

Stock Code: 1447



# **LI PING ENTERPRISE CORPORATION**

## **Handbook of 2026 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting**

Date: June 9, 2026

Place: No. 33, Gongye Road, Fangyuan Industrial Zone,  
Fangyuan Township, Changhua County  
(Nylon General Factory)

# LI PENG ENTERPRISE CORPORATION

## Handbook of 2026 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting (Translation)

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#### Notice to readers

This is a translation of the Handbook of 2026 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting. The translation is for reference only. If there is any discrepancy between the English version and Chinese version, the Chinese version shall prevail.

**LI PENG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.**  
**2026 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting Procedures**

1. Commencement of Meeting
2. Chairman's Statement
3. Report Items
4. Matters for Ratification
5. Matters for Discussion
6. Extemporaneous Motion
7. Meeting Adjourned

**LI PENG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.**  
**2026 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting Agenda**

Convention Method: Physical shareholders meeting

Time: June 9, 2026 (Tuesday) 9:00AM

Place: No. 33, Gongye Road, Fangyuan Industrial Zone, Fangyuan Township, Changhua County  
(Nylon General Factory)

Meeting Procedures

1. Commencement of Meeting (Report on the number of attended shares)
2. Chairman's Statement
3. Report Items:
  - (1) 2025 business report.
  - (2) 2025 audit committee's audit report.
  - (3) 2025 report on remuneration distribution for employees and directors.
4. Matters for Ratification
  - (1) Motion of 2025 business report and financial statement.
  - (2) Motion of 2025 loss appropriation.
5. Matters for Discussion:

Motion of partial provisions amendment of the "Fund loan and endorsement guarantee operating procedures".
6. Extemporaneous Motion
7. Meeting Adjourned

# Report Items

## I. The 2025 business report

**Explanatory Notes:** The 2025 business report is as follows.

### Business report

#### 1. The 2025 operational performance

##### (1) Plan execution:

The year 2025 was marked by significant volatility in the global political and economic landscape. The tariff policies implemented by U.S. President Donald Trump, leadership transitions across multiple countries, and ongoing conflicts in the Middle East led to a more conservative global supply-demand environment. The uncertainties arising from tariff measures and political transitions accelerated the restructuring of supply chains, while fluctuations in crude oil and energy prices caused by Middle Eastern conflicts exerted additional pressure on cost structures. These sudden changes posed substantial challenges to corporate operational strategies and responsiveness.

In response to this uncertain environment, the Company proactively adopted a low-inventory strategy, strengthened raw material cost management, and implemented a build-to-order production model to achieve full production and sales alignment. These measures effectively mitigated the impacts of tariffs, energy costs, and exchange rate fluctuations. At the same time, the Company expanded its presence in emerging markets and leveraged an integrated, vertically aligned production system characterized by refinement, differentiation, customization, and rapid responsiveness, aiming to capture order transfer opportunities arising from global supply chain realignment.

In 2025, the Company reported consolidated revenue of NT\$27.859 billion, representing a 20% decrease compared to 2024. Net loss after tax amounted to NT\$837 million, an increase in losses of 1,245.90% year-over-year. The Company's primary products included 51,062 tons of nylon chips, 12,376 tons of nylon yarn, 50.62 million yards of woven fabrics, 631 tons of knitted fabrics, 1,280,149 tons of petrochemical products, and 307,333 tons of chemical raw materials.

##### (2) Budget implementation:

Not available. Our company only set the 2025 internal budget, and did not disclose financial forecasts to the public.

##### (3) Revenue, expenditure, and profitability analysis:

For 2025 the Company's non-consolidated revenue was NT\$8.375 billion. Net loss after tax was approximately NT\$850 million, with a net profit margin of -10.14% and earnings per share (EPS) of NT\$-0.97. The Company's all financial revenue and expenditure and profitability uncombined subsidiary of end of year 2025 are described as the table below.

Unit: Thousand NT\$

Item		2024	2025	Increase (Decrease) Amount and Ratio
Financial income and expense	Operating income	10,669,091	8,374,675	-2,294,416
	Operating cost	10,553,122	8,408,689	-2,144,433
	Before tax profit	32,420	-960,826	-993,246
	Net Income	39,939	-849,589	-889,528
Profitability	Return on asset (%)	0.68	-4.75	-5.43
	Return on equity (%)	0.44	-10.37	-10.81
	Before tax income to paid-in capital ratio (%)	0.35	-10.55	-10.90
	Profit margin (%)	0.37	-10.14	-10.51
	Earnings per share (NT\$)	0.04	-0.97	-1.01

#### (4) Research and development:

The Company's efforts in the development and promotion of environmentally friendly recycled products and functional performance materials have been widely recognized by customers and brand partners. In addition to textile applications, we are actively expanding our research and development of nylon engineering plastics, moving toward industrial applications. This area also represents a key focus for our R&D division moving forward. Mass manufactured products of the Company for the past two years are as follows:

Item	Application	Features
Nylon fishnet and ocean recycled yarn	Knitted apparel, sportswear and casual wear	GRS-certified recycled material applications to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions
Pre-consumer / Post-consumer Nylon recycle yarn	Knitted apparel, sportswear and casual wear	GRS-certified recycled material applications to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions
Nylon chip & Fibre for Electric Vehicle / Lightweight Nylon chip & Fibre	Alternative to current product with property modification in injection grade and extrusion grade	High performance nylon chips offer in lightweight and superior heat durability.
Recycle Tire carbon black yarn	Diving suit and other functional fabrics	Product of Recycled carbon
Other development of modification in plastic function	Using in composite materials	To enhance the stability of product specification
CRZ high-performance eco-friendly yarn	Suitable for development in both apparel and non-apparel textile applications	GRS-certified recycled material applications to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions
Eco-friendly ReFLEX™ abrasion-resistant stretch fabric	Abrasion-resistant stretch fabric	Fabric with natural stretch and excellent abrasion resistance, and to replace the fabric of less OP content
Biodegradable eco-friendly fabric	Fabric with brushed or sanded feature	Reduce microplastic pollution
ReEcoya™ Ultra-Fine Eco-Friendly Monofilaments & Multifilaments	Spring and Summer waterproof jacket and ski jacket	Eco-Friendly Light-weight Fabric & 3-Layer Lamination Fabric

Item	Application	Features
Nylon and Polyester stretch yarns	Stretchable fabric	Replace OP and enhance Eco recyclability
Nylon 11	Garment, Leisure	Reduce using petrochemical materials
Super Fine Denier Yarn	Super light outdoor and sport outfits	Light-weight product

## 2. The 2026 business plan summary

The Company has established “Embracing Climate Regulations and Driving Transformation to Create Value” and “Strengthening Low-Carbon Capabilities to Build a Responsible and Sustainable Value Chain” as the overarching principles guiding its operations this year.

In the past, climate change was often regarded as a matter of corporate social responsibility, framed largely as slogans or long-term aspirations. Today, however, it has evolved into a concrete legal and regulatory framework. Companies are now required to assess climate-related risks across all aspects of their operations. The mandatory adoption of international standards, such as IFRS S1 and S2 (Sustainability Disclosure Standards), has incorporated climate-related risks into financial reporting, requiring companies to disclose how climate factors impact their financial performance. In addition, the establishment of regulations by international organizations and national governments has made carbon reduction no longer optional, but a fundamental compliance requirement.

As a result, climate change has shifted from a “public relations issue” to a “business continuity issue.” For enterprises, the challenge is no longer solely about protecting the environment, but about maintaining competitiveness and financial stability amid tightening global regulations and ongoing supply chain restructuring.

Li Peng Enterprise continues to focus on low-carbon environmental practices and circular sustainability, while strengthening its ESG strategy. Through concrete environmental initiatives, the Company aims to enhance brand value and steadily advance toward its goal of sustainable development.

Nylon business unit: We closely monitor changes in oil prices, supply and demand dynamics, carbon costs, and exchange rates to more accurately manage raw and auxiliary material costs.

Nylon chips: The Company closely monitors fluctuations in oil prices, supply and demand dynamics, carbon costs, and exchange rates to achieve more precise control over raw and auxiliary material costs.

Nylon yarn: The Company focuses on the development and promotion of environmentally friendly nylon materials, while enhancing overall gross margins through stable process quality.

High-end textile business unit: The Company actively participates in international exhibitions to stay abreast of market trends, flexibly adjust its R&D directions, and strengthen collaborative ties with brand partners.

### **3. The company's future development strategy under impacts of external environment, legal environment, and overall business environment**

Looking ahead, energy transition and net-zero decarbonization have become core issues in corporate competitiveness. Rising energy prices, the imposition of carbon fees, and compliance with regional energy policies are placing significant pressure on businesses. Under current regulations in Taiwan, companies are required to conduct phased greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and verification, followed by the imposition of carbon fees based on emission levels. Li Peng has proactively implemented response measures; through our GHG reduction plan, we expect to significantly mitigate the financial impact of such carbon charges.

In terms of GHG management, the Company has introduced management systems to enhance the efficiency of emissions inventory while enabling effective energy management. In addition, the installation of energy storage systems has improved electricity utilization efficiency in production. As the global economy transitions toward a green model, we are well prepared to address the associated challenges.

Meanwhile, the escalation of tensions between the United States and Iran has caused substantial volatility in the supply and pricing of crude oil and natural gas, contributing to renewed inflationary pressures. The evolving geopolitical landscape continues to drive the restructuring of global supply chains, with Taiwan—highly dependent on imported energy—being particularly sensitive to these changes. The Company will closely monitor developments and strengthen risk management across energy, supply chains, and finance to ensure the maintenance of its competitive position.

Finally, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all shareholders and wish you all good health and all the best.

Chairman: Kuo, Shao yi

Manager: Tung, Min hsiung

Accounting Manager: Yuan, Pei huan

## **II. The 2025 audit committee's audit report:**

**Explanatory Notes:** The audit committee's audit review is as follows:

### **Audit committee's audit report**

The company's 2025 financial statements prepared by the board of directors, completed the review and concluded the audit report by CPAs Huang, I-min and Hong, kuo-tyan, of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited. The Audit Committee has reviewed the financial statements, the business report, and the loss appropriation proposal. We have found no irregularities in accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act.

Regards,

The company's 2026 regular shareholders' meeting

LI PENG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Audit committee convener : Lin, Yao chuan

Taiwan, March 27, 2026

### **III. Report on Allocation of 2025 Remuneration to Board of Directors and Employees.**

**Explanatory Notes:** As the Company reported a pre-tax loss in 2025, no allocation was made for employee remuneration, including both general staff compensation and director fees.

