notify the responsible unit.

Upon receipt of such a report, the designated unit must take immediate action and review relevant matters to minimize the risk of recurrence. In cases involving alleged illegality, the responsible unit must also immediately report to the relevant judicial authority.

Article 9 Political Donation Processing Procedures

When directly or indirectly offering a donation to political parties or organizations or individuals participating in political activities, the personnel of the Company shall comply with the Political Donations Act and the internal operational procedures of the Company, and shall not make such donations in exchange for commercial gains or business advantages.

1. It shall be confirmed that it complies with the relevant laws and regulations on political donations in the country where the recipient of political donations takes place, including the upper limit and form of political donations.
2. All decisions shall be recorded in writing.
3. Political donations shall be accounted for in accordance with laws and regulations and relevant accounting procedures.
4. The provision of political donations shall avoid engaging in business dealings with relevant government units, application for permits, or handling of other matters involving the company's interests.

Article 10 Procedures for Charitable Donation or Sponsorship

The Company's charitable donations or sponsorships must be handled in accordance with the following matters and internal operating procedures:

1. It shall be in compliance with the laws and regulations of the location in which the company is conducting business operations.
2. All decisions shall be recorded in writing.
3. Charitable donations shall be directed to charitable institutions and shall not be used as disguised bribes.
4. The rewards which can be obtained from sponsorship must be clear and reasonable, and must not be the target of the Company's business dealings or persons who have interests in the Company's personnel.
5. After making a charitable donation or sponsorship, it must be confirmed that the purpose of the money flow is consistent with the purpose of the donation.

Article 11: Recusal from Conflicts of Interest

If the Company's directors, managers, or other stakeholders attending a board meeting (or the legal persons they represent) have an interest in the matters of the board meeting, they must disclose the significant details of the interest to the board of directors at that time. Should there be a risk of compromising the Company's interests, they are prohibited from participating in discussions and voting. They must recuse themselves from these activities and may not exercise their voting rights on behalf of other directors. Directors must exercise self-discipline and avoid supporting one another in improper dealings.

If a director's spouse, a direct relative within the second degree of kinship, or any company in a controlling or subordinate relationship with a director has interests in the matters under discussion, such director is considered to have a personal interest in the matter.

If, in the course of conducting Company business, any personnel discover a potential conflict of interest involving themselves, the juristic person they represent, or if they or their close relatives are likely to obtain improper benefits, they must report the relevant matters to both their immediate supervisor and the responsible unit. The immediate supervisor shall provide the personnel with appropriate guidance.

No personnel may use Company resources for commercial activities other than those of the Company, nor may any personnel's job performance be influenced by their involvement in commercial activities other than those of the Company.

Article 12 Organization and Responsibilities of Confidentiality Mechanism

The Company shall set up a dedicated unit to be responsible for formulating and implementing operating procedures for the management, preservation and confidentiality of the Company's business secrets, trademarks, patents, publications and other intellectual properties, and shall regularly review the implementation results to ensure the continuous effectiveness of its operating procedures.

The Company personnel shall follow the aforementioned operational regulations related to the intellectual properties, and may not disclose to any other party any business secrets, trademarks, patents, or publications of the Company of which they have learned, nor may they inquire about or collect any business secrets, trademarks, patents, or publications of the Company unrelated to their individual duties.

Article 13 Prohibition on Unfair Competition

The Company shall follow the Fair-Trade Act and applicable competition laws and regulations when engaging in business activities, and may not fix prices, make rigged bids, establish output restrictions or quotas, or share or divide markets by allocating customers, suppliers, territories, or lines of commerce.

Article 14 Prohibition Against Insider Trading

The Company personnel shall comply with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, and may not take advantage of undisclosed information to which they have been exposed to engage in insider trading. The Company personnel are also prohibited from disclosing such information to any other party in order to prevent the use of undisclosed information for insider trading.

Article 15 Confidentiality Agreement

Any organization or person outside of the Company that is involved in any merger, demerger, acquisition, share transfer, major memorandum of understanding, strategic alliance, other business partnership plan, or the signing of a major contract by the Company shall be required to sign a non-disclosure agreement. In this agreement, they undertake not to disclose to any other party any trade secrets or other material information of the Company acquired as a result, and that they may not use such information without the prior consent of the Company.

Article 16 Compliance and Announcement of Policy of Ethical Management

The Company shall disclose its policy of ethical management in its internal regulations, annual reports, company's websites, or other promotional materials. Additionally, the Company shall make timely announcements of the policy at public events, corporate briefings, and other external activities in order to ensure that its partners, customers, and other business-related institutions and personnel understand its ethical management philosophy and standards.

Article 17 Ethical Management Evaluation Prior to Development of Commercial Relationships

Prior to establishing a commercial relationship with any entity, the Company will assess the legal standing and ethical management practices of potential agents, suppliers, customers, or other business entities. This evaluation aims to ensure that these entities have not engaged in unethical behavior and that their business operations are conducted in a fair and transparent manner, free from the solicitation, provision, or acceptance of bribes.

Article 18 Statement of Ethical Management Policy to Counterparties in Commercial Dealings

When the Company personnel engage in commercial activities, they shall make a statement to the counterparty about the Company's ethical management policy and related rules, and shall clearly refuse to provide, promise, request, or accept, directly or indirectly, any improper benefits in whatever form or name.

Article 19 Avoidance of Commercial Dealings with Unethical Operators

The Company personnel shall avoid business transactions with any agent, supplier, customer, or other counterparty in commercial interactions that is involved in unethical conduct. When the counterparty or partner in cooperation is found to have engaged in unethical conduct, the personnel shall immediately cease dealing with the counterparty and place it on the blacklist for any further business interaction in order to effectively implement the Company's ethical management policy.

Article 20 Ethical Policies Clearly Stipulated in the Contract

During the contract signing with another party, the Company shall gain a thorough knowledge of the status of the other party's ethical management and shall make compliance with the ethical management a part of the terms and conditions of the contract.

Article 21 Handling of Unethical Conduct by Company Personnel

Upon discovering or being notified of any personnel involved in unethical behavior, the Company will immediately investigate the matter. If a violation of applicable laws, regulations, or the Company's ethical management policies is confirmed, the offender will be instructed to stop the misconduct and face appropriate disciplinary action. Where necessary, the Company may pursue legal action to safeguard its reputation and interests.

With respect to a confirmed information, the Company shall charge relevant units with the task of reviewing the internal control system and relevant procedures and proposing corrective measures to prevent recurrence.

The responsible unit of the Company shall submit to the board of directors a report on the whistleblowing case, actions taken, and subsequent reviews and corrective measures.

Article 22 Actions against unethical conduct by others towards the Company

If the Company personnel discover that another party has engaged in unethical conduct towards the Company, and such unethical conduct involves alleged illegality, the Company shall report the relevant facts to the judicial and prosecutorial authorities; where a public service agency or public official is involved, the Company shall additionally notify the governmental anti-corruption agency.

Article 23 Internal advocacy, and establishment of rewards, punishments and disciplinary sanctions

The Company will conduct annual internal training sessions on ethical management to emphasize the importance of ethics and the Company’s commitment to ethical practices. Ethical management principles will also be integrated into the performance evaluations of employees.

If any of the Company's personnel seriously violates ethical conduct rules, the Company shall dismiss the person in accordance with applicable laws and regulations or internal human resources guidelines.

Depending on the circumstances, the Company shall disclose information such as the title and name of the violator, date of violation, content of the violation and handling of the breach of ethical conduct through internal announcements.

Article 24 Implementation and amendment of methods

These operating procedures and guidelines for conduct have been promulgated by a resolution of the board of directors, and a report on them shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting. The same procedure shall apply for any amendments.

When the Company submits these procedures and guidelines to the board of directors for discussion, each independent director's opinions shall be taken into full consideration. Their objections and reservations expressed shall be recorded in the minutes of the board meeting. Any objection or reservation expressed by an independent director who is unable to attend the meeting in person shall be made in writing and in advance, except with just cause, and recorded in the meeting minutes.

Article 25 These measures were formulated in China on March 5, 2024

Appendix 4

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of LEADSUN GREENTECH CORPORATION:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of LEADSUN GREENTECH CORPORATION and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") or the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") endorsed and issued into effect by the 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 Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. 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.

(1) Recognition of gains or loss on engineering contracts

Please refer to note 4(o) "Revenue recognition" for the accounting policy on revenue recognition; note 5 for details on accounting judgment and major sources of the estimation uncertainty; note 6(u) "Revenues from contracts with customers" for revenue recognition of contract.

Description of key audit matter:

The principal business of the Group includes engaged in engineering contracts entered with clients, and a significant portion of the operating income is derived from such contracts. The revenue recognition of such contract involves significant estimates and judgments, such as the total cost of engineering contracts, degree of project completion and recognition of engineering service revenue from adding or canceling construction after taking into consideration of the cost. The subjective judgment made by management may result in a number of changes in accounting estimates which may further impact the gain or loss and revenue recognized by the Group in its financial statements. Therefore, the recognition of engineering service contract revenue has been identified as one of the key audit matters and a key matter when conducting our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our audit procedures in this area included: testing the design and operating effectiveness of the Group' s internal controls over the accuracy of the recognition of engineering service revenue and costs; sampling material contracts and interviewing management to understand the specific provisions and risks of each contract; testing the approval procedures performed by management on estimating total cost of the contract, the extent of contractual completion and the onerous contract; testing the engineering service appraisal procedure and then sample check and adjust these information with general ledger to confirm if recognition of engineering service revenue and costs complies with the relevant accounting requirements.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2022, was audited by other accountants, who issued an unqualified audit report on March 30, 2023.

The Group has prepared its parent company only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion with other matter paragraph.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the IFRSs, IASs, IFRC, SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the 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 Group' s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group' s internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors’ report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors’ report are Chang, Stu-Ying and Huang, Hsin-Ting.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 5, 2024

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

LEADSUN GREENTECH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6(a))	$ 301,033	29	252,228	30
1141	Current contract assets (Notes 6(u) and 7)	5,253	-	23,966	3
1150	Notes receivable, net (Notes 6(d) and (u))	-	-	12,676	1
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Notes 6(d) and (u))	10,772	1	11,446	1
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net (Notes 6(d), (u) and 7)	8	-	138	-
1200	Other receivables, net (Note 7)	1,406	-	36	-
1220	Current tax assets	223	-	22	-
130X	Inventories (Note 6(e))	168,510	17	-	-
1410	Prepayments (Notes 6(f) and 9)	50,849	5	12,899	2
1461	Non-current assets classified as held for sale (Notes 6(g), (k) and 8)	-	-	9,135	1
1479	Other current assets, others (Note 8)	917	-	-	-
		538,971	52	322,546	38
	Non-current assets:				
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 6(b) and 7)	56,724	5	56,724	7
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 6(c) and 7)	57,729	5	64,128	8
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost, net (Note 8)	4,167	-	32,460	4
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 6(h), (i), 7, 8 and 9)	269,698	26	127,123	15
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 6(j))	41,115	4	16,851	2
1760	Investment property, net (Notes 6(g), (k) and 8)	68,798	6	163,592	19
1780	Intangible assets (Notes 6(h) and (l))	3,018	-	6,116	1
1840	Deferred tax assets (Note 6(q))	6,450	1	6,510	1
1990	Other non-current assets, others (Note 6(i))	12,861	1	42,447	5
		520,560	48	515,951	62
	Total assets	$ 1,059,531	100	838,497	100

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

LEADSUN GREENTECH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets (CONT’ D)

December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Note 6(m))	$ 139,000	13	349,039	42
2130	Current contract liabilities (Notes 6(u) and 7)	192,642	18	3,542	-
2150	Notes payable	5,918	1	888	-
2171	Accounts payable	29,388	3	4,326	1
2200	Other payables (Notes 6(i) and (v))	75,214	7	12,672	1
2230	Current tax liabilities (Note 6(q))	1,172	-	14,878	2
2280	Lease liabilities-current (Note 6(o))	65,845	6	6,020	1
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion (Note 6(n))	18,791	2	9,330	1
2399	Other current liabilities, others	1,217	-	356	-
		529,187	50	401,051	48
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term borrowings (Note 6(n))	65,811	6	129,347	16
2550	Non-current provisions	872	-	-	-
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Note 6(q))	-	-	709	-
2580	Lease liabilities-non-current (Note 6(o))	32,619	3	11,029	1
2670	Other non-current liabilities, others	760	-	760	-
		100,062	9	141,845	17
	Total liabilities	629,249	59	542,896	65
	Equity attributable to owners of parent (Notes 6(r) and (s)):				
3110	Ordinary share	296,890	27	290,690	35
3200	Capital surplus	27,482	3	2,136	-
3310	Legal reserve	885	-	-	-
3320	Special reserve	6,077	1	-	-
3351	Accumulated profit and loss	123,190	12	8,852	1
3400	Other equity interest	(24,242)	(2)	(6,077)	(1)
	Total equity	430,282	41	295,601	35
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 1,059,531**	**100**	**838,497**	**100**

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

LEADSUN GREENTECH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

		2023			2022	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenue (Notes 6(u) and 7)**	$	203,647	100	205,787	100
5000	**Operating costs (Notes 6(e), (l) and 7)**		148,981	73	132,877	64
	Gross profit (loss) from operations		54,666	27	72,910	36
	Operating expenses (Notes 6(d), (o), (s), (v) and 7):					
6100	Total selling expenses		33,759	17	9,693	5
6200	Total administrative expenses		60,234	30	78,314	38
6450	Expected credit loss (gain)		220	-	44	-
	Total operating expenses		94,213	47	88,051	43
			(39,547)	(20)	(15,141)	(7)
	Non-operating income and expenses (Notes 6(g), (o), (w) and 7):					
7100	Total interest income		1,059	1	178	-
7010	Total other income		5,328	3	6,819	3
7020	Other gains and losses, net		160,247	78	63,812	31
7050	Finance costs, net		(6,849)	(3)	(6,804)	(3)
			159,785	79	64,005	31
	Profit (loss) from continuing operations before tax		120,238	59	48,864	24
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (Note 6(q))		992	-	11,746	6
	Profit (loss)		119,246	59	37,118	18
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**					
8310	**Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**					
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		1,715	1	3,293	2
8316	Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		4,761	2	(3,206)	(2)
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(221)	-	(659)	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Note 6(q))		6,255	3	(572)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income, net**		6,255	3	(572)	-
	Total comprehensive income	**$**	**125,501**	**62**	**36,546**	**18**
	Profit (loss), attributable to:					
8610	Profit (loss), attributable to owners of parent	$	119,246	59	37,379	18
8620	Profit (loss), attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-	(261)	-
		$	**119,246**	**59**	**37,118**	**18**
	Comprehensive income attributable to:					
8710	Comprehensive income, attributable to owners of parent	$	125,501	62	36,807	18
8720	Comprehensive income, attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-	(261)	-
		$	**125,501**	**62**	**36,546**	**18**
9750	**Basic earnings per share (Note 6(t))**	**$**		**4.10**		**1.29**
9850	**Diluted earnings per share**	**$**		**4.07**		**1.29**

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

LEADSUN GREENTECH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent									
						Total other equity interest				
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Others	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 290,690	8,091	1,073	-	(39,045)	(2,871)	-	257,938	-	257,938
Profit (loss) for the year months ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	37,379	-	-	37,379	(261)	37,118
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,634	(3,206)	-	(572)	-	(572)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	40,013	(3,206)	-	36,807	(261)	36,546
Legal reserve used to offset accumulated deficits	-	-	(1,073)	-	1,073	-	-	-	-	-
Capital surplus used to offset accumulated deficits	-	(8,091)	-	-	8,091	-	-	-	-	-
Did not participate in the cash capital increase of subsidiaries in proportion to the Group's shareholding	-	-	-	-	(1,280)	-	-	(1,280)	261	(1,019)
Did not subscribe to the new shares issued by subsidiary in proportion to the Group's shareholding	-	1,019	-	-	-	-	-	1,019	-	1,019
Exercise of disgorgement	-	1,117	-	-	-	-	-	1,117	-	1,117
Balance at December 31, 2022	290,690	2,136	-	-	8,852	(6,077)	-	295,601	-	295,601
Profit (loss) for the year months ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	119,246	-	-	119,246	-	119,246
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,494	4,761	-	6,255	-	6,255
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	120,740	4,761	-	125,501	-	125,501
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	885	-	(885)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	6,077	(6,077)	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	6,200	25,346	-	-	-	-	(22,366)	9,180	-	9,180
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	560	(560)	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 296,890	27,482	885	6,077	123,190	(1,876)	(22,366)	430,282	-	430,282

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

LEADSUN GREENTECH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2023	2022
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:			
Profit before tax	$	120,238	48,864
Adjustments:			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):			
Depreciation expense		13,673	10,670
Amortization expense		3,629	16,998
Expected credit loss for bad debt expense		220	44
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		-	(3,815)
Interest expense		6,944	6,804
Interest income		(1,059)	(178)
Dividend income		(152)	(722)
Share-based payments		9,180	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	1,420
Gain on disposal of non-current assets classified as held for sale		(161,625)	(58,216)
Gain on disposal of investments		-	(4,845)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets		-	80,644
Other expense		-	87
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		(129,190)	48,891
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Changes in operating assets:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	3,164
Contract assets		18,713	(23,966)
Notes receivable		12,676	(9,142)
Accounts receivable		584	16,413
Other receivable		29	(393)
Inventories		(107,194)	1,864
Prepayments		(38,026)	(4,248)
Other current assets		(917)	-
Net defined benefit assets		(73)	68
Total changes in operating assets		(114,208)	(16,240)
Changes in operating liabilities:			
Contract liabilities		189,100	(4,843)
Notes payable		5,030	888
Accounts payable		25,062	3,267
Other payable		18,258	8,001
Other current liabilities		834	180
Total changes in operating liabilities		238,284	7,493
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities		124,076	(8,747)
Total adjustments		(5,114)	40,144
Cash inflow generated from operations		115,124	89,008
Interest received		1,059	178
Dividends received		152	722
Interest paid		(7,877)	(6,804)
Income taxes paid		(15,820)	(288)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		92,638	82,816
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(44,388)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		11,160	-
Proceeds from disposal / acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost		28,293	(32,460)
Acquisition of financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		-	(37,800)
Increase in prepayments for business facilities and engineering contracts		-	(32,399)
Net cash flow from acquisition of subsidiaries		-	(13,557)
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries		-	21,680
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets classified as held for sale		264,176	90,179
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(67,732)	(133,263)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	66
Acquisition of intangible assets		(531)	-
Increase in other non-current assets		(2,335)	(1,835)

Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		233,031	(183,777)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:			
Decrease / increase in short-term loans		(210,039)	186,268
Proceeds from long-term debt		77,520	140,220
Repayments of long-term debt		(131,595)	(1,543)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received		-	(619)
Repayments of lease liabilities		(12,750)	(7,014)
Acquisition of ownership interests in subsidiaries		-	1,117
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		(276,864)	318,429
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		48,805	217,468
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		252,228	34,760
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$**	**301,033**	**252,228**

Appendix 5

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of LEADSUN GREENTECH CORPORATION:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of LEADSUN GREENTECH CORPORATION("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. 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.

(1) Recognition of gains or loss on engineering contracts

Please refer to note 4(o) "Revenue recognition" for the accounting policy on revenue recognition; note 5 for details on accounting judgment and major sources of the estimation uncertainty; note 6(o) "Revenues from contracts with customers" for revenue recognition of contract.

Description of key audit matter:

The principal business of the Group include engaged in engineering contracts entered with clients, and a significant portion of the operating income is derived from such contracts. The revenue recognition of such contract involves significant estimates and judgments, such as the total cost of engineering contracts, degree of project completion and recognition of engineering service revenue from adding or canceling construction after taking into consideration of the cost. The subjective judgment made by management may result in a number of changes in accounting estimates which may further impact the gain or loss and revenue recognized by the Group in its financial statements. Therefore, the recognition of engineering service contract revenue has been identified as one of the key audit matters and a key matter when conducting our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our audit procedures in this area included: testing the design and operating effectiveness of the Group’ s internal controls over the accuracy of the recognition of engineering service revenue and costs; sampling material contracts and interviewing management to understand the specific provisions and risks of each contract; testing the approval procedures performed by management on estimating total cost of the contract, the extent of contractual completion and the onerous contract; testing the engineering service appraisal procedure and then sample check and adjust these information with general ledger to confirm if recognition of engineering service revenue and costs complies with the relevant accounting requirements.

Other Matter

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, was audited by other accountants, who issued an unmodified opinion audit report on March 28, 2022.

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 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 Company’ s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company’ s financial reporting process.