## Matters for Ratification

### Item 1

Proposed by the Board of Directors

**Proposal:** The 2025 business report and financial statements.

### Explanatory Notes:

1. The 2025 financial statements audited by Deloitte's accountants Huang, I-min and Hong, kuo-tyan together with the business report reviewed by the audit committee with audit reports.
2. The business report, the accountant's audit report and the above-mentioned financial statements are as Attachments 1, p.3~6 and p.12~32.

### Resolution :

**Item 2**

Proposed by the Board of Directors

**Proposal:** Please ratify the motion of loss appropriation in 2025.**Explanatory Notes:**

The net loss after tax on the final business accounts for 2025 is NT\$ 849,589,266, The following table is the prepared loss appropriation for 2025 :

**LI PENG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.****Table of Loss Appropriation****R.O.C 2025**

Unit: NT\$

Item	Amount		Note
Accumulated deficit at the beginning of the period		-471,268,342	
Net loss after tax for the current period	-849,589,266		
Actuarial Gain (Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans	4,163,926		
Equity method recognition and disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss)	-11,417,036		
Net (loss) profit after tax plus non-net (loss) profit after tax items included in retained earnings		-856,842,376	
Loss to be made up at the end of period		-1,328,110,718	

Chairman: Kuo, Shao yi

Manager: Tung, Min hsiung

Accounting Manager: Yuan, Pei huan

**Resolution :**

## **Matters for Discussion**

Proposed by Board of Directors

**Proposal:** Please resolve the motion of partial provisions amendment of the “Fund loan and endorsement guarantee operating procedures”

**Explanation:**

To avoid ambiguity, certain provisions have been revised. Please refer to Attachment 2 for the comparison table of the provisions before and after revision, as well as the full text prior to amendment. (P.33 – 39 of the meeting agenda).

**Resolution :**

**Extemporary Motion**

**Meeting Adjourned**

## **Attachments 1**

### **Independent Auditor’s Report**

To Li Peng Enterprise Corporation Limited

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Li Peng Enterprise Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries (the “Company”), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to the Other Matter paragraph), the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (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 Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in 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 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 for our opinion.

#### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year 2025. 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.

Key audit matters for the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year 2025 are stated as follows:

#### Occurrence of sales revenue from specific customers of fabric products

The operations of Li Peng Enterprise Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries are primarily divided into the Nylon Segment, Textile Segment, and Trading Segment. Within the woven product revenue of the Textile Segment, the revenue growth from certain specific customers exceeded overall expectations and significantly deviated from actual industry performance. Consequently, the auditors assessed that the occurrence of sales revenue from these specific customers has a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, during the audit for the fiscal year 2025, the occurrence of sales revenue from certain specific customers was identified as a Key Audit Matter. Please refer to Note 4 for the accounting policies and disclosures related to the recognition of sales revenue.

The audit procedures performed by us in response to the aforementioned key audit matter included: understanding and testing the design and operating effectiveness of the key internal controls, and performing substantive tests of details on a sampling basis to confirm that the revenue transactions have indeed occurred.

#### **Other Matter**

In the consolidated financial statements for 2025, the financial statements of some investee companies for using the equity method were audited by other auditors. Our opinion, on the consolidated company only financial statements the amounts listed in the financial statements of the investee companies that are treated using the equity method are based on the audit reports of other auditors. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the above-mentioned investee companies' investment amounts using the equity method were NT\$935,749 thousand and NT\$946,246 thousand, respectively, accounting for 5.88% and 5.07% of the total assets, respectively. From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, the above-mentioned investee companies' share of the comprehensive profit and loss of associated enterprises recognized using the equity method was NT\$4,122 thousand and NT\$12,272 thousand, respectively, accounting for (0.27%) and (5.38%) of the comprehensive profit and loss of the respective years.

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 on which we have issued an unmodified plus other matters paragraph opinion.

#### **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 the IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and 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 consolidated financial statements, management's responsibilities also include evaluating the ability of Li Peng Enterprise Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries to continue as a going concern, disclosing related matters, and adopting the going concern basis of accounting, unless management intends to liquidate Li Peng Enterprise Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries or cease operations, or has no other feasible alternative to liquidation or cessation of operations.

Those charged with governance (including members of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

The objectives of our audit of the consolidated financial statements 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. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also perform the following:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statement, 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 consolidated financial statements or revise the audit opinions, if such disclosures are inadequate. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and subsidiaries to cease operations.

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 appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company 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.

Based on the matters discussed with the governance unit, we have determined the key audit items for the audit of the consolidated financial statements of Li Peng Enterprise Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries for the year 2025. We describe these matters in our audit report unless public disclosure of a particular matter is not permitted by law or, in extremely rare circumstances, we decide not to communicate a particular matter in our audit report because such communication could reasonably be expected to have a negative impact that outweighs the public interest that would be enhanced.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this auditors' report are Huang, I-min and Hong, Kuo-Tyan.

Deloitte & Touche  
Taipei, Taiwan  
Republic of China

March 16, 2026

**LI PENG ENTERPRISE CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**  
For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Assets	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
	<b>Current Assets</b>				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4 and 6)	\$ 1,441,973	9	\$ 1,765,356	10
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note 4 and 7)	485,293	3	234,515	1
1150	Notes receivable, net (Note 4 and 8)	30,483	-	35,006	-
1160	Notes receivable from related parties, net (Note 4 and 29)	15,202	-	27,468	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Note 4 and 8)	1,022,506	7	2,638,203	14
1180	Accounts receivable from related parties, net (Note 4 and 29)	90,162	1	116,249	1
1210	Loan to related parties (Note 29)	1,159,575	7	1,135,014	6
1220	Income tax assets (Note 4 and 24)	15,604	-	18,040	-
130X	Inventory (Note 4 and 9)	2,109,338	13	2,500,116	13
1410	Prepayments	61,426	-	152,270	1
1476	Other financial assets - current (Note 4,10,29 and 30)	862,736	6	179,077	1
1479	Other current assets	5,459	-	10,551	-
11XX	Total current assets	<u>7,299,757</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>8,811,865</u>	<u>47</u>
	<b>Non-current assets</b>				
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – non-current (Note 4 and 7)	5,847	-	6,064	-
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current (Note 4 and 11)	1,197,647	8	1,762,969	10
1550	Investment adjustments for Using Equity Method (Note 4 and 13)	2,582,833	16	2,658,285	14
1600	Property, plant, equipment (Note 4 and 14)	4,100,916	26	4,675,057	25
1755	Right of use asset (Note 4 and 15)	21,078	-	21,434	-
1760	Investment property, net (Note 4 and 16)	40,532	-	-	-
1821	Other intangible assets (Note 4 and 17)	6,149	-	4,242	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (Note 4 and 24)	590,045	4	471,828	3
1915	Prepayment for equipment	61,381	-	232,893	1
1990	Other non-current assets	13,290	-	12,977	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	<u>8,619,718</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>9,845,749</u>	<u>53</u>
1XXX	Total Assets	<u>\$ 15,919,475</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 18,657,614</u>	<u>100</u>
	<b>Liability and Equity</b>				
	<b>Current liability</b>				
2100	Short-term loan (Note 4 and 18)	\$ 3,330,000	21	\$ 3,560,000	19
2110	Short-term corporate bonds payable (Note 4 and 18)	-	-	100,000	-
2120	Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss (Note 4 and 7)	6	-	-	-
2150	Notes payable	36,959	-	18,976	-
2160	Notes payable – related parties (Note 29)	2,420	-	3,094	-
2170	Accounts payable	890,092	6	2,081,843	11
2180	Accounts payable – related parties (Note 29)	56,603	1	106,347	1
2219	Other payable (Note 19 and 29)	523,836	3	671,665	4
2220	Loan from related parties (Note 29)	488,018	3	80,000	-
2230	Current tax liabilities (Note 4 and 24)	11,259	-	14,436	-
2250	Current provisions	7,715	-	501	-
2280	Lease liability – current (Note 4 and 15)	2,978	-	2,747	-
2320	Long-term loan due in a year (Note 4 and 18)	146,000	1	-	-
2399	Other current liability	187,454	1	155,253	1
21XX	Total current liabilities	<u>5,683,340</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>6,794,862</u>	<u>36</u>
	<b>Non-current liability</b>				
2540	Long-term loan (Note 4 and 18)	1,619,000	10	1,690,000	9
2570	Deferred income tax liability (Note 4 and 24)	150,830	1	154,144	1
2580	Lease liability – non-current (Note 4 and 15)	23,019	-	23,718	-
2640	Accrued pension liability, net – non-current (Note 4 and 20)	174,337	1	183,310	1
2670	Other non-current liability	776	-	769	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	<u>1,967,962</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2,051,941</u>	<u>11</u>
2XXX	Total liability	<u>7,651,302</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>8,846,803</u>	<u>47</u>
	<b>Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent (Note 4 and 21)</b>				
3110	Common stock	9,100,712	57	9,100,712	49
3200	Capital reserve	219,160	1	214,187	1
	Retained earning				
3310	Legal reserve	525,527	3	525,527	3
3320	Special reserve	229,670	2	229,670	1
3350	Accrued loss	( 1,328,109 )	( 8 )	( 471,268 )	( 2 )
3300	Total retained earnings	( 572,912 )	( 3 )	283,929	2
3400	Other equity	( 959,556 )	( 6 )	( 428,828 )	( 2 )
3500	Treasury stock	( 287,142 )	( 2 )	( 287,142 )	( 2 )
31XX	Total Equity to Shareholders of the Parent	<u>7,500,262</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>8,882,858</u>	<u>48</u>
36XX	Non-controlling interests (Note 21)	767,911	5	927,953	5
3XXX	Total equity	<u>8,268,173</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>9,810,811</u>	<u>53</u>
	Total of Liability and Equity	<u>\$ 15,919,475</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 18,657,614</u>	<u>100</u>

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 16, 2026)