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 auditor’ s 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 Company’ s internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors’ report to the related disclosures in the 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 auditor’s 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 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on this financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors’ report are Chang, Stu-Ying and Huang, Hsin-Ting.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 5, 2024

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

LEADSUN GREENTECH CORPORATION

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022	
	Assets		**Amount**	**%**		**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6(a))	$	212,457	31		88,210	12
1141	Current contract assets (Notes 6(o) and 7)		44,432	7		23,966	3
1150	Notes receivable, net (Notes 6(c) and (o))		-	-		12,676	2
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Notes 6(c) and (o))		6,000	1		11,446	1
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net (Notes 6(c), (o) and 7)		8	-		33	-
1200	Other receivables, net		1,400	-		-	-
1220	Current tax assets		53	-		4	-
130X	Inventories (Note 9)		25,075	4		29,570	4
1410	Prepayments		1,720	-		30,751	4
1461	Non-current assets classified as held for sale (Notes 6(d), (g) and 8)		-	-		9,135	1
			291,145	43		205,791	27
	Non-current assets:						
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 6(b) and 7)		57,729	9		64,128	9
1535	Non-current financial assets at amortised cost, net (Note 8)		-	-		32,460	4
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method, net (Notes 6(e) and 7)		223,910	33		251,578	33
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes (f), (g) and 7)		2,406	-		2,975	-
1755	Right-of-use assets		12,691	2		16,851	2
1760	Investment property, net (Notes 6(d), (g) and 8)		68,798	10		163,592	22
1780	Intangible assets		259	-		-	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (Note 6(k))		6,450	1		6,510	1
1990	Other non-current assets, others		12,070	2		10,046	2
			384,313	57		548,140	73
	Total assets	$	675,458	100		753,931	100

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

LEADSUN GREENTECH CORPORATION

Balance Sheets (CONT' D)

December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Note 6(h))	$ -	-	274,258	36
2130	Current contract liabilities (Notes 6(o) and 7)	184,187	28	36,445	5
2150	Notes payable	-	-	888	-
2171	Accounts payable	20,465	3	1,115	-
2200	Other payables (Note 6(p))	18,593	3	6,427	1
2280	Lease liabilities-current	6,781	1	6,020	1
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion (Note 6(i))	2,121	-	8,708	1
2399	Other current liabilities, others	1,172	-	231	-
		233,319	35	334,092	44
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term borrowings (Note 6(i))	4,961	1	112,449	15
2580	Lease liabilities-non-current	6,136	1	11,029	2
2670	Other non-current liabilities, others	760	-	760	-
		11,857	2	124,238	17
	Total liabilities	245,176	37	458,330	61
	Equity (Notes 6(l) and (m)):				
3110	Ordinary share	296,890	44	290,690	39
3200	Capital surplus	27,482	4	2,136	-
3310	Legal reserve	885	-	-	-
3320	Special reserve	6,077	1	-	-
3351	Accumulated profit and loss	123,190	18	8,852	1
3400	Other equity interest	(24,242)	(4)	(6,077)	(1)
	Total equity	430,282	63	295,601	39
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 675,458**	**100**	**753,931**	**100**

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

LEADSUN GREENTECH CORPORATION

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

		2023		2022	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenue (Notes 6(o) and 7)**	$ 186,243	100	103,868	100
5000	**Operating costs (Note 7)**	140,977	76	48,205	47
5910	Less:Unrealized profit (loss) from sales (Note 6(e))	13,283	7	-	-
	Gross profit (loss) from operations	31,983	17	55,663	53
	Operating expenses (Notes 6(c), (m), (p) and 7):				
6100	Selling expenses	17,907	10	8,921	8
6200	Administrative expenses	47,974	26	43,287	42
6450	Expected credit loss (gain)	220	-	44	-
	Total operating expenses	66,101	36	52,252	50
		(34,118)	(19)	3,411	3
	Non-operating income and expenses (Notes 6(d), (e), (q) and 7):				
7100	Interest income	656	-	107	-
7010	Other income	5,384	3	14,385	14
7020	Other gains and losses, net	160,247	86	(25,445)	(24)
7050	Finance costs, net	(3,934)	(2)	(5,878)	(6)
7060	Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net	(8,067)	(4)	51,065	49
		154,286	83	34,234	33
	Profit (loss) from continuing operations before tax	120,168	64	37,645	36
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (Note 6(k))	922	-	266	-
	Profit (loss)	119,246	64	37,379	36
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1,715	1	3,293	3
8316	Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,761	2	(3,206)	(3)
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Note 6(k))	(221)	-	(659)	1
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6,255	3	(572)	(1)
8300	**Other comprehensive income, net**	6,255	3	(572)	(1)
	Total comprehensive income	**$ 125,501**	**67**	**36,807**	**35**
	Basic earnings per share (Note 6(n))				
9750	**Basic earnings per share (Note 6(n))**	**$**	**4.10**		**1.29**
9850	**Diluted earnings per share**	**$**	**4.07**		**1.29**

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

LEADSUN GREENTECH CORPORATION

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total other equity interest: Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total other equity interest: Others	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 290,690	8,091	1,073	-	(39,045)	(2,871)	-	257,938
Profit (loss) for the year months ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	37,379	-	-	37,379
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,634	(3,206)	-	(572)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	40,013	(3,206)	-	36,807
Legal reserve used to offset accumulated deficits	-	-	(1,073)	-	1,073	-	-	-
Capital surplus used to offset accumulated deficits	-	(8,091)	-	-	8,091	-	-	-
Did not participate in the cash capital increase of subsidiaries in proportion to the Group's shareholding	-	-	-	-	(1,280)	-	-	(1,280)
Did not subscribe to the new shares issued by subsidiary in proportion to the Group's shareholding	-	1,019	-	-	-	-	-	1,019
Exercise of disgorgement	-	1,117	-	-	-	-	-	1,117
Balance at December 31, 2022	290,690	2,136	-	-	8,852	(6,077)	-	295,601
Profit (loss) for the year months ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	119,246	-	-	119,246
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,494	4,761	-	6,255
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	120,740	4,761	-	125,501
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:								
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	885	-	(885)	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	6,077	(6,077)	-	-	-
Share-based payments	6,200	25,346	-	-	-	-	(22,366)	9,180
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	560	(560)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 296,890**	**27,482**	**885**	**6,077**	**123,190**	**(1,876)**	**(22,366)**	**430,282**

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

LEADSUN GREENTECH CORPORATION

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2023	2022
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:			
Profit before tax	$	120,168	37,645
Adjustments:			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):			
Depreciation expense		9,635	10,670
Amortization expense		13	-
Expected credit loss for bad debt expense		220	44
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		-	109
Interest expense		3,934	5,878
Interest income		(656)	(107)
Dividend income		(152)	(722)
Share-based payments		5,725	-
Share of loss (profit) of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method		8,067	(51,065)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	1,420
Gain on disposal of non-current assets classified as held for sale		(161,625)	(58,216)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets		-	80,644
Unrealized profit (loss) from sales		13,283	-
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		(121,556)	(11,345)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Changes in operating assets:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	3,164
Contract assets		(20,466)	(23,966)
Notes receivable		12,676	(9,142)
Accounts receivable		5,251	(1,346)
Other receivable		-	143
Inventories		4,495	(27,706)
Prepayments		29,031	(21,934)
Net defined benefit assets		(73)	68
Total changes in operating assets		30,914	(80,719)
Changes in operating liabilities:			
Contract liabilities		147,742	36,445
Notes payable		(888)	888
Accounts payable		19,350	56
Other payable		12,559	(412)
Other current liabilities		941	70
Total changes in operating liabilities		179,704	37,047
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities		210,618	(43,672)
Total adjustments		89,062	(55,017)
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations		209,230	(17,372)
Interest received		656	107
Dividends received		152	722
Interest paid		(4,327)	(5,505)
Income taxes paid		(1,132)	(270)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		204,579	(22,318)
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:			
Proceeds from disposal / acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		11,160	(44,388)
Proceeds from disposal / acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost		32,460	(32,460)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		-	(11,000)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using equity method		45,700	-
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets classified as held for sale		264,176	90,179
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(320)	(146)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	66
Acquisition of intangible assets		(272)	-
Increase in other non-current assets		(236)	(1,835)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		352,668	416
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:			
Decrease / increase in short-term loans		(274,258)	131,487

Proceeds from long-term debt	-	122,700
Repayments of long-term debt	(114,075)	(1,543)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	-	(619)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(7,340)	(7,014)
Proceeds from issuing shares	-	(155,000)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(37,327)	-
Other financing activities	-	1,117
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(433,000)	91,128
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	124,247	69,226
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	88,210	18,984
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$ 212,457**	**88,210**

Appendix 6

LeadSun Greentech Corporation

Comparison table of articles before and after amendments to the Articles of Incorporation

After amendment	Current article	Description
Article 1 The Company is organized in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act and is named as 麗升能源科技股份有限公司 (English name is LeadSun Greentech Corporation).	Article 1 The Company is organized in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act and is named as 華鎂鑫科技股份有限公司 (English name is LeadSun Greentech Corporation).	Change of company name
Article 7 The Company's total capital is NT$1.1 billion, divided into 100 million common shares, each valued at NT$10. The board of directors is authorized to issue unissued shares in installments, with 30 million shares designated for the conversion of corporate bonds into shares. The Company is permitted to issue employee stock option certificates, new shares with restricted rights for employees, and new shares via cash capital increase to employees of subsidiaries or affiliated companies meeting specified criteria. The board of directors has the authority to set these criteria, as well as the issuance and acquisition methods. Out of the total shares, 5,000,000 are allocated for employee stock option certificates. Should the Company offer shares to employees at a price below the average purchase price, it must first seek approval at the latest shareholders' meeting, where shareholders representing over half of the total issued shares are present. For the transfer to proceed, over two-thirds of the attending shareholders must consent.	Article 7 The Company's total capital is NT$1.1 billion, divided into 100 million common shares, each valued at NT$10. The board of directors is authorized to issue unissued shares in installments, with 30 million shares designated for the conversion of corporate bonds into shares. The Company is permitted to issue employee stock option certificates, new shares with restricted rights for employees, and new shares via cash capital increase to employees of subsidiaries or affiliated companies meeting specified criteria. The board of directors has the authority to set these criteria, as well as the issuance and acquisition methods. Out of the total shares, 2,500,000 are allocated for employee stock option certificates.	5 million shares shall be reserved based on the rated capital amount in accordance with Article 60-8 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers stipulating that the upper limit shall not exceed 15%.

Article 7-1 In cases where the Company issues employee stock option certificates at a subscription price below the closing price on the issuance date, a shareholders' meeting with over half of the issued shares represented must occur. The issuance requires approval from more than two-thirds of the voting rights held by attending shareholders.	Article 7-1	It has been added according to the provisions of Article 56-1 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers.
Article 31 This Article of Incorporation was formulated on August 18, 1997. . . . The twenty-eighth amendment on 2 June 2023; The twenty-ninth amendment on 24 May 2024;	Article 31 This Article of Incorporation was formulated on August 18, 1997. . . . The twenty-eighth amendment on 2 June 2023;	Add the date of revision

Appendix 7

LeadSun Greentech Corporation
Measures for the Issuance of Employee Stock Option Certificates and Stock Subscription of 2024

Article 1 Purpose of Issuance:

To attract and retain the talent necessary for the Company's success, and to motivate and enhance employee cohesion with the goal of jointly advancing the interests of the Company and its shareholders, the Company has formulated the methods for issuing employee stock option certificates and stock subscriptions. This is in accordance with Article 28-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act, the "Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers" issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and other relevant regulations.

Article 2 Issuance period:

It will be issued once or in batches according to actual needs within one year from the date of notice of valid declaration from the competent authority. The actual issuance date shall be authorized to be determined by the Chairman.

Article 3 Stock options holders:

(I) Eligibility is limited to full-time employees on the official payroll of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries (in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the voting rights) who are still employed before the base date for stock subscription qualification.

(II) The Chairman determines the base date for stock subscription. The allocation of stock options to employees will consider seniority, rank, performance, past and expected contributions, including special contributions, and potential for development. These criteria will be approved by the President, reviewed by the Remuneration Committee (for employees who are also managers or directors) or the Audit Committee (for non-manager employees), and finally approved by the Board of Directors.

(III) The total number of shares subscribed by a single stock option holder for the employee stock option certificates issued by the Company in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 56-1 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, plus the total accumulated number of new shares with restricted employee rights obtained by a single stock option holder, must not exceed three thousandths of the total number of issued shares of the Company, and the total number of shares that can be subscribed for the employee stock option certificates issued by the Company in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 56 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuer must not exceed 1% of the total number of issued shares of the Company. In addition, in accordance with Article 60-9 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuer, with approval by the central industry competent authority, the total number of employee stock option certificates plus the new shares with restricted employee rights obtained by a single employee may not be subject to the aforementioned restrictions.

Article 4 Total number of issued shares:

This issuance totals 800 units. The number of shares subscribed for each unit of stock option certificate is 1,000. The total number of new common shares to be issued due to the exercise of stock options is 800,000.

Article 5 Conditions for stock subscription:

(I) Subscription price: NT$ 26.5 per share.

(II) Stock option period:

1. The stock option may be exercised in its entirety (100%) two years from the date of issuance according to the specified schedule. The maximum cumulative stock option ratio which can be exercised from the date of issuance of the stock option certificates: 100% after two years.
2. The stock option certificate is valid for four years. Any unexercised options at the end of this period will be forfeited, and the holder will lose the right to exercise these options.
3. The stock option certificates and their rights and interests may not be transferred, pledged, donated to others, or otherwise disposed of. However, this does not apply to the successor of the option holder due to his/her death.
4. Should a stock option holder commit a serious violation, such as breaching the labor contract or work rules after being granted employee stock option certificates, the company reserves the right to reclaim and cancel any unexercised certificates.

(III) Types of shares subscribed: The common stock of the Company.

(IV) Measures in response to the change of stock option holder for any reason:

1. Resignation (including voluntary resignation, layoff and dismissal):
   (1) Exercisable stock option certificates must be exercised within one month from the resignation date.
   (2) Stock option certificates that are not yet exercisable as of the resignation date will be forfeited.
2. Transfer affiliated company: If a stock option holder is transferred to a subsidiary due to the Company's business needs with approval, the rights and obligations will continue as if the employee were a regular employee of the Company. If the employee is transferred to an affiliated company or another company that is not a subsidiary, the timeframe for exercising the stock option will be in accordance with the provisions for resignation outlined in section (IV)1.
3. Leave Without Pay: For anyone approved for leave without pay, the following

rules apply:

(1) Exercisable stock option certificates shall be exercised within one month from the leave's effective date. However, if there is a legally mandated non-exercise period, the exercise timeframe shall be deferred for the duration of this period.

(2) The right to exercise unexercisable stock option certificates will be deferred from the reinstatement date according to the suspension period. Nonetheless, the stock option's exercise period is still bounded by the certificate's validity. If it surpasses the stock option certificate's duration, the rights will be considered forfeited.

4. Retirement: All stock option rights for the granted certificates can be exercised. These rights shall be exercised within one month from the retirement date or two years after the stock option certificate's expiry (whichever is later). Rights not exercised within this timeframe will be considered forfeited.

5. General Death:

(1) Exercisable stock option certificates can be exercised by the successor within one month from the stock option holder's death. Failure to exercise within this period will lead to forfeiture of the option rights.

(2) Unexercisable stock option certificates will be deemed forfeited as of the holder's death date.

6. Disability or Death due to Occupational Accident:

(1) If a holder cannot continue service due to disability from an occupational accident, all granted stock option certificates can be exercised upon resignation. These rights must be exercised within one month from the resignation date or two years after the stock option certificate's expiry (whichever is later).

(2) In the event of a holder's death due to an occupational accident, the successor may exercise all stock option rights. These must be exercised within one month from the holder's death date or two years after the stock option certificate's expiry (whichever is later).

7. Should the stock option holder or their successor fail to exercise the option within the stipulated period, it will be considered forfeited, and no subsequent exercise requests will be entertained.

(V) Disposal of Stock Option Certificates with Forfeited Rights: The Company will revoke and permanently cancel any stock option certificates with forfeited rights.

Article 6 Mode of Implementation: The Company will issue new common shares without a physical account book to provide the shares.

Article 7 Adjustment of Subscription Price:

(I) After the issuance of this stock option certificate, aside from situations involving the exchange of various securities issued by the Company with common stock conversion rights or stock options for common shares, or the issuance of new shares for employee remuneration, adjustments to the subscription price shall occur when changes in the Company's common shares arise (e.g., cash capital increases, capital increases from earnings, capital increases from capital reserves, company mergers, company splits, stock splits, transfers of shares of other companies, cash capital increases to participate in the issuance of overseas depositary receipts, etc.). The subscription price will be adjusted according to the following formula (calculated to the nearest NT$0.10 and rounded to the nearest NT$0.01). Furthermore, if the issued common shares increase due to a change in the stock's par value, adjustments will be made based on the date of the new share exchange. However, if a full payment is involved, the adjustment will occur on the day the full payment is received. The adjusted subscription price is determined as follows: Adjusted subscription price = pre-adjustment subscription price × [number of issued shares + (payment amount per new share × number of new shares issued)/current share price]/(number of issued shares + number of new shares issued).

When the par value of the stock changes, the subscription price adjustment is calculated by: Adjusted subscription price = pre-adjustment subscription price × (number of shares issued before the par value change/number of shares issued after the par value change).

1. The number of issued shares encompasses the total number of common stock shares issued (including private placement shares). It also includes treasury shares that the Company has repurchased but not yet cancelled or transferred, and restricted shares that have been reclaimed or repurchased by the Company but not yet cancelled. These shall all be deducted to calculate the net issued shares.
2. If the payment amount per share pertains to stock dividends distributed without charge or to a stock split, the payment amount will be zero.
3. In the case of issuing new shares for a merger and capital increase, the payment amount per share for the new capital will be set at the average closing price of the Company's common stock over thirty consecutive business days, beginning from the forty-fifth business day prior to the merger's base date or the transfer of shares from another company.
4. If the subscription price after adjustment is higher than the subscription price before adjustment, no adjustment will be made.
5. In the event that the adjusted subscription price is lower than the par value, the

par value per share will be used as the subscription price.

6. Current price per share: The simple arithmetic average of the closing price of the Company's common shares shall be calculated based on either one, three or five business days before the base date of capital increase.

(II) Following the issuance of the stock option certificate, if the Company disburses cash dividends on common shares, it shall adjust the subscription price per unit based on the following formula on the ex-dividend date (rounded to the nearest NT$ cent, calculated to the NT$ dime): Subscription price after adjustment = Subscription price before adjustment × (1 - ratio of cash dividends issued per common share to the current price per share). The aforementioned current price per share shall be determined based on the simple arithmetic average of the closing price of the Company's common shares calculated one, three or five business days before the date of the ex-dividend announcement of the suspension of cash dividend transfer.

(III) After issuing the stock option certificate, if the number of common shares decreases due to capital reduction (excluding the cancellation of treasury shares), the adjusted stock subscription price and ratio shall be recalculated as follows. A separate letter will be dispatched to the TWSE or OTC Center, requesting an announcement. The adjustment will be made based on the effective date of the capital reduction. If the number of common shares decreases due to a change in the stock's par value, adjustments will be calculated in New Taiwan Dollars (NT$), to the nearest dime, and rounded to the nearest cent:

1. Capital Reduction to Offset Losses: The adjusted subscription price = Original subscription price × (Number of shares issued before capital reduction / Number of shares issued after capital reduction).
2. Capital Reduction for Cash: Adjusted conversion price = [Original conversion price × (1 - Ratio of cash refund amount per share to the closing price on the last trading day before new shares issuance)] × (Number of common shares issued before capital reduction / Number of common shares issued after capital reduction).
3. Adjustment for Change in Stock Par Value: The adjusted subscription price = Original subscription price × (Number of shares issued before the change in stock par value / Number of shares issued after the change in stock par value).

Article 8 Procedure for Exercising Stock Options:

(I) In addition to the legally stipulated period for the suspension of stock option transfers, the stock option may be exercised from three business days before the Company's announcement of suspension of transfer and ex-rights for free allotment, suspension of transfer and ex-dividend for cash dividends, or suspension of transfer and ex-rights for cash capital increase subscription, up to the rights distribution base date. Additionally, the period from the capital reduction base date to the day before the stock trading date, resulting from capital reduction, is also eligible for exercising stock options in accordance with the schedule outlined in Paragraph 2 of Article 5 of these measures. To subscribe to the Company's newly issued common shares under these measures, a subscription request form must be completed and submitted to the Company's stock agency. The subscription becomes effective upon delivery and cannot be revoked.

(II) After the Company's stock agency accepts the request for stock subscription, it will notify the stock option holder to pay the share price to the designated bank account. If the stock option holder fails to pay the full share price within the payment deadline, it will be deemed to have given up the stock option.

(III) After the Company's stock agency confirms that the full amount of share payment has been received, the number of shares subscribed by the employees and their names will be listed in the Company's shareholder list, and the Company's common shares will be issued within five business days by central depository transfer.

(IV) The Company's newly issued common shares will be available for over-the-counter trading from the date of delivery to the stock option holders. Should the Company's common shares be eligible for trading on the Taiwan Stock Exchange per legal requirements, the newly issued shares will also be available for trading from the date of delivery to the stock option holders.

(V) The Company, upon issuing new shares and delivering them to stock option holders as per these measures, must apply to the relevant authority for capital change registration at least once every quarter.

Article 9 Restrictions on Rights After Exercise of Stock Options: The rights and obligations associated with the newly issued common shares delivered by the Company are identical to those of the Company's existing common shares.