Chairman: Kuo, Shao-Yi

Manager: Tung, Min-Hsiung

Accounting Supervisor: Yuan, Pei-Huan

**LI PENG ENTERPRISE CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings per Share)

Code		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (Note 4, 22, 29)	\$ 27,859,035	100	\$ 34,825,223	100
5000	Operating cost (Note 9, 29)	<u>27,659,527</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>34,439,447</u>	<u>99</u>
5900	Operating profit	199,508	1	385,776	1
5910	Unrealized profit on sales to associates	( 1,079)	-	( 1,211)	-
5920	Realized profit on sales to associates	<u>1,211</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,116</u>	<u>-</u>
5950	Realized operating profit	<u>199,640</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>385,681</u>	<u>1</u>
	Operating expense (Note 8, 29)				
6100	Sales expense	350,832	1	424,282	1
6200	Management expense	226,182	1	251,085	1
6300	R&D expense	122,897	1	122,020	-
6450	Expected credit gain on reversal of impairment loss	( <u>2,522</u> )	<u>-</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>-</u>
6000	Total operating expenses	<u>697,389</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>798,047</u>	<u>2</u>
6900	Operating net loss	( <u>497,749</u> )	( <u>2</u> )	( <u>412,366</u> )	( <u>1</u> )
	Non-operating income and expenses (Note 13, 23, 29)				
7100	Interest income	74,605	-	100,939	-
7010	Other income	43,451	-	42,921	-
7020	Other profit and loss	( 468,647)	( 1)	416,011	1
7050	Finance cost	( 118,557)	-	( 104,661)	-
7060	Share of profits of associates	<u>31,712</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,935</u>	<u>-</u>
7000	Total non-operating income and loss	( <u>437,436</u> )	( <u>1</u> )	<u>487,145</u>	<u>1</u>

(Continued)

Code		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
7900	Net loss before tax	(\$ 935,185)	( 3)	\$ 74,779	-
7950	Income tax profit ( Note 4, 24 )	97,817	-	( 1,704)	-
8200	Net loss of the year	( 837,368)	( 3)	73,075	-
	Other comprehensive income (net)				
8310	Uncategorized items profit and loss :				
8311	Measure on defined benefit plans	567	-	12,419	-
8316	Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	( 561,268)	( 2)	( 294,787)	( 1)
8320	Share of other comprehensive gain of associates and joint ventures	( 89,000)	( 1)	( 40,713)	-
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :				
8361	Exchange differences resulting from translation on foreign operations	( 49,769)	-	21,833	-
8300	Total other comprehensive income of the year	( 699,470)	( 3)	( 301,248)	( 1)
8500	Total comprehensive income of the year	(\$ 1,536,838)	( 6)	(\$ 228,173)	( 1)
	Net (loss) profit attributable to :				
8610	Shareholder of the parent	(\$ 849,589)	( 3)	\$ 39,939	-
8620	Non-controlling interests	12,221	-	33,136	-
8600		(\$ 837,368)	( 3)	\$ 73,075	-
	Comprehensive income attributable to :				
8710	Shareholders of the parent	(\$ 1,387,569)	( 5)	(\$ 176,205)	( 1)
8720	Non-controlling interests	( 149,269)	( 1)	( 51,968)	-
8700		(\$ 1,536,838)	( 6)	(\$ 228,173)	( 1)
	Earnings (loss) Per Share ( Note 25 )				
9710	Basic	(\$ 0.97)		\$ 0.04	
9810	Diluted	(\$ 0.97)		\$ 0.04	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.  
(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 16, 2026)

Chairman: Kuo, Shao-Yi

Manager : Tung, Min-Hsiung

Accounting Supervisor : Yuan, Pei-Huan

**LI PENG ENTERPRISE CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGE IN EQUITY**  
For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code		Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent														
		Capital Stock-Common Stock					Retained Earning		Unappropriated Earnings (Unappropriated deficit)	Foreign Organization Financial report Exchange difference	Other Equity Items				Non-Controlling interests	Total equity
		(In Thousands)	Amount	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Parent Company	Subsidiary using Equity Method			Associates using Equity Method	Treasury Stock	Total			
A1	BALANCE JANUARY 1, 2024	910,071	\$ 9,100,712	\$ 191,201	\$ 525,527	\$ 229,670	(\$ 514,313)	(\$ 35,349)	\$ 208,545	(\$ 248,272)	(\$ 134,494)	(\$ 289,292)	\$ 9,033,935	\$ 968,659	\$ 10,002,594	
	Adjustments to other capital surplus:															
C7	Adjustments to share of changes in equities of associates	-	-	22,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	( 8 )	-	22,356	11,353	33,709	
L7	Disposal of parent company shares by a subsidiary is deemed to be a treasury stock transaction	-	-	622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,150	2,772	2,459	5,231	
O1	Cash dividends of the Company received by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( 2,550 )	( 2,550 )	
Q1	Associates' disposal of equity tool through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	( 7,744 )	-	-	-	7,744	-	-	-	-	
D1	Net gain in 2024	-	-	-	-	-	39,939	-	-	-	-	-	39,939	33,136	73,075	
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	10,850	20,915	( 112,124 )	( 96,593 )	( 39,192 )	-	( 216,144 )	( 85,104 )	( 301,248 )	
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2024	-	-	-	-	-	50,789	20,915	( 112,124 )	( 96,593 )	( 39,192 )	-	( 176,205 )	( 51,968 )	( 228,173 )	
Z1	BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2024	910,071	9,100,712	214,187	525,527	229,670	( 471,268 )	( 14,434 )	96,421	( 344,865 )	( 165,950 )	( 287,142 )	8,882,858	927,953	9,810,811	
	Adjustments to other capital surplus:															
C7	Adjustments to share of changes in equities of associates	-	-	4,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,973	1,120	6,093	
M7	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( 1,764 )	( 1,764 )	
O1	Cash dividends of the Company received by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	( 4,500 )	( 4,500 )	
Q1	Associates' disposal of equity tool through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	( 11,416 )	-	-	6,445	4,971	-	-	( 5,629 )	( 5,629 )	
D1	Net gain in 2025	-	-	-	-	-	( 849,589 )	-	-	-	-	-	( 849,589 )	12,221	( 837,368 )	
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2025,	-	-	-	-	-	4,164	( 46,130 )	( 217,976 )	( 185,456 )	( 92,582 )	-	( 537,980 )	( 161,490 )	( 699,470 )	
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2025	-	-	-	-	-	( 845,425 )	( 46,130 )	( 217,976 )	( 185,456 )	( 92,582 )	-	( 1,387,569 )	( 149,269 )	( 1,536,838 )	
Z1	BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2025	<u>910,071</u>	<u>\$ 9,100,712</u>	<u>\$ 219,160</u>	<u>\$ 525,527</u>	<u>\$ 229,670</u>	<u>( \$ 1,328,109 )</u>	<u>( \$ 60,564 )</u>	<u>( \$ 121,555 )</u>	<u>( \$ 523,876 )</u>	<u>( \$ 253,561 )</u>	<u>( \$ 287,142 )</u>	<u>\$ 7,500,262</u>	<u>\$ 767,911</u>	<u>\$ 8,268,173</u>	

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 16, 2026)

Chairman: Kuo, Shao-Yi

Manager : Tung, Min-Hsiung

Accounting Supervisor : Yuan, Pei-Huan

**LI PENG ENTERPRISE CORPORATION LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code		2025	2024
	Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
A10000	Loss before income tax	(\$ 935,185)	\$ 74,779
A20010	Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
A20100	Depreciation expense	559,222	594,545
A20200	Amortization expense	3,673	3,232
A29900	Amortized prepayment	68,265	64,664
A20300	Expected credit impairment loss (reversal of impairment gain)	( 2,522)	660
A20400	Financial assets and liability at fair value through profit	( 14,912)	( 59,055)
A20900	Finance costs	118,557	104,661
A21200	Interest income	( 74,605)	( 100,939)
A21300	Dividend income	( 5,775)	( 2,246)
A22300	Share of income to associates using equity method	( 31,712)	( 31,935)
A22500	Gain on disposal or retirement of property, plant, equipment	( 5,240)	( 4,471)
A23100	Gain on disposal of investment, net	( 232)	( 17,592)
A23700	Loss on lease modifications	-	248
A23700	Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	314,778	-
A23800	Impairment loss on inventory	26,961	114,097
A23900	Unrealized profit on sales to associates	1,079	1,211
A24000	Realized loss on sales to associates	( 1,211)	( 1,116)
A24100	Loss on foreign exchange, net	49,852	167,545
	Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31115	Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	( 239,546)	21,014
A31130	Notes receivable	4,569	15,590
A31140	Notes receivable – related parties	12,266	69,472
A31150	Accounts receivable	1,596,574	( 346,478)
A31160	Accounts receivable – related parties	26,087	8,641
A31200	Inventory	363,692	( 101,426)
A31230	Prepayments	12,965	( 105,248)
A31240	Other current assets	3,855	( 7,243)
A31250	Other financial assets	( 680,790)	199,546

(Continued)

Code		2025	2024
A31990	Other non-current assets	(\$ 236)	(\$ 1,107)
A32130	Notes payable	17,983	( 12,999)
A32140	Notes payable-related parties	( 674)	( 83,224)
A32150	Accounts payable	( 1,184,950)	92,099
A32160	Accounts payable-related parties	( 49,744)	43,751
A32180	Other payables	( 193,337)	( 5,873)
A32200	Current provisions	7,214	( 561)
A32240	Accrued pension liabilities	( 8,406)	( 9,067)
A32230	Other current liability	<u>39,017</u>	<u>25,365</u>
A33000	Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations	( 202,468)	710,540
A33100	Interest income	75,419	101,051
A33200	Dividend income	5,775	2,246
A33200	Dividend income from associates	36,968	28,945
A33300	Interest payable	( 117,906)	( 103,851)
A33500	Income tax payable	( <u>23,256</u> )	( <u>27,120</u> )
AAAA	Cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	( <u>225,468</u> )	<u>711,811</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
B00010	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	( 20,894)	( 2,164)
B00020	Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	19,319	-
B01800	Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	( 38,164)	-
B02300	Disposal of subsidiaries	( 900)	-
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant, equipment	( 326,853)	( 423,851)
B02800	Disposal of property, plant, equipment	7,579	5,035
B03800	Decrease (Increase) in refundable deposits	( 77)	1,383
B04500	Acquisition of intangible asset	( 5,608)	( 2,542)
B05900	Increase in loan to related parties receivables	( <u>49,740</u> )	( <u>382,623</u> )
BBBB	Cash outflow from investment activity	( <u>415,338</u> )	( <u>804,762</u> )
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
C00200	Decrease in short-term loan	( 230,000)	( 48,000)
C00500	Increase (Decrease) in short-term bills payable	( 100,000)	90,000
C01600	Lend long-term loan	3,385,000	3,475,000
C01700	Repayments of long-term borrowings	( 3,310,000)	( 3,780,250)
C04020	Lease principal repayment	( 2,701)	( 2,680)
C03100	Decrease in refundable deposits	7	( 1,305)
C03700	Increase (decrease) in loan to related parties payables	588,018	( 33,000)

(Continued)

Code		2025	2024
C05000	Treasury shares sold	\$ -	\$ 5,231
C05200	Cash dividends distributed by subsidiaries	( <u>4,500</u> )	( <u>2,550</u> )
CCCC	Cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	<u>325,824</u>	( <u>297,554</u> )
DDDD	Effect of exchange rate on cash or cash equivalents	( <u>8,401</u> )	<u>53,030</u>
EEEE	Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	( 323,383 )	( 337,475 )
E00100	Balance of cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	<u>1,765,356</u>	<u>2,102,831</u>
E00200	Balance of cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	<u>\$ 1,441,973</u>	<u>\$ 1,765,356</u>

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 16, 2026)

Chairman: Kuo, Shao-Yi

Manager : Tung, Min-Hsiung

Accounting Supervisor : Yuan, Pei-Huan

## **Independent Auditors' Report**

To Li Peng Enterprise Corporation Limited

### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of Li Peng Enterprise Corporation Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of other auditors (please refer to the Other Matter paragraph), the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and 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 Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the parent company only 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 for our opinion.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only financial statements of the Company for the year 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's parent only financial statements for the year 2025 are stated as follows :

### Occurrence of sales revenue from specific customers of fabric products

The operations of Li Peng Enterprise Co., Ltd. are primarily divided into the Nylon Segment, Textile Segment, and Trading Segment. Within the woven product revenue of the Textile Segment, the revenue growth from certain specific customers exceeded overall expectations and significantly deviated from actual industry performance. Consequently, the auditors assessed that the occurrence of sales revenue from these specific customers has a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, during the audit for the fiscal year 2025, the occurrence of sales revenue from certain specific customers was identified as a Key Audit Matter. Please refer to Note 4 for the accounting policies and disclosures related to the recognition of sales revenue.

The audit procedures performed by us in response to the aforementioned key audit matter included: understanding and testing the design and operating effectiveness of the key internal controls, and performing substantive tests of details on a sampling basis to confirm that the revenue transactions have indeed occurred.

### **Other Matter**

In the parent company only financial statements for 2025, the financial statements of some investee companies for using the equity method were audited by other auditors. Our opinion, on the parent company only financial statements the amounts listed in the financial statements of the investee companies that are treated using the equity method are based on the audit reports of other auditors. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the above-mentioned investee companies' investment amounts using the equity method were NT\$935,749 thousand and NT\$946,246 thousand, respectively, accounting for 6.32% and 5.44% of the total assets, respectively. From January 1 to December 31, 2025 and 2024, the above-mentioned investee companies' share of the comprehensive profit and loss of associated enterprises recognized using the equity method was NT\$4,122 thousand and NT\$12,272 thousand, respectively, accounting for (0.3%) and (6.96%) of the comprehensive profit and loss of the respective years.

### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent company only Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company only 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 (including members of the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent company only Financial Statements**

The objectives of our audit of the parent-company-only financial statements are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent-company-only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 parent-company-only financial statements

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statement, 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 revise the audit opinions, if such disclosures are inadequate. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only 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.

Based on the matters discussed with the governance unit, we have determined the key audit items for the audit of the consolidated financial statements of Li Peng Enterprise Co., Ltd. for the year 2025. We describe these matters in our audit report unless public disclosure of a particular matter is not permitted by law or, in extremely rare circumstances, we decide not to communicate a particular matter in our audit report because such communication could reasonably be expected to have a negative impact that outweighs the public interest that would be enhanced.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Huang, I-min and Hong, Kuo-Tyan.

Deloitte & Touche  
Taipei, Taiwan  
Republic of China

March 16, 2026

**LI PENG ENTERPRISE CORPORATION LIMITED**  
**PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS**  
For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Assets	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Current Assets</b>					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4 and 6)	\$ 964,333	7	\$ 1,324,660	8
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note 4 and 7)	69,629	1	67,926	1
1150	Notes receivable, net (Note 4 and 8)	30,483	-	35,006	-
1160	Notes receivable from related parties, net (Note 4 and 28)	15,202	-	27,468	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Note 4 and 8)	467,447	3	878,977	5
1180	Accounts receivable from related parties, net (Note 4 and 28)	39,688	-	93,016	1
1210	Loan to related parties (Note 28)	1,378,936	9	1,249,952	7
1220	Income tax assets (Note 4 and 23)	13,390	-	16,632	-
130X	Inventory (Note 4 and 9)	2,085,846	14	2,468,398	14
1410	Prepayments	56,186	-	132,237	1
1476	Other financial assets - current (Note 4、10 and 28)	576,756	4	1,095,871	6
1479	Other current assets	5,446	-	10,261	-
11XX	Total current assets	<u>5,703,342</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>7,400,404</u>	<u>43</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – non-current (Note 4 and 7)	5,847	-	6,064	-
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current (Note 4 and 11)	473,424	3	670,506	4
1550	Investment adjustments for Using Equity Method (Note 4 and 12)	3,922,697	27	4,205,197	24
1600	Property, plant, equipment (Note 4 and 13)	4,035,200	27	4,594,185	26
1755	Right of use asset (Note 4 and 14)	4,117	-	-	-
1760	Investment property, net (Note 4 and 15)	40,532	-	-	-
1780	Other intangible assets (Note 4 and 16)	6,134	-	3,852	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (Note 4 and 23)	561,200	4	450,317	3
1915	Prepayment for equipment	61,381	1	60,024	-
1990	Other non-current assets	347	-	270	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	<u>9,110,879</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>9,990,415</u>	<u>57</u>
1XXX	Total Assets	<u>\$ 14,814,221</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 17,390,819</u>	<u>100</u>
<b>Liability and Equity</b>					
<b>Current liability</b>					
2100	Short-term loan (Note 4 and 17)	\$ 3,330,000	23	\$ 3,560,000	20
2110	Short-term corporate bonds payable (Note 4 and 17)	-	-	100,000	-
2120	Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss (Note 4 and 7)	6	-	-	-
2150	Notes payable	36,959	-	18,976	-
2160	Notes payable – related parties (Note 28)	2,420	-	3,094	-
2170	Accounts payable	348,954	2	739,831	4
2180	Accounts payable – related parties (Note 28)	56,668	-	104,294	1
2219	Other payable (Note 18 and 28)	1,027,522	7	1,509,463	9
2220	Loan from related parties (Note 28)	222,000	2	298,000	2
2250	Current provisions	7,715	-	501	-
2280	Lease liability – current (Note 4 and 14)	175	-	-	-
2320	Long-term loan due in a year (Note 4 and 17)	146,000	1	-	-
2399	Other current liability	188,733	1	148,608	1
21XX	Total current liabilities	<u>5,367,152</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>6,482,767</u>	<u>37</u>
<b>Non-current liability</b>					
2540	Long-term loan (Note 4 and 17)	1,619,000	11	1,690,000	10
2570	Deferred income tax liability (Note 4 and 23)	150,549	1	153,028	1
2580	Lease liability – non-current (Note 4 and 14)	3,924	-	-	-
2640	Accrued pension liability, net – non-current (Note 4 and 19)	172,961	1	181,446	1
2670	Other non-current liability	373	-	720	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	<u>1,946,807</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2,025,194</u>	<u>12</u>
2XXX	Total liability	<u>7,313,959</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>8,507,961</u>	<u>49</u>
<b>Equity (Note 19)</b>					
3110	Common stock	9,100,712	61	9,100,712	52
3200	Capital reserve	219,160	2	214,187	1
<b>Retained earning</b>					
3310	Legal reserve	525,527	3	525,527	3
3320	Special reserve	229,670	2	229,670	2
3350	Accrued loss	(1,328,109)	(9)	(471,268)	(3)
3300	Total retained earnings	<u>(572,912)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>283,929</u>	<u>2</u>
3400	Other equity	(959,556)	(6)	(428,828)	(2)
3500	Treasury stock	(287,142)	(2)	(287,142)	(2)
3XXX	Total equity	<u>7,500,262</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>8,882,858</u>	<u>51</u>
Total of Liability and Equity		<u>\$ 14,814,221</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 17,390,819</u>	<u>100</u>

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 16, 2026)

Chairman: Kuo, Shao-Yi

Manager: Tung, Min- Hsiung

Accounting Supervisor: Yuan, Pei-Huan

**LI PENG ENTERPRISE CORPORATION LIMITED**  
**PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings per Share)

Code		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (Note 4,21,28)	\$ 8,374,675	100	\$ 10,669,091	100
5000	Operating cost (Note 9, 28)	<u>8,408,689</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>10,553,122</u>	<u>99</u>
5900	Operating profit (loss)	( 34,014)	( 1)	115,969	1
5910	Unrealized loss (profit) on sales to associates	( 1,080)	-	2,376	-
5920	Realized profit on sales to associates	( <u>2,376</u> )	<u>-</u>	<u>1,116</u>	<u>-</u>
5950	Realized operating profit (loss)	( <u>37,470</u> )	( <u>1</u> )	<u>119,461</u>	<u>1</u>
	Operating expense (Note 8,28)				
6100	Sales expense	236,671	3	321,279	3
6200	Management expense	174,593	2	198,278	2
6300	R&D expense	122,897	1	122,049	1
6450	Expected credit gain on reversal of impairment loss	( <u>2,388</u> )	<u>-</u>	<u>1,131</u>	<u>-</u>
6000	Total operating expenses	<u>531,773</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>642,737</u>	<u>6</u>
6900	Operating net loss	( <u>569,243</u> )	( <u>7</u> )	( <u>523,276</u> )	( <u>5</u> )
	Non-operating income and expenses (Note 22, 28)				
7100	Interest income	70,705	1	99,567	1
7010	Other income	43,842	1	44,117	-
7020	Other profit and loss	( 467,056)	( 6)	387,724	4
7050	Finance cost	( 104,009)	( 1)	( 101,529)	( 1)
7070	Share of profits of subsidiaries and associates	<u>64,935</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>125,817</u>	<u>1</u>
7000	Total non-operating income and loss	( <u>391,583</u> )	( <u>4</u> )	<u>555,696</u>	<u>5</u>

(Continued)