Article 10 Confidentiality Regulations:

(I) Upon completion of the statutory issuance procedures, the Company will inform stock option holders and request they sign a consent form to receive employee stock option certificates. Failure to sign as required will be considered forfeiture of the stock options.

(II) Recipients of stock option certificates must adhere to confidentiality rules, refraining from seeking information about, or disclosing, the specifics and quantity of their granted stock option certificates, except as mandated by law or a competent authority. Violations will lead to the forfeiture and revocation of unexercised stock options in accordance with Paragraph 4 of Article 5, Section (II) of these regulations.

Article 11 Other Important Matters:

(I) These regulations become effective upon receiving approval from over half of the directors in attendance at a board meeting where more than two-thirds of the directors are present. They will then be forwarded to the competent authority for approval. Any amendments required prior to issuance, especially those prompted by the review process of the competent authority, grant the Chairman authority to make necessary revisions. These amendments must be ratified by the board of directors prior to issuance.

(II) Matters not addressed in these regulations are governed by applicable laws and regulations.

Appendix 8

LeadSun Greentech Corporation
Articles of Incorporation

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 The Company is organized in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act and is named as 華鎂鑫科技股份有限公司 (English name is LeadSun Greentech Corporation).

Article 2 The Company engages in the businesses as follows:

(1)F401010: International Trade Industry.
(2)CC01110: Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing.
(3)CC01120: Data Storage Media Manufacturing and Replication.
(4)F118010: Information Software Wholesale.
(5)F218010: Information Software Retail.
(6)CA04010: Surface Treatment Industry.
(7)ZZ99999: Apart from licensed businesses, may engage in non-prohibited or unrestricted activities according to the law.
(8)C802100: Cosmetics Manufacturing.
(9)F108040: Cosmetics Wholesale.
(10)F208040: Cosmetics Retail.
(11)C110010: Beverage Manufacturing.
(12)F102040: Beverage Wholesale.
(13)F102170: Food and Beverage Wholesale.
(14)F203010: Food and Beverage Retail.
(15)A101020: Crop Cultivation.
(16)A102050: Crop Cultivation Services.
(17)F201010: Agricultural Product Retail.
(18)F101130: Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale.
(19)F399040: Non-Store Retail.
(20)C199990: Unclassified Other Food Manufacturing.
(21)IG03010: Energy Technology Services.
(22)CC01010: Machinery Manufacturing for Power Generation, Transmission, and Distribution.
(23)D101060: Self-Use Renewable Energy Generation Equipment.
(24)D401010: Thermal Energy Supply.
(25)E601010: Electrical Installation.
(26)E603090: Lighting Equipment Installation Engineering.
(27)CC01090: Battery Manufacturing.
(28)E607010: Solar Thermal Equipment Installation Engineering.
(29)F119010: Electronic Materials Wholesale.
(30)F113020: Electrical Appliance Wholesale.
(31)F213010: Electrical Appliance Retail.
(32)F113110: Battery Wholesale.
(33)F213110: Battery Retail.
(34)H201010: General Investment.
(35)H202010: Entrepreneurial Investment.
(36)I102010: Investment Advisory.
(37)I103060: Management Consulting.
(38)I199990: Other Consulting Services.
(39)F111090: Building Materials Wholesale.
(40)CA01050: Secondary Processing of Steel.

Article 3 The Company may invest in other businesses to meet business needs and act as a limited liability shareholder in other companies, as resolved by the Board of Directors. The Company's total amount of investment in other businesses is not subject to the limitations of Article 13 of the Company Act.

Article 4 The Company may provide external endorsements and guarantees relevant to its business needs, as resolved by the Board of Directors.

Article 5 The Company's headquarters are located in Taipei City. The Company may set up branch offices in locations in Taiwan or foreign countries as resolved by the Board of Directors, if necessary. Their establishment, alteration, or dissolution shall be decided by the Board of Directors.

Article 6 The Company shall make public announcements through a prominent section of county or provincial daily newspapers and circulars published in the county or city where the Company is located.

Chapter 2 Shares

Article 7 The Company's total capital is NT$1.1 billion, divided into 100 million common shares, each valued at NT$10. The board of directors is authorized to issue unissued shares in installments, with 30 million shares designated for the conversion of corporate bonds into shares.

The Company is permitted to issue employee stock option certificates, new shares with restricted rights for employees, and new shares via cash capital increase to employees of subsidiaries or affiliated companies meeting specified criteria. The board of directors has the authority to set these criteria, as well as the issuance and acquisition methods. Out of the total shares, 2,500,000 are allocated for employee stock option certificates.

Article 8 The Company's shares shall be registered and either signed or sealed by the Directors representing the Company. The shares shall be issued following the required certification procedures in accordance with the law. The Company may forego printing share certificates for the issued shares; however, it must register the issued shares with a centralized securities depository enterprise and comply with the regulations of said enterprise.

Article 9 Shareholders shall report their true names and residences to the Company, fill in the seal card, and submit it to the Company for recording. If the seal is lost or damaged, it should be addressed in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies."

Article 10 The stock affairs of this Company are conducted in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies," as issued by the competent authority.

Article 11 The entries in the shareholders' roster shall not be altered within 30 days prior to the annual general Shareholders' Meeting, within 15 days before an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, or within 5 days before the date set by the issuing company for the distribution of dividends, bonuses, or other benefits.

Chapter 3 Shareholders' Meeting

Article 12 The Company organizes two types of shareholders' meetings: Annual General Meetings (AGMs) and Extraordinary General Meetings (EGMs). AGMs are convened by the Board of Directors within six months following the conclusion of each fiscal year. A notice to convene an AGM must be issued to each shareholder at least 30 days before the scheduled date of the meeting. In the event the Company plans to hold an EGM, a notice must be issued to each shareholder at least 15 days before the meeting's scheduled date. The notice must detail the date, location, and agenda of the meeting. Unless otherwise specified by Company Law, the Board of Directors shall convene the shareholders' meetings. Shareholders' meetings may be conducted via video conference, with participants considered present in person.

Article 13 A shareholder who cannot attend a Shareholders' Meeting may delegate a proxy by submitting the proxy form provided by the Company, specifying the proxy's authority range. In addition to adhering to Article 177 of the Company Act, the appointment of proxies must comply with the "Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholders' Meetings of Public Companies," as mandated by the relevant regulatory authority.

Article 14 Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held; however, shares held by the company itself shall not confer voting rights, as stipulated by law. For shareholders' meetings, the company must provide electronic voting as a means for shareholders to exercise their voting rights, with the procedure detailed in the meeting notice. Shareholders voting electronically are considered present at the meeting but are deemed to abstain from any spontaneous motions and modifications to original proposals. The execution of electronic voting rights must adhere to the Company Law and the regulations set forth by the Competent Authority.

Article 15 Except as otherwise specified in the Company Act, a resolution at a shareholders' meeting requires approval by a majority of the votes from shareholders representing a majority of the total issued shares present. For critical decisions regarding the company's dissolution, merger, or division during a shareholders' meeting, approval must be obtained from shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the total issued shares, either in person or by proxy, and from more than half of the voting rights exercised at the meeting.

Article 16 The resolutions of a shareholders' meeting must be documented in the minutes, which are to be signed or sealed by the meeting chair. A copy of the minutes should be distributed to each shareholder within 20 days following the meeting's conclusion. The Company may opt to disseminate the minutes via public announcement.

Chapter 4 Directors and the Audit Committee

Article 17 The Company shall have 7 to 11 Directors and adopt a nomination system for the election of Directors. The Shareholders' Meeting shall elect Directors from among the list of nominees. The term of office for Directors shall be three years, and they are eligible for re-election. The shareholding status of all Directors shall comply with the relevant regulations issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

For the election of Directors in this company, each share shall have voting rights equal to the number of Directors to be elected. Shareholders may either concentrate their votes to elect a single Director or distribute their votes among multiple candidates. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be elected as Directors.

Article 17-1 Among the total number of Directors, there shall be no fewer than three Independent Directors, constituting at least one-fifth of the total number of Directors. Independent Directors shall be elected by the Shareholders' Meeting from a list of candidates through a nomination system. The qualifications, shareholdings, restrictions on concurrent positions, and the nomination and election process for Independent Directors, along with other pertinent matters, shall adhere to the regulations of the competent securities authorities.

Independent Directors and Directors shall be elected concurrently, with vacancies calculated separately for each category. The Company may procure liability insurance for Directors during their term of office to cover legally mandated compensation liabilities.

Article 18 Should the number of Directors fall short by one-third of the total number prescribed by the Articles of Incorporation, the Company must convene an extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting to conduct a by-election within 60 days from the date the shortfall occurs.

Article 19 In any year when the term of the Directors expires without subsequent by-elections, the duties and obligations of the current Directors shall extend until the by-elections are conducted and the newly elected Directors assume office.

Article 20 The Board of Directors shall be organized by the Directors. With the attendance of two-thirds or more of the Directors and the consent of a majority of those attending, a Chairman shall be elected. The Chairman represents the Company externally. Should the Chairman be absent or unable to perform their duties, as specified in Article 208 of the Company Law, their designated proxy shall act in accordance with the stipulated provisions.

Article 21 Deleted

Article 22 The resolutions of the Board of Directors, unless otherwise specified by the Company Law, shall be adopted with the attendance of more than half of the Directors and the consent of the majority of those attending.

Article 23 The minutes of the Board of Directors' meetings shall be prepared, signed or sealed by the Chairperson, and distributed to the Directors within 20 days after the meeting. The minutes shall detail the main points of the proceedings and the outcomes. They shall be retained at the Company alongside the attendance log of the Directors and any proxy forms used for attendance.

Article 24 The responsibilities of the Board of Directors include the following:
(1) Appointment and dismissal of managers.
(2) Review of budgets and financial statements.
(3) Proposals for profit distribution or deficit offset.
(4) Approval of investments, loans to other entities or individuals, and asset mortgages.
(5) Submissions to the Board of Directors when external borrowings and related credits exceed the aggregate limit set by the Board.
(6) Execution of other powers conferred by laws, regulations, and the Shareholders' Meeting.

Article 24-1 The Directors of the Company, irrespective of business profit or loss, are authorized by the Board of Directors to determine their remuneration. This determination shall be based on their involvement in the company's operations and the value of their contributions, with reference to industry standards.

Article 24-2 The Company may purchase liability insurance for directors during their term of office to cover the compensation liability they should bear within the scope of their duties as required by law.

Article 25 The Company establishes an Audit Committee in accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act, which assumes the roles traditionally held by supervisors. The Audit Committee shall consist entirely of Independent Directors, with a minimum of three members. One member shall act as the convener, and at least one member must possess expertise in accounting or finance. The committee's powers and operations shall comply with the Company Act, the Securities and Exchange Act, and applicable laws and regulations.

Chapter 5 Managers and staff

Article 26 The Company shall appoint managers whose appointment, dismissal, and remuneration shall be managed in accordance with the provisions outlined in Article 29 of the Company Act.

Chapter 6 Financial statements and distribution of earnings

Article 27 At the end of each fiscal year, the Board of Directors shall prepare the following statements and records to be presented at the General Shareholders' Meeting for approval, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the securities regulatory authorities:

(1) Business reports.

(2) Financial Statements.

(3) Proposal for stock dividends, profit distribution, or profit deficit compensation.

Article 28 The Company shall allocate no less than 3% of its annual profits towards employee compensation and no more than 5% for director remuneration. Priority shall be given to offsetting any accumulated losses, if present. Employee compensation may take the form of stocks or cash, and may extend to employees of subsidiary companies who meet specified criteria. The conditions and methods for such compensation shall be determined by the Board of Directors in compliance with legal requirements and subsequently reported at the shareholders' meeting.

Article 28-1 At the fiscal year-end, after settling all taxes and neutralizing prior losses, the Company shall allocate a 10% withdrawal as the Legal Reserve. No allocation to the Legal Reserve is required once it equals the Company's Paid-in Capital.

After adjusting for or reversing the Special Reserve as per relevant regulations, the resultant balance shall be combined with the opening balance of Unappropriated Earnings to calculate the Accumulated Unappropriated Earnings. The Board of Directors is tasked with proposing a profit distribution plan. While retaining a portion based on the business outlook is advisable, the proposal should be forwarded to the shareholders' meeting for decision-making.

Cash distributions of Profit, Legal Reserve, and Paid-in Capital require approval by a Board resolution with a two-thirds directors' attendance and a majority of votes from those present, and must be reported at the shareholders' meeting. Distribution via new share issuance is subject to the shareholders' meeting approval as necessary.

The cash dividend ratio should be judiciously determined, considering not less than twenty percent, based on anticipated earnings growth, capital needs, long-term financial structure, and strategic capital allocation for the forthcoming year.

Chapter 7 Supplemental Provisions

Article 29 The Board of Directors shall establish the rules governing the organization of the Company.

Article 30 Any matters not addressed in this document shall be governed in accordance with the Company Act and other relevant laws and regulations.

Article 31 This Article of Incorporation was formulated on 18 August 1997 and subsequently amended as follows:

The first amendment on 22 December 1997;

The second amendment on 15 November 1998;

The third amendment on 16 June 1999;

The fourth amendment on 5 August 1999;

The fifth amendment on 10 December 1999;

The sixth amendment on 7 January 2000;

The seventh amendment on 10 April 2000;

The eighth amendment on 6 May 2000;

The ninth amendment on 19 June 2001;

The tenth amendment on 17 June 2003;

The eleventh amendment on 19 December 2003;

The twelfth amendment on 19 December 2003;

The thirteenth amendment on 11 June 2004;

The fourteenth amendment on 11 June 2004;

The fifteenth amendment on 17 June 2005;

The sixteenth amendment on 17 June 2005;

The seventeenth amendment on 21 June 2007;

The eighteenth amendment on 13 June 2008;

The nineteenth amendment on 10 June 2009;

The twentieth amendment on 9 June 2011;

The twenty-first amendment on 6 June 2012;

The twenty-second amendment on 10 June 2013;

The twenty-third amendment on 10 June 2014;

The twenty-fourth amendment on 7 June 2016;

The twenty-fifth amendment on 8 June 2017;

The twenty-sixth amendment on 1 July 2021;

The twenty-seventh amendment on 8 April 2022;

The twenty-eighth amendment on 2 June 2023;

Appendix 9

LeadSun Greentech Corporation
Parliamentary Rules for Shareholders' Meeting

Article 1 To establish a strong governance system and sound supervisory capabilities for the Company's shareholders meetings, and to strengthen management capabilities, these Rules are adopted pursuant to Article 5 of the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies.

Article 2 The Company's parliamentary rules for shareholders' meetings, except as otherwise provided by law, regulation, or the articles of incorporation, shall be as provided in these Rules.

Article 3 The Company's shareholders' meeting shall, unless otherwise provided in laws or regulations, be convened by the Board of Directors.

For a company to convene a shareholders' meeting via video conferencing, it must explicitly allow for such meetings in its Articles of Incorporation and obtain a board of directors' resolution. Moreover, convening a virtual-only shareholders' meeting requires a resolution passed by a majority vote at a board of directors meeting with at least two-thirds of the directors present.

The Company must prepare electronic versions of the shareholders' meeting notice, proxy forms, and explanatory materials for all proposals, including ratification, deliberation matters, or the election or dismissal of directors. These documents must be uploaded to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) at least 30 days before a general shareholders' meeting and at least 15 days before a special shareholders' meeting.

The Company must prepare electronic versions of the shareholders' meeting agenda and supplemental materials, uploading them to the MOPS at least 21 days prior to the general shareholders' meeting and at least 15 days before a special shareholders' meeting. Furthermore, at least 15 days before the shareholders' meeting, the Company must also ensure these materials are prepared and made available for shareholder review at any time. The meeting agenda and supplemental materials shall also be displayed at the Company and the professional shareholder services agent.

The shareholders' meeting agenda and supplemental materials, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall be made available for shareholder review through the following methods on the date the shareholders' meeting convenes:

1. If the company convenes a physical shareholder's meeting, it shall distribute them on-site at the shareholder's meeting.
2. If the company convenes a hybrid shareholder's meeting, it shall distribute them on-site at the shareholder's meeting and upload the electronic files to the video conferencing platform.
3. If the company convenes a virtual-only shareholder's meeting, it shall upload the electronic files to the video conferencing platform.

The cause(s) or subject(s) for convening a shareholders' meeting must be clearly indicated in the individual notices sent to shareholders; alternatively, notices may be transmitted electronically, provided prior consent has been obtained from the recipients.

Matters pertaining to election or discharge of directors, alteration of the Articles of Incorporation, reduction of capital, application for the approval of ceasing its status as a public company, approval of competing with the company by directors, surplus profit distributed in the form of new shares, reserve distributed in the form of new shares, dissolution, merger, spin-off, or any matters as set forth in Article 185(1) of the Company Act, Article 26-1 of the Securities Exchange Act, Article 43-6, Article 56-1, and Article 62-2 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers hereof shall be itemized in the causes or subjects to be described and the essential contents shall be explained in the notice to convene a meeting of shareholders, and shall not be brought up as extemporary motions.

Where re-election of all directors and supervisors as well as their inauguration date is

stated in the notice of the reasons for convening the shareholders meeting, after the completion of the re-election in said meeting such inauguration date may not be altered by any extraordinary motion or otherwise in the same meeting.
Shareholders holding more than one percent of the total issued shares may submit written proposals for the shareholders' meetings. Each shareholder is limited to submitting one item only, and no proposal containing more than one item will be included in the meeting agenda. However, if the shareholder proposal is aimed at urging the corporation to promote public interests or fulfill its social responsibilities, the board of directors may still include it in the meeting agenda.When the circumstances of any subparagraph of Article 172-1, paragraph 4 of the Company Act apply to a proposal put forward by a shareholder, the board of directors may exclude it from the agenda. A shareholder may propose a recommendation for urging the corporation to promote public interests or fulfill its social responsibilities, provided procedurally the number of items so proposed is limited only to one in accordance with Article 172-1 of the Company Act, and no proposal containing more than one item will be included in the meeting agenda.
Before the book closure date of a regular shareholders' meeting, the Company must publicly announce its acceptance of shareholder proposals, whether in writing or electronically, specifying the location and submission period; this submission period must be no less than 10 days.
Proposals submitted by shareholders are limited to 300 words, and proposals exceeding this limit will not be included in the meeting agenda. The shareholder who submits a proposal must be present, either in person or by proxy, at the regular shareholders' meeting to participate in the discussion of their proposal.
Prior to the date of issuance of the notice for a shareholders' meeting, the Company shall inform shareholders who submitted proposals about the proposal screening results and shall list in the meeting notice the proposals that conform to the provisions of this article. At the shareholders' meeting, the board of directors shall explain the reasons for the exclusion of any shareholder proposals not included on the agenda.

Article 4 For each shareholders meeting, a shareholder may appoint a proxy to attend the meeting by providing the proxy form issued by the Company and stating the scope of the proxy's authorization.
A shareholder may issue only one proxy form and appoint only one proxy for any given shareholders' meeting. The shareholder must deliver the proxy form to the Company at least five days before the date of the shareholders' meeting. When duplicate proxy forms are submitted, the one received earliest shall prevail unless a declaration is made to cancel the previous proxy appointment.
Once a proxy form has been delivered to the Company, if the shareholder intends to attend the meeting in person, or to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronically, a written notice of proxy cancellation must be submitted to the Company at least two business days before the meeting date. If the cancellation notice is submitted after this deadline, votes cast at the meeting by the proxy will take precedence.

Article 5 The venue for a shareholders' meeting shall be the premises of the Company or a location easily accessible to shareholders and suitable for a shareholders' meeting. The meeting may begin no earlier than 9:00 a.m. and no later than 3:00 p.m. Full consideration must be given to the opinions of the independent directors regarding the place and time of the meeting.
The location of the shareholders' meeting;
(1) If the company convenes a physical shareholders' meeting, it must specify the location of the meeting.
(2) If the company convenes a hybrid shareholders' meeting, it must specify both the location of the physical meeting and the video conferencing platform that will be used for the video-assisted part of the meeting.
(3) If the company will not convene a physical shareholder's meeting, and will convene the meeting only by video conferencing (hereinafter, "virtual-only shareholder's meeting"), it shall specify the video conferencing platform to be used by the company.

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

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

The Company shall furnish the attending shareholders or proxies (collectively "shareholders") with an attendance book to sign, or attending shareholders may hand in a sign-in card in lieu of signing in.

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

Shareholders shall attend shareholders meetings based on attendance cards, sign-in cards, or other certificates of attendance. The Company may not arbitrarily add requirements for other documents beyond those showing eligibility to attend presented by shareholders. Solicitors soliciting proxy forms shall also bring identification documents for verification.

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

Article 6-1 To convene a virtual shareholders' meeting, the Company shall include the following particulars in the shareholders' meeting notice:

(1)How shareholders attend the virtual meeting and exercise their rights.

(2)Actions to be taken if the virtual meeting platform or participation in the virtual meeting is obstructed due to natural disasters, accidents or other force majeure events, at least covering the following particulars:

A. The specific time to which the meeting is postponed or from which the meeting will resume if the obstruction continues and cannot be removed, including the date to which the meeting is postponed or on which the meeting will resume.