Code		2025		2024	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
7900	Net income (loss) before tax	(\$ 960,826)	( 11)	\$ 32,420	-
7950	Income tax profit ( Note 4, 23 )	<u>111,237</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7,519</u>	<u>-</u>
8200	Net loss of the year	( <u>849,589</u> )	( <u>10</u> )	<u>39,939</u>	<u>-</u>
	Other comprehensive income (net)				
8310	Uncategorized items profit and loss :				
8311	Measure on defined benefit plans	652	-	12,151	-
8316	Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	( 217,976 )	( 3 )	( 112,124 )	( 1 )
8330	Share of other comprehensive gain of associates and joint ventures	( 274,526 )	( 3 )	( 137,086 )	( 1 )
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :				
8361	Exchange differences resulting from translation on foreign operations	( <u>46,130</u> )	( <u>1</u> )	<u>20,915</u>	<u>-</u>
8300	Total other comprehensive income of the year	( <u>537,980</u> )	( <u>7</u> )	( <u>216,144</u> )	( <u>2</u> )
8500	Total comprehensive income of the year	( <u>\$ 1,387,569</u> )	( <u>17</u> )	( <u>\$ 176,205</u> )	( <u>2</u> )
	Earnings (loss) Per Share ( Note 24 )				
9710	Basic	( <u>\$ 0.97</u> )		<u>\$ 0.04</u>	
9810	Diluted	( <u>\$ 0.97</u> )		<u>\$ 0.04</u>	

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 16, 2026)

Chairman: Kuo, Shao-Yi

Manager : Tung, Min- Hsiung

Accounting Supervisor : Yuan, Pei-Huan

**LI PENG ENTERPRISE CORPORATION LIMITED**  
**PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGE IN EQUITY**  
For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code		Capital Stock-Common Stock		Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Retained Earning		Unappropriated Earnings (Unappropriated deficit)	Foreign Organization Financial report Exchange difference	Other Equity Items				Total
		Shares (In Thousands)	Amount			Special Reserve	Financial assets unrealized profit and loss at fair value through other comprehensive income							
							Parent Company			Subsidiary using Equity Method	Associates using Equity Method	Treasury Stock		
A1	BALANCE JANUARY 1, 2024	910,071	\$ 9,100,712	\$ 191,201	\$ 525,527	\$ 229,670	(\$ 514,313)	(\$ 35,349)	\$ 208,545	(\$ 248,272)	(\$ 134,494)	(\$ 289,292)	\$ 9,033,935	
	Adjustments to other capital surplus:													
C7	Adjustments to share of changes in equities of associates	-	-	22,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	( 8 )	-	22,356	
L7	Disposal of parent company shares by a subsidiary is deemed to be a treasury stock transaction	-	-	622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,150	2,772	
Q1	Associates' disposal of equity tool through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	( 7,744 )	-	-	-	7,744	-	-	
D1	Net loss in 2024	-	-	-	-	-	39,939	-	-	-	-	-	39,939	
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	10,850	20,915	( 112,124 )	( 96,593 )	( 39,192 )	-	( 216,144 )	
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2024	-	-	-	-	-	50,789	20,915	( 112,124 )	( 96,593 )	( 39,192 )	-	( 176,205 )	
Z1	BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2024	910,071	9,100,712	214,187	525,527	229,670	( 471,268 )	( 14,434 )	96,421	( 344,865 )	( 165,950 )	( 287,142 )	8,882,858	
	Adjustments to other capital surplus:													
C7	Adjustments to share of changes in equities of associates	-	-	4,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,973	
Q1	Associates' disposal of equity tool through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	( 11,416 )	-	-	6,445	4,971	-	-	
D1	Net income in 2025	-	-	-	-	-	( 849,589 )	-	-	-	-	-	( 849,589 )	
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) in 2025, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	4,164	( 46,130 )	( 217,976 )	( 185,456 )	( 92,582 )	-	( 537,980 )	
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) in 2025	-	-	-	-	-	( 845,425 )	( 46,130 )	( 217,976 )	( 185,456 )	( 92,582 )	-	( 1,387,569 )	
Z1	BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2025	910,071	\$ 9,100,712	\$ 219,160	\$ 525,527	\$ 229,670	(\$ 1,328,109)	(\$ 60,564)	(\$ 121,555)	(\$ 523,876)	(\$ 253,561)	(\$ 287,142)	\$ 7,500,262	

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 16, 2026)

Chairman: Kuo, Shao-Yi

Manager : Tung, Min- Hsiung

Accounting Supervisor : Yuan, Pei-Huan

**LI PENG ENTERPRISE CORPORATION LIMITED**  
**PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
For The Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code		2025	2024
	Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
A10000	Income (loss) before income tax	(\$ 960,826)	\$ 32,420
A20010	Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
A20100	Depreciation expense	546,222	580,732
A20200	Amortization expense	3,326	2,858
A29900	Amortized prepayment	66,003	62,896
A20300	Expected credit impairment loss (reversal of impairment gain)	( 2,388)	1,131
A20400	Financial assets and liability at fair value through profit	( 1,697)	( 56,351)
A20900	Finance costs	104,009	101,529
A21200	Interest income	( 70,705)	( 99,567)
A21300	Dividend income	( 3,961)	( 2,246)
A22400	Share of income to associates using equity method	( 64,935)	( 125,817)
A22500	Loss (Gain) on disposal or retirement of property, plant, equipment	( 5,045)	( 4,471)
A23100	Gain on disposal of investment, net	-	( 187)
A23700	Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	314,778	-
A23800	Impairment loss on inventory	27,634	113,184
A23900	Unrealized Sales (Losses) Gains Among Affiliates	1,080	( 2,376)
A24000	Realized loss (profit) on sales to subsidiaries and associates	2,376	( 1,116)
A24100	Loss on foreign exchange, net	7,050	( 97,509)
A30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31115	Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	217	187
A31130	Notes receivable	4,569	15,590
A31140	Notes receivable – related parties	12,266	69,472
A31150	Accounts receivable	406,797	( 214,726)
A31160	Accounts receivable – related parties	53,328	90,291
A31200	Inventory	354,918	( 388,234)
A31230	Prepayments	10,003	( 132,973)
A31240	Other current assets	4,811	( 7,133)
A31250	Other financial assets	507,798	487,740
A32130	Notes payable	17,983	( 12,065)
A32140	Notes payable-related parties	( 674)	( 83,224)
A32150	Accounts payable	( 386,304)	305,532
A32160	Accounts payable-related parties	( 47,626)	39,176
A32180	Other payable	( 493,623)	( 473,393)
A32200	Current provisions	7,214	( 561)

(Continued)

Code		2025	2024
A32240	Accrued pension liabilities	(\$ 7,833)	(\$ 9,738)
A32230	Other current liability	<u>46,446</u>	<u>26,917</u>
A33000	Cash inflow generated from operations	453,211	217,968
A33100	Interest income	73,533	98,877
A33200	Dividend income	3,961	2,246
A33200	Dividend income from associates	66,460	36,595
A33300	Interest payable	( 104,300)	( 100,677)
A33500	Income tax received (payable)	<u>1,120</u>	<u>( 7,716)</u>
AAAA	Cash inflow from operating activities	<u>493,985</u>	<u>247,293</u>
	Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
B00010	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	( 20,894)	( 2,164)
B01800	Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	( 38,164)	-
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant, equipment	( 325,999)	( 249,283)
B02800	Disposal of property, plant, equipment	7,385	5,035
B03800	Increase in refundable deposits	( 77)	( 1)
B04500	Acquisition of intangible asset	( 5,608)	( 2,542)
B04300	Increase in loan to related parties receivables	<u>( 131,121)</u>	<u>( 269,791)</u>
BBBB	Cash outflow from investment activity	<u>( 514,478)</u>	<u>( 518,746)</u>
	Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
C00100	Decrease in short-term loan	( 230,000)	( 48,000)
C00500	Increase (Decrease) in short-term bills payable	( 100,000)	90,000
C01600	Lend long-term loan	3,385,000	3,475,000
C01700	Repay long-term loan	( 3,310,000)	( 3,780,250)
C04020	Lease principal repayment	( 144)	( 198)
C03000	Increase (Decrease) in refundable deposits	5	( 966)
C03700	Increase (Decrease) in payables to related parties	<u>( 76,000)</u>	<u>19,000</u>
CCCC	Cash outflows from financing activities	<u>( 331,139)</u>	<u>( 245,414)</u>
DDDD	Effect of exchange rate on cash or cash equivalents	<u>( 8,695)</u>	<u>45,450</u>
EEEE	Net decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	( 360,327)	( 471,417)
E00100	Balance of cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	<u>1,324,660</u>	<u>1,796,077</u>
E00200	Balance of cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	<u>\$ 964,333</u>	<u>\$ 1,324,660</u>

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

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 16, 2026)

Chairman: Kuo, Shao-Yi

Manager : Tung, Min- Hsiung

Accounting Supervisor : Yuan, Pe

## Attachments 2

### LI PENG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

#### Comparative Table for the Current and Amended Articles of “Fund loan and endorsement guarantee operating procedures”

Current Articles	Amended Articles	Amending Reasons
<p>Article 7: Fund loan and term and interest calculation method</p> <p>1. The term of each loan should not exceed one year or one business cycle, whichever is longer.</p> <p>2. The loan and interest rate shall not be lower than the average interest rate of the company's short-term borrowing from financial institutions.</p> <p>3. The calculation and collection of loan interest shall be based on the principle of paying interest once a month unless otherwise agreed by both parties.</p>	<p>Article 7: Fund loan and term and interest calculation method</p> <p>1. The term of each loan should not exceed one year or one business cycle, whichever is longer.</p> <p>2. The loan and interest rate shall not be lower than the average interest rate of the company's short-term borrowing from financial institutions.</p> <p>3. <u>When no loan is obtained from financial institutions, the interest rate on any lending shall not be lower than the one-year fixed term deposit rate published by Bank of Taiwan for New Taiwan Dollar deposits (or loans).</u></p> <p>4. The calculation and collection of loan interest shall be based on the principle of paying interest once a month unless otherwise agreed by both parties.</p>	<p>Text revision</p>

# LI PENG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

## Fund loan and endorsement guarantee operating procedures

2019.06.12 (Amended)

### Chapter I General Principles

#### Article 1: Purpose

For the company to follow through when handling capital loans to others, endorsing or providing guarantees for others, this procedure has been established.

#### Article 2: Definition of terms

Subsidiaries and parent companies: Recognized in accordance with the standards for the preparation of financial reports by securities issuers.

Net worth: refers to the equity attributable to the owners of the parent company on the balance sheet of the securities issuer's financial report preparation standards.

Business transaction amount: refers to the higher of the purchase, sale or labor amount between the two parties.

#### Article 3: Definition of Announcement Declaration

Announcement declaration: refers to the information declaration website designated by the Financial Supervision and Administration Commission.

Fact occurrence date: refers to the date of signing the contract, the date of payment, the date of resolution of the board of directors, or the date on which funds are fully funded to confirm the loan or endorsement of the transaction object and amount.

### Chapter II Fund Loan

#### Article 4: Objects of loans and funds

According to Article 15 of the Company Law, funds shall not be loaned to shareholders or anyone else except for the following conditions:

1. Those who have business contacts.
2. There is a need for short-term financing.

The short term mentioned in the preceding paragraph refers to one year. However, if the company's business cycle is longer than one year, the business cycle shall prevail.

#### Article 5: Evaluation Criteria for Loans of Funds and Others

1. Those who have business contacts:

According to the first paragraph of Article 6.

2. Those who need short-term financing:

A. The relationship with the company is a parent-subsiary company, and there is a need for short-term financing due to business needs.

B. There is a need for short-term financing due to the need for purchasing materials or operating turnover.

#### Article 6: Fund loans and total amount and limit of individual objects

1. Those who have business contacts:

A. The financing amount shall not exceed 20% of the company's net worth.

B. The amount of individual financing shall not exceed the amount of business transactions between the two parties.

2. Those who need short-term financing:
  - A. The financing amount is limited to no more than 40% of the company's net worth.
  - B. The amount of individual financing is limited to no more than 10% of the company's net worth.
3. If foreign companies that directly and indirectly hold 100% of the voting rights are engaged in fund loans between foreign companies, or foreign companies that directly or indirectly hold 100% of the voting shares are engaged in capital loans to the company, the financing amount shall not exceed 50% of the company's net worth; The amount of individual financing is limited to no more than 30% of the company's net worth, and the longest term is three years or three business cycles.

The financing amount mentioned in the preceding paragraph refers to the accumulated balance of the company's short-term financing funds.

Article 7: Fund loan and term and interest calculation method

1. The term of each loan should not exceed one year or one business cycle, whichever is longer.
2. The loan and interest rate shall not be lower than the average interest rate of the company's short-term borrowing from financial institutions.
3. The calculation and collection of loan interest shall be based on the principle of paying interest once a month unless otherwise agreed by both parties.

Article 8: Fund loan and handling procedures

1. The borrower should first attach necessary company information and financial information, and apply to the Finance Department for a financing line in writing.
2. After acceptance, the Finance Department will conduct a survey and risk assessment on the loan and token letter.
3. Submit to the chairman of the board for approval and submit it to the board of directors for approval. No other person may be authorized to make a decision.
4. Fund loans between the company and its subsidiaries or between subsidiaries shall be resolved by the board of directors in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, and the same loan object may be allocated or revolved in installments within the amount and period of the board of directors' resolutions.

Article 9: Detailed review procedures

The review items should include:

1. The necessity and rationality of loaning funds to others.
2. Credit information and risk assessment of the loan recipients.
3. The impact on the company's operational risks, financial status and shareholders' equity.
4. Whether the collateral and the appraised value of the collateral should be obtained.
5. Whether the total amount and amount of the fund loan is still within the limit.

Article 10: Announcement declaration procedures

1. An announcement shall be made on the capital loan and balance of the company and its subsidiaries in the previous month before the tenth of each month.
2. If the fund loan and balance meets one of the following criteria, an announcement declaration shall be made within two days from the date of the fact:

- A. The balance of fund loans of the company and its subsidiaries to others reaches more than 20% of the net value of the company's most recent financial statements.
  - B. The company's and its subsidiaries' funds loan balance to a single enterprise reaches more than 10% of the company's net value in the most recent financial statement.
  - C. The company or its subsidiary company's newly increased capital loans amounted to NT\$10 million or more and reached more than 2% of the company's net value in the most recent financial statements.
3. If the subsidiary is not a domestic public offering company, the matters that the subsidiary shall declare and declare shall be handled by the company.

Article 11: Follow-up control measures for the loan amount, and procedures for handling overdue claims

- 1. When handling fund loans and matters, a reference book shall be established, and the target, amount, date of approval by the board of directors, date of fund lending, and matters that should be carefully evaluated in accordance with this operating procedure shall be posted for reference in detail.
- 2. Auditors shall audit the operating procedures and implementation of fund loans to others at least quarterly and make written records. If there is a major violation of regulations, independent directors shall be notified in writing immediately.
- 3. When there is a major change in the financial, business, and related credit status of the borrower and the guarantor, or the value of the collateral, the chairman of the board shall be notified immediately.
- 4. The borrower fails to repay the loan when it is due, and after reporting to the board of directors, the borrower will be sanctioned and repaid in accordance with the law.

### **Chapter III Endorsement Guarantee**

Article 12: Scope of Application

- 1. Financing endorsement guarantee:
  - A. Passenger ticket discount financing.
  - B. Endorsement or guarantee for the purpose of financing other companies.
  - C. For the purpose of financing the company, the bills are issued to non-financial undertakings as guaranty.
- 2. Tariff guarantee: refers to the endorsement or guarantee made by this company or other companies regarding tariff matters.
- 3. Other endorsements and guarantees: refer to endorsements or guarantees that cannot be classified into the first two items.
- 4. Provision of movable or immovable property to guarantee the loan of another company to establish pledge, mortgage, or other endorsement or guarantee nature shall also be handled in accordance with this procedure.

Article 13: Objects of Endorsement Guarantee

Objects of endorsement guarantee:

- 1. Companies with business dealings.
- 2. A company that directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.
- 3. A company that directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting rights of the company.

4. Between companies that directly and indirectly hold more than 90% of the voting rights.
5. Inter-industry or joint ventures based on the needs of the contracted project are mutually insured in accordance with the provisions of the contract, or due to a joint investment relationship, all the capital shareholders shall endorse the invested company according to their shareholding ratio, or the inter-industry shall be regulated in accordance with the Consumer Protection Law Engaged in the joint guarantee of the performance bond of the pre-sale house sales contract.

Capital contribution refers to the company's direct capital contribution or capital contribution through a company that holds 100% of the voting shares.

Article 14: Evaluation criteria for endorsement guarantee due to business relationship

For those engaged in endorsement guarantee due to business relationship, the amount of individual endorsement guarantee shall not exceed the amount of business transactions between the two parties.

Article 15: The amount of endorsement guarantee

1. The total amount of the company's external endorsements and guarantees shall not exceed 40% of the net value of the current period, and the limit of endorsements and guarantees for a single enterprise shall not exceed 20% of the net value of the current period.
2. The total amount of external endorsements and guarantees for the company and its subsidiaries as a whole shall not exceed 40% of the company's net worth, and the limit of endorsements and guarantees for a single enterprise shall not exceed 20% of the company's net worth.
3. Companies that directly and indirectly hold 90% or more of the voting rights shall not exceed 10% of the company's net worth.
4. The inter-company endorsement guarantee that directly or indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares is not restricted by the third paragraph.

The net value is based on the latest financial statements verified by an accountant or checked by an accountant.

Article 16: Procedures for endorsement and guarantee

1. The endorsed company shall issue an application to the Finance Department.
2. After acceptance, the Finance Department will endorse and guarantee the investigation and risk assessment of token letters.
3. Submit to the chairman of the board for approval and submit it to the board of directors for approval. No other person may be authorized to make a decision.
4. The endorsement guarantee between the company and its subsidiaries or between subsidiaries shall be submitted to the board of directors for resolution in accordance with the third paragraph.

Article 17: Detailed review procedures

The review items should include:

1. The necessity and rationality of the endorsement guarantee.
2. Credit information and risk assessment of the objects of endorsement guarantee.
3. The impact on operational risks, financial conditions and shareholders' equity.
4. Whether the collateral and the appraised value of the collateral should be obtained.
5. Whether the total amount and amount of the endorsement guarantee are still within the limit.

Article 18: Procedures for the use and storage of seals

1. The company seal applied to the Ministry of Economic Affairs is used as an endorsement guarantee special seal. The seal shall be kept by a special person, and the seal shall be printed and issued in accordance with the prescribed procedures, and the appointment or removal or change of the seal custodian shall be reported to the board of directors for approval.
2. When endorsing a foreign company, the letter of guarantee issued by the company should be signed by a person authorized by the board of directors.

Article 19: Decision-making and authorization levels

1. The handling of endorsement and guarantee matters shall be approved by the resolution of the board of directors.
2. If the statute of limitations is necessary, the chairman of the board may decide within 30% of the net value, and then report to the board of directors for ratification.
3. Before the inter-company endorsement guarantee that directly or indirectly holds more than 90% of the voting rights, it shall be submitted to the company's board of directors for a resolution.
4. The inter-company endorsement guarantee that directly or indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares is not restricted by the third paragraph.

Article 20: Announcement declaration procedures

1. An announcement shall be made before the tenth of each month to declare the balance of the company and its subsidiaries' endorsements and guarantees last month.
2. If the endorsement guarantee reaches one of the following standards, it shall be declared and declared within two days from the date of the fact:
  - A. The company and its subsidiaries endorsed guarantees that the balance reaches more than 50% of the company's most recent net value of financial statements.
  - B. The balance of the company's and its subsidiaries' endorsements to a single enterprise reaches more than 20% of the company's net value in the latest financial statements.
  - C. The company and its subsidiaries endorsed a single company with a balance of more than NT\$10 million and an endorsement guarantee, and the investment book amount using the equity method and the total amount of capital loans and balances reached the net value of the company's most recent financial statement More than 30%.
  - D. The newly-added endorsement guarantee amount of the company or its subsidiary amounts to more than NT\$30 million and more than 5% of the net value of the company's latest financial statements.
3. If the subsidiary is not a domestic public offering company, the matters that the subsidiary shall declare and declare shall be handled by the company.

Article 21: Relevant management and control measures for the renewal of subsidiaries whose net worth is less than one-half of the paid-in capital

When the company or its subsidiary provides an endorsement guarantee for a subsidiary whose net value is less than one-half of the paid-in capital, in addition to handling in accordance with regulations, the auditors shall audit the endorsement and guarantee operation procedures and their implementation at least quarterly and make written records. If a major violation is found, the independent directors shall be notified in writing immediately.

Article 22: If the stocks have no denomination or are not 10 New Taiwan Dollars or the stock of the subsidiary has no par value or the par value per share is not 10 New Taiwan Dollars, the paid-in capital calculated in accordance with Article 21 shall be the sum of the share capital plus the capital reserve-the issuance premium.