B. Shareholders who have not registered to attend the affected virtual shareholders' meeting shall not be permitted to attend the postponed or resumed session.

C. In the event of a hybrid shareholders' meeting, if the virtual component cannot continue, and the total number of shares represented at the meeting—after deducting those represented by shareholders attending virtually—meets the minimum legal requirement for a shareholders' meeting, the meeting shall continue. Shares represented by virtual attendees will be counted towards the total number of shares represented at the meeting, and virtual attendees will be considered as abstaining from voting on all agenda items of that shareholders' meeting.

D. Actions to be taken if the outcomes of all proposals have been announced and an extraordinary motion has not been executed.

(3) To convene a virtual-only shareholders meeting, appropriate alternative measures available to shareholders with difficulties in attending a virtual shareholders' meeting online shall be specified. Except in cases stipulated in Article 9-6 of 'Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies', it shall at least provide the shareholders with connection facilities and necessary assistance, and specify the period during which shareholders may apply to the company and other related matters requiring attention.

Article 7 If a shareholders' meeting is convened by the board of directors, the meeting shall be chaired by the chairperson of the board. When the chairperson is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise their powers, one of the directors shall be appointed to act as chair. Where the chairman does not make such a designation, the directors shall select from among themselves one person to serve as chair.

When a director serves as chair, as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the director

shall be one who has held that position for six months or more and who understands the financial and business conditions of the company. The same shall be true for a representative of a juristic person director that serves as chair.
It is advisable for shareholders' meetings convened by the board of directors to be chaired in person by the chairperson of the board and attended by a majority of the directors, at least one supervisor in person, and at least one member from each functional committee representing the committee. The attendance shall be recorded in the meeting minutes.
If a shareholders meeting is convened by a party with power to convene but other than the board of directors, the convening party shall chair the meeting. When there are two or more such convening parties, they shall mutually select a chair from among themselves.
The Company may appoint its attorneys, certified public accountants, or related persons retained by it to attend a shareholders meeting in a non-voting capacity.

Article 8 The Company shall record the entire uninterrupted proceedings of the shareholders' meeting via audio or video from the start of shareholder registration. These recordings must be kept for at least one year. However, if a lawsuit is filed by a shareholder pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the recordings must be kept until the conclusion of the litigation.

Article 9 Attendance at shareholders' meetings shall be calculated based on the number of shares. The number of shares in attendance shall be calculated according to the shares indicated by the attendance book and sign-in cards handed in, as well as the shares checked in on the virtual meeting platform, plus the number of shares whose voting rights are exercised by correspondence or electronically.
The chair shall call the meeting to order at the appointed meeting time and disclose information concerning the number of non-voting shares and the number of shares represented by shareholders attending the meeting. However, if the attending shareholders do not represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chair may announce a postponement. Provided that no more than two such postponements, for a combined total of no more than one hour, may be made. If the quorum is not met after two postponements and the attending shareholders still represent less than one-third of the total number of issued shares, the chair shall declare the meeting adjourned. In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, the Company shall also declare the meeting adjourned on the virtual meeting platform.
If the quorum is not met after two postponements, as referred to in the preceding paragraph, but the attending shareholders represent one-third or more of the total number of issued shares, a tentative resolution may be adopted pursuant to Article 175, paragraph 1 of the Company Act. All shareholders shall be notified of the tentative resolution, and another shareholders' meeting shall be convened within one month.
When, prior to the conclusion of the meeting, the attending shareholders represent a majority of the total number of issued shares, the chair may resubmit the tentative resolution for a vote by the shareholders' meeting pursuant to Article 174 of the Company Act.

Article 10 When the board of directors convenes a shareholders' meeting, it will also establish the meeting's agenda. Votes will be taken on each agenda item, including any extraordinary motions and amendments to initial proposals. The agenda's order, set by the board, cannot be altered without the shareholders' meeting's approval.
This guideline similarly applies to meetings called by entities other than the board with convening power.
The chairperson cannot adjourn the meeting before all agenda items (including extraordinary motions) have been fully addressed unless the shareholders' meeting decides otherwise. Should the chairperson improperly adjourn the meeting, the remaining board members must assist the attendees in electing a new chairperson through a majority vote of the shares present, after which the meeting will continue.

The chairperson is responsible for ensuring there is ample opportunity for the explanation, discussion, and debate of proposals, including any amendments or extraordinary motions introduced by shareholders. Once the chairperson deems the discussion sufficient, they may close the discussion, call for a vote, and allocate adequate time for voting.

Article 11 Before speaking, attending shareholders must complete a speaker's slip indicating the speech's subject, their shareholder or attendance card number, and their account name. The chairperson will determine the speaking order.
If a shareholder submits a speaker's slip but does not speak, they are considered as having not spoken. If the actual speech diverges from the registered subject, the content of the speech will take precedence.
Without the chairperson's approval, a shareholder may not speak more than twice on the same topic, and each speech is limited to five minutes. Should a speech breach procedural rules or exceed the agenda's scope, the chairperson has the authority to end it.
Other shareholders must refrain from speaking or interrupting while someone is speaking, unless they have received permission from both the chairperson and the active speaker. The chairperson will halt any breaches of this rule.
When a corporate shareholder sends multiple representatives, only one may speak on any given proposal.
After a shareholder's speech, the chairperson may either respond personally or designate a relevant staff member to do so.

Article 12 Voting at a shareholders' meeting shall be calculated based on the number of shares. With respect to resolutions at shareholders' meetings, the number of shares held by a shareholder with no voting rights shall not be included in the total count of issued shares.
When a shareholder is an interested party concerning an agenda item, and there is a likelihood that such a relationship could prejudice the interests of the Company, that shareholder shall be ineligible to vote on that item and may not exercise voting rights as a proxy for any other shareholder.
The number of shares for which voting rights cannot be exercised, as outlined in the preceding paragraph, shall not be included in the total of voting rights represented by shareholders in attendance.
Except for a trust enterprise or a shareholder services agent approved by the competent securities authority, when one individual is concurrently appointed as a proxy by two or more shareholders, the voting rights represented by that proxy may not exceed three percent of the total voting rights represented by all issued shares. If this percentage is exceeded, the voting rights beyond this limit shall not be considered in the calculation.

Article 13 A shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share held, except when the shares are restricted shares or are designated as non-voting shares under Article 179, paragraph 2, of the Company Act.
The company may permit shareholders to exercise their voting rights either in writing or electronically during shareholder meetings (in accordance with Article 177-1, paragraph 1 of the Company Act, for companies that adopt electronic voting: when this company convenes a shareholders' meeting, it shall adopt electronic voting, and may also permit written voting). The methods for exercising voting rights, either in writing or electronically, shall be detailed in the notice of the shareholders' meeting. Shareholders who exercise their voting rights in writing or electronically shall be deemed as present at the shareholders' meeting. However, for ad hoc motions and amendments to the original proposals presented during the meeting, such votes will be counted as abstentions; thus, the company should refrain from proposing ad hoc motions and amendments to the original proposals.
A shareholder intending to exercise voting rights by written or electronic means must submit a written declaration of intent to the Company at least two days before the shareholders' meeting date. In instances of multiple declarations of intent, the first received will take precedence, unless a later declaration explicitly cancels an earlier one.

Should a shareholder, after exercising voting rights in writing or electronically, decide to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or online, a written declaration to retract the previously exercised voting rights must be submitted to the Company, using the same method as the original voting, at least two business days before the shareholders' meeting. If the retraction notice is submitted later than this deadline, the voting rights previously exercised in writing or electronically will take precedence. When a shareholder has voted both by writing or electronic means and by appointing a proxy to attend the shareholders' meeting, the proxy's votes at the meeting will take precedence.

Except as otherwise stipulated in the Company Act and the Company's articles of incorporation, a proposal's passage will require a majority vote of the voting rights represented by shareholders present. At the time of voting, for each proposal, the chair or a person designated by the chair will announce the total voting rights represented by shareholders in attendance, followed by a vote count. The results for each proposal, including votes for, against, and abstentions, shall be recorded in the MOPS on the same day as the meeting.

In the case of an amendment or alternative proposal, the chair will present both the amended or alternative proposal and the original proposal, and determine the voting order. Once any proposal is approved, the remaining proposals will be considered rejected, and no further voting will be necessary.

The appointment of vote monitoring and counting personnel for proposal voting shall be made by the chair, ensuring that all personnel are shareholders of the Company.

Vote counting for shareholders' meeting proposals or elections must be conducted publicly at the meeting location. Immediately following the vote count, the voting results, including statistical tallies, shall be announced at the meeting, and a record of the vote shall be made.

Article 14 The election of directors at a shareholders' meeting shall be conducted in accordance with the election and appointment rules adopted by the Company. The voting results, including the names of those elected as directors and the number of votes they received, as well as the names and vote counts of directors not elected, shall be announced immediately on-site.

The ballots used in the election mentioned above shall be sealed and signed by the monitoring personnel and stored securely for at least one year. However, if a shareholder initiates a lawsuit under Article 189 of the Company Act, the ballots shall be retained until the end of the litigation.

Article 15 Matters relating to the resolutions of a shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall be signed or sealed by the chair of the meeting and distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after the meeting's conclusion. The meeting minutes may be produced and distributed electronically. The Company may distribute the meeting minutes through a public announcement on the MOPS.

The minutes must accurately capture the meeting's year, month, day, and location, the chair's full name, the methods used for adopting resolutions, and a summary of the deliberations and voting results, including the number of votes. In the event of director elections, the minutes must disclose the votes each candidate received. The minutes must be retained for the Company's lifetime.

Article 16 On the day of the shareholders' meeting, the Company shall prepare a statistical table in the prescribed format, showing the number of shares solicited and the number of shares represented by proxy, which shall be clearly displayed at the shareholders' meeting venue.

If a resolution at a shareholders' meeting constitutes material information under relevant laws, regulations, or under Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (or Taipei Exchange Market) rules, the Company must upload the resolution's content to the MOPS within the specified timeframe.

Article 17 Staff handling administrative affairs of a shareholders' meeting shall wear identification

cards or armbands. The chair may direct proctors or security personnel to help maintain order at the meeting place. When proctors or security personnel assist in maintaining order, they shall wear identification cards or armbands bearing the word "Proctor."
If a shareholder tries to use any equipment other than the provided public address system, the chair has the authority to prevent this.
Should a shareholder disrupt the proceedings after ignoring the chair's warnings, the chair may have the proctors or security personnel remove the shareholder from the meeting.