#### **Chapter IV Supplementary Provisions**

Article 23: Subsidiary's control procedures for handling fund loans and endorsement guarantee operations

1. When a subsidiary intends to handle a fund loan or endorsement guarantee for others, it shall also handle it in accordance with the operating procedures set by the company.
2. The subsidiary shall prepare a detailed list of capital loans and endorsement guarantees for inspection.
3. Subsidiary auditors audit its implementation at least quarterly and make written records. If any major violations are found, they should immediately notify the auditing unit of the company in writing.
4. When auditing the subsidiaries according to the annual audit plan, they should also understand the implementation of the operating procedures of the subsidiaries, and if any missing items are found, they should continue to track their improvement.

Article 24: Disclosure of Financial Reports

The capital loan and situation should be assessed and adequate allowances should be made for bad debts and the contingent losses of the endorsement and guarantee should be assessed or recognized, and disclose relevant information appropriately in the financial report, and provide relevant information to the certified accountant to perform the necessary verification procedures.

Article 25: Penalties for managers and sponsors who violate this operating procedure

Managers and sponsors who violate this operating procedure shall be punished according to the severity of the circumstances in accordance with the company's regulations.

Article 26: Opinions of Independent Directors

When handling fund loans or endorsement guarantee operations, the opinions of independent directors shall be fully considered. If independent directors have objections or reservations, they shall be stated in the minutes of the board of directors.

Article 27: Other matters

Due to changes in circumstances that result in non-compliance with the provisions of this operating procedure or the balance exceeds the limit, the handling unit shall formulate an improvement plan and complete the improvement according to the planned schedule.

Article 28: Implementation and Amendment

1. This processing procedure shall be approved by more than half of all members of the audit committee and approved by the board of directors, and the resolution of the shareholders meeting shall be submitted. The same shall apply for amendment.
2. If the foregoing paragraph has not been approved by more than one-half of all members of the audit committee, it may be implemented by more than two-thirds of all directors, and the resolution of the audit committee shall be stated in the minutes of the board of directors.
3. All members of the audit committee and all directors mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be calculated based on actual persons in office.
4. Matters not covered in this operating procedure shall be handled in accordance with relevant laws and regulations

# **LI PENG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.**

## **Article of association**

### **Chapter I General Principles**

Article 1 The company was organized in accordance with the provisions of the Company Act and was named LI PENG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Article 2 The Company's businesses are as follows :

1. A101020 Growing of Crops.
2. A102060 Food Dealers.
3. A401020 Raising of Livestock and Poultry.
4. C301010 Spinning of Yarn.
5. C302010 Weaving of Textiles.
6. C305010 Printing, Dyeing, and Finishing.
7. C306010 Wearing Apparel.
8. C399990 Other Textile and Products Manufacturing.
9. C601990 Other Paper Products Manufacturing.
10. C701010 Printing.
11. C702010 Plate Making Industry.
12. C801100 Synthetic Resin and Plastic Manufacturing.
13. D101050 Combined Heat and Power.
14. D101060 self-usage power generation equipment utilizing renewable energy industry.
15. F104110 Wholesale of Cloths, Garments, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas and Clothing Accessories.
16. F113010 Wholesale of Machinery.
17. F114010 Wholesale of Motor Vehicles.
18. F114030 Wholesale of Motor Vehicle Parts and Motorcycle Parts, Accessories.
19. F201010 Retail Sale of Agricultural Products.
20. F204110 Retail Sale of Cloths, Garments, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas and Clothing Accessories.
21. F213080 Retail Sale of Machinery and Tools.
22. F214010 Retail Sale of Motor Vehicles.
23. F214030 Retail Sale of Motor Vehicle Parts and Motorcycle Parts, Accessories.
24. F301020 Supermarkets.
25. G202010 Parking Area Operators.
26. H701040 Specific Area Development.
27. H701060 New Towns, New Community Development.
28. I301010 Information Software Services.
29. I301030 Electronic Information Supply Services.

- 30. IZ99990 Other Industrial and Commercial Services.
- 31. J701020 Amusement Parks.
- 32. J701040 Recreational Activities Venue.
- 33. J801030 Athletics and Recreational Sports Stadium.
- 34. JA01010 Automobile Repair.
- 35. JE01010 Rental and Leasing.
- 36. ZZ99999 All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval.

Article 2-1 The company's investment in other businesses is not subject to the total investment restrictions of the Company Law.

Article 3 The company set up a head office in Taipei City, and if necessary, through the resolution of the board of directors, it may establish branches at home and abroad, and depending on the business or investment relationship or inter-industry needs, external guarantees.

Article 4 The company's announcement method shall be handled in accordance with Article 28 of the Company Law.

### **Chapter II Shares**

Article 5 The total capital is rated at twelve billion New Taiwan dollars, divided into 1.2 billion shares, each with a denomination of ten New Taiwan dollars per share, and is issued in multiples. Unissued shares are authorized to be issued by the board of directors based on actual needs.

Article 6 The transfer to employees at a price lower than the average price of the actual shares bought back should be submitted to the latest shareholders meeting to represent more than half of the total issued shares before the transfer, and with more than two-thirds of the voting rights of present shareholders agree.

Article 7 The stocks shall be issued through book entry system instead of issuing printing stocks according to laws and regulations; the same applies to the issuance of other securities.

Article 8 Changes to the record in the shareholder register shall not be made within 60 days before the regular shareholders meeting, 30 days before the extraordinary shareholders meeting, or within 5 days before the base date of the company's decision to distribute dividends, bonuses or other benefits.

### **Chapter III Shareholders' Meeting**

Article 9 The company's shareholders meeting is divided into two types: The regular shareholders meeting is held within six months after the end of each fiscal year; The extraordinary shareholders meeting shall be convened in accordance with relevant laws and regulations when necessary.

A shareholders' meeting may be conducted visual communication meeting or other methods announced by central authority.

Article 9-1 The company's shareholders meeting should be convened 30 days before, and the convening of the extraordinary shareholders meeting should be held 15 days before. The date, place and reason for the meeting should be notified to all shareholders and announced.

The notice of the convening of the shareholders meeting may be carried out electronically if the shareholders agree.

Article 10 When a shareholder is unable to attend the shareholders meeting for some reason, a letter of attorney issued by the company shall be issued, stating the scope of authorization, and signing and sealing to entrust an agent to attend the meeting.

Article 10-1 The chairman of the shareholders meeting shall be the chairman of the board of directors. If the chairman is absent, the vice chairman shall act as the deputy chairman of the board of directors when there is a vice chairman; When the vice chairman is also absent for some reason, the chairman shall appoint a director to act as his agent; If the chairman of the board does not appoint a person, one of the directors will recommend each other as an agent; If it is convened by a convener other than the board of directors, the chairman shall be the convener. If there are two or more conveners, one of the other conveners shall be elected.

Article 11 Shareholders of the company have one voting right per share; however, those who are restricted or have no voting rights listed in Paragraph 2, Article 179 of the Company Law shall not be subject to this restriction.

Article 12 The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be attended by shareholders representing more than half of the total number of shares issued, unless otherwise provided by relevant laws and regulations, and shall be executed with the approval of more than half of the voting rights of the shareholders present. When the number of shareholders present is less than the amount specified in the preceding paragraph, it is understood that the relevant provisions of the Company Law shall be followed.

Article 13 The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the minutes, which shall be signed or sealed by the chairman, and the minutes shall be distributed to all shareholders within 20 days after the meeting.

The production and distribution of the proceedings can be done electronically, and the method of distribution can be announced.

The minutes of the proceedings should record the year, month, day, venue, chairman's name and resolution method of the meeting, and should record the essentials and results of the proceedings.

The minutes of the proceedings, the attendance card of the attending shareholders, and the proxy attendance letter of attorney shall be properly kept in accordance with the regulations of the competent authority.

Article 14 The shareholders' meeting may check the schedules and reports of the audit committee submitted by the board of directors, and decide on the distribution of surplus or compensation of losses.

#### **Chapter IV Directors and Supervisors**

Article 15 The Company shall have nine to eleven directors (including at least three independent directors), the term of office shall not exceed three years, but he/she may be eligible for re-election.

The election of directors adopts a candidate nomination system, and the shareholders choose from the list of director candidates.

- Article 16 The directors organize the board of directors. Two-thirds or more of the directors present and more than half of the directors' present agree to elect one of them as the chairman of the board, and a vice chairman may be appointed by the directors in the same way to perform all the affairs of the company. The president represents the company externally.
- Article 17 When the vacancy of directors reaches one-third or all independent directors are dismissed, the board of directors shall convene an interim meeting of shareholders within 60 days to elect them.
- Article 18 When the chairman of the board asks for leave or is unable to exercise his powers for some reason, his agency shall be handled in accordance with Article 208 of the Company Law.
- When a director entrusts other directors to attend a meeting as an agent, he shall issue a power of attorney each time and list the authorized scope of the reason for the convening.
- The notice of the convocation of the board of directors can be notified in writing, fax, e-mail, etc.
- When the board of directors is meeting, if a video conference is used, the directors who participate in the meeting on the video screen shall be deemed to have attended the meeting in person.
- Article 19 The resolution of the board of directors, unless otherwise stipulated by the Company Law, should be attended by more than half of the directors, and more than half of the directors present should agree to it.
- Article 20 Delete
- Article 21 Delete
- Article 22 Delete
- Article 23 Delete
- Article 24 Delete
- Article 25 The remuneration of the chairman and directors shall be authorized by the board of directors to determine the extent of their participation in the operation of the company and the value of their contribution to the usual standards of the industry.

#### **Chapter V Managers**

- Article 26 The company may have one general manager and several managers, and their appointment, dismissal and remuneration shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Company Law.

#### **Chapter VI Accounting**

- Article 27 At the end of each fiscal year, the board of directors shall prepare: (1) Business report (2) Financial statements (3) Proposals for surplus distribution or loss allowances, etc. After 30 days before the meeting of the regular shareholders meeting, it is submitted to the audit committee for verification, and then submitted to the regular shareholders meeting to request recognition.

- Article 28 If there is a profit in the year, at least 1% should be allocated for employee compensation, and no more than 5% for directors' compensation, in addition, 1% shall be adjusted salary and allocated compensation for Grassroots employees. However, when there are accumulated losses, the compensation amount shall be reserved. The remuneration of employees and Grassroots employees shall be paid by stock or cash, and the payment objects may include employees of affiliated companies who meet the conditions set by the board of directors.
- Article 29 If there is a surplus in the annual final accounts, the accumulated losses shall be made up first, and then 10% shall be allocated as the statutory surplus reserve according to law; However, when the statutory surplus reserve has reached the total paid-in capital, it is exempted to continue to be listed. The special surplus reserve shall be allocated or transferred in the second time according to laws or regulations or regulations of the competent authority. If there is a balance, add the accumulated undistributed surplus at the beginning of the period as the distributable surplus, and allocate 0% to 100% of the distributable surplus, which shall be distributed after the board of directors drafts a distribution proposal and submits it to the shareholders meeting for resolution. Among the shareholder dividends decided by the board of directors, the cash dividend shall not be less than 5% of the total dividends. However, if the cash dividend per share does not reach NT\$0.1, it may be paid as a stock dividend.
- Due to the changeable industrial environment and the development of diversification, the board of directors may change the payment of stock dividends in accordance with the capital budget and capital status.

### **Chapter VII Supplementary Provisions**

- Article 30 Matters not stipulated in this Articles of Association shall be handled in accordance with the Company Law and relevant laws and regulations.
- Article 31 This charter was established on August 11, 1975  
 The first amendment was made on March 28, 1976  
 The second amendment was made on December 6, 1976  
 The third amendment was on June 30, 1981  
 The fourth amendment was on July 26, 1981  
 The fifth amendment was on August 10, 1985  
 The sixth amendment was made on July 8, 1987  
 The seventh amendment was made on July 8, 1988  
 The eighth amendment was made on June 15, 1990  
 The ninth amendment was on April 18, 1991  
 The tenth amendment was on March 23, 1992  
 The eleventh amendment was made on May 20, 1993  
 The twelfth amendment was made on April 28, 1994  
 The thirteenth amendment was made on May 9, 1995  
 The fourteenth amendment was made on May 7, 1997  
 The fifteenth amendment was on April 23, 1998  
 The sixteenth amendment was made on May 27, 1999  
 The seventeenth amendment was made on April 26, 2000  
 The eighteenth amendment was on June 13, 2001

The nineteenth amendment was on June 12, 2002  
The twentieth amendment was on June 3, 2004  
The twenty-first amendment was made on June 10, 2005  
The twenty-second revision was made on June 14, 2006  
The twenty-third revision was on June 15, 2007  
The twenty-fourth amendment was made on June 15, 2007  
The twenty-fifth amendment was made on June 17, 2010  
The twenty-sixth amendment was on June 6, 2012  
The twenty-seventh amendment was on June 13, 2000  
The twenty-eighth amendment was on June 11, 2013  
The twenty-ninth amendment was on June 10, 2015  
The thirtieth amendment was on June 8, 2016  
The thirty-first amendment was made on June 12, 2018  
The thirty-second amendment was made on June 18, 2020.  
The thirty-third amendment was made on August 18, 2021  
The thirty-fourth amendment was made on June 24, 2022  
The thirty-fifth amendment was made on June 13, 2025

LI PENG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.  
Chairman KUO, SHAO-YI

## Attachments 3

# LI PENG ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

## Rules of Procedure for Shareholders Meetings

Amended on 2021.03.29

- Article 1 The company's shareholders' meeting is conducted in accordance with these rules.
- Article 2 The "shareholders" mentioned in these rules refer to the shareholders themselves and their agents and solicitors as regulated by the "Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies".
- Article 3 Shareholders attending the shareholders meeting should present their attendance sign card or other attendance certificates to complete the procedures for attending the shareholders meeting; and should bring the original identification documents or other certification documents approved by the company, so that the staff can check it when necessary before going through the attendance. The number of attending shares shall be calculated based on the attendance card or other attendance certificates that have completed attendance procedures, plus the number of shares exercising voting rights electronically.
- Article 4 The place of the shareholders meeting shall be at the place where the company operates and suitable for the meeting of shareholders. The start time of the meeting shall not be earlier than nine o'clock in the morning or later than three o'clock in the afternoon.
- The registration area should be clearly marked, and there should be adequate staff at the venue, and the attendance procedures for shareholders should be handled at least 30 minutes before the start of the meeting; However, in the event of sudden force majeure, it is not subject to this limitation, and the situation should be eliminated as soon as possible, or other countermeasures should be adopted to accept shareholders to attend the shareholders meeting.
- Relevant personnel who need to participate in and assist in the convening of the shareholders' meeting, if they are shareholders, may not be restricted by the announced time for attendance procedures.
- Article 5 Unless otherwise provided by law or regulation, this Corporation's shareholders meetings shall be convened by the board of directors.
- 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 of the board is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the chairperson, the vice chairperson shall act in place of the chairperson; if there is no vice chairperson or the vice chairperson also is on leave or for any reason unable to exercise the powers of the vice chairperson, the chairperson shall appoint one of the directors to act as chair, or, if there are no directors, one of the directors shall be appointed to act as chair. Where the chairperson does not make such a designation, the directors or the directors shall select from among themselves one person to serve as chair.
- Article 6 This Corporation may appoint its attorneys, certified public accountants, or related persons retained by it to attend a shareholders meeting in a non-voting capacity.
- Article 7 Regarding the process of the shareholders meeting, the company shall record or record the entire process and keep it for at least one year.

Article 8 At the appointed meeting time, with the attendance of shareholders representing more than half of the total issued shares, the chair shall call the meeting to order. If the meeting time has passed but no shareholders representing more than half of the total issued shares are present, the chairman may announce the postponement. If the quorum is not met after two postponements but with 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 of the Company Act with the approval of more than half of the voting rights of the shareholders present.

When the shareholders' meeting being a tentative resolution in the preceding paragraph, if the total number of shares represented by the shareholders present is sufficient to represent more than half of the total number of issued shares, the chairman may declare a formal meeting at any time and submit the tentative resolutions that have been made to the meeting again for voting.

Article 9 If a shareholders meeting is convened by the board of directors, the meeting agenda shall be set by the board of directors. The meeting shall proceed in the order set by the agenda. After reaching the time for the announced shareholders' meeting, it cannot be changed without a resolution of the shareholders meeting.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis to a shareholders meeting convened by a party with the power to convene that is not the board of directors.

Article 10 When this Corporation holds a shareholder meeting, it shall adopt exercise of voting rights by electronic means.

A shareholder exercising voting rights by electronic means will be deemed to have attended the meeting in person, but to have waived his/her rights with respect to the extraordinary motions and amendments to original proposals of that meeting.

Shareholders who exercise their voting rights electronically and have not revoked their expressions of intent two days before the shareholders' meeting can still attend the shareholders' meeting to participate in the proposal and voting of the interim motion, but they cannot propose amendments to the original proposal and can no longer exercise their voting rights.

Article 11 Before speaking, an attending shareholder must specify on a speaker's slip the shareholder account number and name, and his/her subject of the speech. The order in which shareholders speak will be set by the chair.

A shareholder in attendance who has submitted a speaker's slip but does not actually speak shall be deemed to have not spoken. When the content of the speech does not correspond to the subject given on the speaker's slip, the spoken content shall prevail.

When an attending shareholder is speaking, other shareholders may not speak or interrupt unless they have sought and obtained the consent of the chair and the shareholder that has the floor; the chair shall stop any violation.

Article 12 Except with the consent of the chair, a shareholder may not speak more than twice on the same proposal, and a single speech may not exceed 5 minutes. If the shareholder's speech violates the rules or exceeds the scope of the agenda item, the chair may terminate the speech.

Article 13 When a legal person is entrusted to attend the shareholders meeting, the legal person may only appoint one representative to attend.

- Article 14 After an attending shareholder has spoken, the chair may respond in person or direct relevant personnel to respond.
- Article 15 When the chairman considers that the discussion of the proposal has reached the point where it can be voted, he may announce the cessation of the discussion and put it to the vote.
- Article 16 Vote monitoring and counting personnel for the voting on a proposal shall be appointed by the chair, provided that all monitoring personnel shall be shareholders of this Corporation. The results of the voting shall be announced on-site at the meeting, and with a record made of the vote.
- Article 17 When a meeting is in progress, the chair may announce a break based on time considerations.
- Article 18 The voting of the proposal shall be passed with the approval of more than half of the voting rights.  
A shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share held, except when the shares are restricted shares or are deemed non-voting shares under Article 179, paragraph 2 of the Company Act.
- Article 19 Shareholders may not participate in the voting when they have their own interests in matters of the meeting that may be harmful to the interests of the company and shall not act on behalf of other shareholders to exercise their voting rights.
- Article 20 The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall not be included in the total number of issued shares for the number of shares of non-voting shareholders. The number of shares for which voting rights cannot be exercised in the preceding article shall not be counted as the number of voting rights of shareholders present.
- Article 21 When there are amendments or alternatives to the same motion, the chairman shall determine the order of voting in accordance with the original motion. If one of the bills has been passed, the other bills are deemed to be rejected and there is no need to vote again.
- Article 22 The chairman may direct pickets, security personnel or staff to help maintain order in the venue.
- Article 23 The resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in the minutes, signed or stamped by the chairman, and distributed to all shareholders within 20 days after the meeting. The distribution of the minutes shall be made by public announcement.  
The minutes of the proceedings should record the year, month, day, venue, chairman's name and resolution method of the meeting, and should record the essentials and results of the proceedings.  
The minutes of the proceedings, the attendance card of the attending shareholders, and the proxy attendance letter of attorney shall be properly kept in accordance with the regulations of the competent authority.
- Article 24 These Rules, and any amendments hereto, shall be implemented after adoption by Board of Directors.  
Matters not stipulated in this rule shall be handled in accordance with the company law.

**Attachments 4**

**Li Peng Enterprise Co., Ltd  
all directors' shareholdings**

As of the closing date: 2026, April 11

Position	Name	Shareholding by the closing date	Explanation
Chairman	Kuo, Shao-yi	10,222,819	1. As of the closing date the Company's total number of issued shares is 910,071,242 shares. 2. Pursuant to Article 26, the Securities and Exchange Act, and "The regulation of publicly revealing equity percentage of the company's directors, supervisors and implementation inspection, the total number of directors' shareholding must be at least 29,122,280 shares. 3. All directors of the company actually hold 233,120,051 shares, which has reached the regulated threshold.
Director	Lealea Enterprise Co., Ltd Representative: Tung, Min-hsiung	176,299,853	
Director	Li Mou Investment Co., Ltd Representative: Kuo, Shu-chen	34,177,995	
Director	Shun Yu Investment Co., Ltd Representative: Kuo, Ko-chung	11,991,397	
Director	Chen, Ping-huang	27,343	
Director	Kuo, Chi-kang	400,644	
Independent Director	Lin, Yao-chuan	0	
Independent Director	Kao, Cheng-Shan	0	
Independent Director	Lee, Su-chin	0	
Total		233,120,051	