Article 18 During a meeting, the chair may call a break due to time constraints. If a force majeure event occurs, the chair can temporarily suspend the meeting and announce when it will resume, based on the situation.
If the meeting venue becomes unavailable and not all agenda items, including extraordinary motions, have been addressed, the shareholders' meeting can resolve to continue the meeting at a different location.
A shareholders' meeting can resolve to defer or reconvene the meeting within five days per Article 182 of the Company Act.

Article 19 In the case of a virtual shareholders' meeting, the Company must disclose the real-time voting results and election outcomes immediately after the voting session ends on the virtual meeting platform, according to regulations. This disclosure must remain accessible for at least 15 minutes after the meeting's adjournment is announced by the chair.

Article 20 When convening a virtual-only shareholders' meeting, both the chair and the secretary must be in the same location. The chair must announce the location's address as the meeting begins.

Article 21 In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, the Company may offer a preliminary connection test to shareholders prior to the meeting and provide relevant real-time services before and during the meeting to assist in resolving any technical communication issues.
In the event of a virtual shareholders' meeting, upon opening the meeting, the chair must declare, unless a situation arises where postponement or resumption of the meeting is not required as stipulated by Article 44-20, paragraph 4, of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, that if the virtual meeting platform becomes inaccessible due to natural disasters, accidents, or other force majeure events before the chair announces the meeting adjourned, and this obstruction persists for more than 30 minutes, the meeting shall be postponed or resumed on another date within five days. In such cases, Article 182 of the Company Act shall not apply.
For a meeting to be postponed or resumed as described above, shareholders who have not registered for the original online meeting shall not be eligible to attend the postponed or resumed session.
For a meeting to be postponed or resumed as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the shares, voting rights, and election rights represented by shareholders who registered for and successfully signed into the original meeting but do not attend the postponed or resumed session shall be counted towards the total number of shares, voting rights, and election rights present at the postponed or resumed session.
During a postponed or resumed session of a shareholders' meeting, as outlined above, no further discussion or resolution is required for proposals for which votes have already been cast, counted, and results announced, including the list of elected directors and supervisors.
When the Company convenes a hybrid shareholders' meeting and the virtual component cannot continue as described above, if the total number of shares represented at the meeting, after excluding those represented by shareholders attending online, still meets the minimum legal requirement for a shareholders' meeting, the meeting shall continue without the need for postponement or resumption as previously described.
In situations where the meeting continues as described above, shares represented by

shareholders attending the virtual meeting online shall be counted towards the total number of shares represented at the meeting, with these shareholders deemed as abstaining from voting on all proposals on the meeting agenda.
When postponing or resuming a meeting as mentioned above, the Company shall manage the preparatory work based on the date of the original shareholders' meeting in accordance with the guidelines under Article 44-20, paragraph 7, of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies.
For dates or periods specified under Article 12, the latter half, and Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies, and Articles 44-5, paragraph 2, 44-15, and 44-17, paragraph 1, of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, the Company shall address these matters based on the date of the shareholders' meeting that is postponed or resumed as described above.

Article 22 These Rules shall become effective after being submitted to and approved by a shareholders' meeting. Any subsequent amendments must be adopted through the same process.

These Rules were adopted by the Shareholders’ Meeting on June 17, 2003.

These Rules were adopted by the Shareholders’ Meeting on June 6, 2012.

These Rules were adopted by the Shareholders’ Meeting on June 8, 2017.

These Rules were adopted by the Shareholders’ Meeting on June 9, 2020.

These Rules were adopted by the Shareholders’ Meeting on July 1, 2021.

These Rules were adopted by the Shareholders’ Meeting on June 2, 2023.

Appendix 10

LeadSun Greentech Corporation
Directors Election Regulations Articles

July 1, 2021

Article 1 To ensure a just, fair, and open election of directors, these Procedures are adopted pursuant to Articles 21 and 41 of the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies.

Article 2 Except as otherwise provided by law and regulation or by the Company's articles of incorporation, elections of directors shall be conducted in accordance with these Procedures.

Article 3 The overall composition of the board of directors shall be taken into consideration in the selection of the Company's directors. The composition of the board of directors shall be determined by taking diversity into account and formulating an appropriate policy on diversity based on the company's business operations, operational dynamics, and development needs. It is advisable that the policy includes, but is not limited to, the following two general standards:

1. Basic requirements and values: Gender, age, nationality, and culture.
2. Professional knowledge and skills: A professional background (e.g., law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing, technology), professional skills, and industry experience.

Each board member shall have the necessary knowledge, skill, and experience to perform their duties; the abilities that must be present in the board as a whole are as follows:

1. The ability to make judgments about operations.
2. Accounting and financial analysis ability.
3. Business management ability.
4. Crisis management ability.
5. Knowledge of the industry.
6. An international market perspective.
7. Leadership ability.
8. Decision-making ability.

More than half of the directors should be individuals who have neither a spousal relationship nor a relationship within the second degree of kinship with any other director.

The board of directors of the Company shall consider adjusting its composition based on the results of performance evaluation.

Article 4 Deleted

Article 5 The qualifications for the independent directors of the Company shall comply with Articles 2, 3, and 4 of the Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies.

The election of independent directors of the Company shall comply with Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies, and shall be conducted in accordance with Article 24 of the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies.

Article 6 Elections of directors at the Company shall be conducted in accordance with the candidate nomination system and procedures set out in Article 192-1 of the Company Act. In reviewing the qualifications, educational and professional backgrounds, and any circumstances listed in Article 30 of the Company Act concerning director candidates, additional documentary evidence for qualifications shall not be arbitrarily added. The results of the review shall be provided to the shareholders for reference in selecting suitable directors.

When the number of directors falls below five due to the dismissal of a director for any reason, the Company shall hold a by-election to fill the vacancy at its next shareholders' meeting. If the number of directors falls short by one third of the total prescribed in the Company's articles of incorporation, the Company shall call an extraordinary shareholders' meeting within 60 days from the date of occurrence to conduct a by-election to fill the vacancies.

A by-election shall be held at the next shareholders' meeting to fill the vacancy when the number of independent directors falls below that required under the proviso of Article 14-2, paragraph 1 of the Securities and Exchange Act. The specific criteria for determining that a company is not suitable for listing on the Taiwan Stock Exchange, as outlined in the Taiwan Stock Exchange Listing Review Guidelines, or the specific standards for determining that a securities firm's business premises are not suitable for over-the-counter trading, as stipulated in Article 10, paragraph 1, item 8 of the Review Guidelines for Securities Firms' Business Premises for Trading Securities, established by the Taipei Exchange, shall apply. When the independent directors are dismissed en masse, a special shareholders' meeting shall be called within 60 days from the date of occurrence to hold a by-election to fill the vacancies.

Article 7 The cumulative voting method shall be employed for the election of directors at the Company. Each share will possess voting rights equal to the number of directors to be elected and may be cast entirely for a single candidate or distributed among several candidates.

Article 8 The board of directors shall prepare separate ballots for the election of directors and supervisors, in quantities corresponding to the number of positions available. Each ballot will indicate the number of voting rights it represents, and these ballots shall then be distributed to the shareholders present at the meeting. The attendance card numbers printed on the ballots may be utilized as an alternative to listing the names of the shareholders voting.

Article 9 The number of directors will conform to the specifications in the Company's articles of incorporation, with voting rights being calculated separately for independent and non-independent director positions. Candidates receiving the highest number of votes, as represented by ballots, will be elected in descending order of their vote totals. In the event that two or more candidates receive an identical number of votes, exceeding the number of available positions, a random draw will be held to determine the selection, with the chair conducting the draw for any absentee.

Article10 Before the commencement of the election, the chair will designate a number of shareholders to undertake the roles of vote monitors and counters. The ballot boxes, prepared by the board of directors, shall be publicly verified by the vote monitoring personnel prior to the start of voting.

Article11 If the candidate is a shareholder, the voter must enter the candidate's name and shareholder account number in the "Candidate" column on the ballot. Should the candidate not be a shareholder, the voter is required to provide the candidate's name and identification number. However, if the candidate represents a governmental body or a corporate shareholder, the "Candidate" column should list the name of that entity. The name(s) of the representative(s) for the entity may also be included, with multiple representatives' names entered separately.

Article12 A ballot will be considered invalid under any of the following conditions:

1. Ballots not issued by the board of directors.
2. Ballots that are left blank and submitted.
3. Ballots with illegible handwriting that cannot be discerned or have been modified.
4. If the candidate mentioned on the ballot is a shareholder, but the name or shareholder account number is inconsistent with the shareholder registry; or if the candidate is not a shareholder, but the provided name or identification document number does not match records upon verification.
5. Writing extraneous information on the ballot aside from the candidate's name (or entity name), shareholder account number (or identification document number), and the designated voting rights.
6. If the candidate's name coincides with that of another shareholder and can be identified without the need for a shareholder account number or identification document number.

Article13 The voting rights will be tallied on-site immediately following the conclusion of voting, and the election results, including the names of the elected directors and the number of votes they received, will be announced by the chair at the venue. The ballots used in the election will be sealed and signed by the monitoring personnel and stored securely for a minimum of one year. However, should a shareholder initiate legal action under Article 189 of the Company Act, the ballots will be retained until the resolution of the case.

Article14 These Rules will take effect subsequent to their submission to and approval by a shareholders' meeting. Any amendments to these Rules will be enacted through the same process.

Appendix 11

LeadSun Greentech Corporation
Shareholding of All Directors

Date of book closure: March 26,2024

Title	Name	Number of Shares	Percentage of Shares
Chairman	Laser Tek Taiwan Co., Ltd.	1,477,738	3.84%
	Representative: Li-Chen Lin	375,000	0.98%
Director	Qing-tangYang	3,737,164	9.72%
Director	Rui-yu Chen	1,597,882	4.16%
Director	Qi-xian Xie	1,336,752	3.48%
Independent Director	Xi-yang Zhou	0	0.00%
Independent Director	Ya-song Su	0	0.00%
Independent Director	Ki-Ho Nam	0	0.00%
The total number of shares held by all directors and the percentage thereof		8,524,536	22.18%

Note：1. As stipulated in Article 26 of the Securities Exchange Act, the aggregate shareholding of all directors must amount to a minimum of 3,844,097 shares.

For companies with a paid-in capital exceeding NT$300 million but not exceeding NT$1 billion:

- ●All directors must collectively possess shares constituting 10% of the total share count.
- ●All supervisors must collectively possess shares constituting 1% of the total share count.
- ●Shares owned by independent directors in publicly traded companies do not contribute to the aforementioned percentages. Should there be two or more independent directors, the required shareholding percentage for all directors and supervisors, independent directors excluded, decreases to 80% of the established ratios.

2. As of the record date for the shareholders' meeting, the individual and collective shareholdings of directors, as outlined in the preceding table, comply with the percentage criteria defined in Article 26 of the Securities Exchange Act.