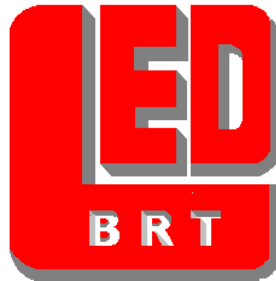


Stock Code :
3031



佰鴻工業股份有限公司

BRIGHT LED ELECTRONICS CORP.

2022 Annual Shareholders' Meeting

Meeting Agenda
(Translation)

Date : June 06, 2022

Address : 1F, No.15, Heping Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City

Notice to readers:

In case of any discrepancy between the English version and the Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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BRIGHT LED ELECTRONICS CORP.

2022 Shareholders' Meeting Procedure

1. Call Meeting to Order
2. Chairman's address
3. Reported Items
4. Proposed Resolutions
5. Discussed Items
6. Election Matters
7. Other Motions
8. Questions and Motions
9. Meeting Adjourned

BRIGHT LED ELECTRONICS CORP.
2022 Annual Shareholders' Meeting Agenda
(Translation)

1. Time : 9:00 a.m., June 07, 2021
2. Place : 1F, No.15, Heping Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan
3. Attendants : All Shareholders or their proxy holders
4. Chairman : Mr. Tsung-Jen Liaw, Chairman of the Board of Directors
5. Chairman's address :
6. Reported Items :
 - (1) To report 2021 Business Report
 - (2) To report 2021 Supervisors' Review Report
 - (3) To report 2021 Employees' profit sharing bonus and directors' compensation
 - (4) To report 2021 Earnings distribution and cash dividend
7. Proposed Resolutions :
 - (1) To approve 2021 Business Report and Financial Statements
 - (2) To approve the proposal for distribution of 2021 earnings
8. Discussed Items :
 - (1) To revise "Articles of Incorporation"
 - (2) To revise "Rules and Procedures of Shareholders' Meeting"
 - (3) To revise "Rules for Election of Directors and Supervisors"
 - (4) To revise "Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets"
 - (5) To revise "Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantee"
9. Election Matter: Re-election of directors (including independent directors) of the company
10. Other Motions: Release of Candidates for Directors from non-compete restrictions
11. Questions and Extraordinary Motions
12. Meeting Adjourned

Reported Items

1. To report 2021 Business Report

Explanatory Notes : Please refer to page 9~11.

2. To report 2021 Supervisors' Review Report

Explanatory Notes : Please refer to page 12.

3. To report 2021 Employees' profit sharing bonus and directors' compensation

Explanation Notes : According to the provisions of the company's articles of incorporation and the resolution from the 16th Board of directors' meeting to appropriate NT\$26,461,189 for employee remuneration in cash and NT\$6,615,297 for remuneration of directors and supervisors in cash. Both amounts are no differences from the accounting estimates.

4. To report 2021 earnings distribution and cash dividend

Explanation Notes : The shareholders' dividend distribution is in total of NT\$173,203,224 with NT\$1.0 per share. Cash dividends are calculated according to the proportion of shareholders holding shares recorded in the register of shareholders on the dividend reference date.

Allotment of cash up to NT\$1 (less than NT\$1 is discarded) and those abnormal amount will be booked as the company's other revenues. The chairman is authorized to decide the dividend distribution base date and the payment date. If the number of shares in circulation is changed due to the company's share repurchase or the transfer of treasury shares, etc., resulting in the change of allotted amount per share, the chairman is authorized to adjust afterwards.

Proposed Resolutions

1. To approve 2021 Business Report and Financial Statements

Explanatory Notes :

- (1) To review 2021 Business report, please refer to page 9.
- (2) 2021 Financial Statements have been audited by Certified Public Accountants and the Independent Auditors' Report with unqualified opinion has been issued. Please refer page 13 to page 33.
- (3) This has been approved by the Board of Directors and examined by the Supervisors with Supervisors' auditing report issued.

Resolution :

2. To approve the proposal for distribution of 2021 earnings.

Explanatory Notes :

- (1) The 2021 earnings distribution table has been approved by the Board of Directors and reviewed by the supervisor. Please refer to page 34.

Resolution :

Discussed Items

1. To revise the Articles of Incorporation

Explanatory Notes : Due to the establishment of an audit committee to replace the functions and powers of the original supervisors, the company has revised the relevant provisions in the "Articles of Incorporation". Please refer to page 35 for a comparison table of relevant revised provisions.

Resolution :

2. To revise the Rules and Procedures of Shareholders' Meeting

Explanatory Notes : Due to the fact that the company will set up an audit committee to replace the functions and powers of the original supervisors and Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1110133385 dated March 7, 2022, the relevant provisions in the "Rules of Procedure for the Shareholders' Meeting" suggest to be revised. For details, Please see pages 38.

Resolution :

3. To revise the Rules for Election of Directors and Supervisors

Explanatory Notes : Since the company will set up an audit committee to replace the functions and powers of the original supervisors, there is no need to elect supervisors in accordance with the law. The original version of "Election of Directors and Supervisors" has been revised to "Election of Directors" and the relevant amendments have been made. Please refer to pages 50 for the comparison table.

Resolution :

4. To revise the Rules for Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets

Explanatory Notes : Due to the fact that the company will set up an audit committee to replace the functions and powers of the original supervisors and Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1110380465 dated January 28, 2022, the relevant provisions in the "Rules for Procedures for Ac-

quisition or Disposal of Assets" suggest to be revised. For details, Please see pages 54.

Resolution :

5. To revise the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantee Explanatory Notes : Due to the fact that the company will set up an audit committee to replace the functions and powers of the original supervisors, the relevant provisions in the "Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantee" suggest to be revised. For details, Please see pages 69.

Resolution :

Election Matters

1. Re-election of directors (including independent directors) of the company

Explanatory Notes :

(1) The tenure of the 18th session of directors and supervisors of the Company will expire on June 11, 2022, so full re-election of Directors will take place during Shareholders' meeting. The company will set up an audit committee to replace the powers of the original supervisor. The audit committee is composed of all independent directors, and there is no need to elect a supervisor in accordance with the law.

(2) According to the company's Articles of Incorporation, total of 9 seats of directors (including 4 seats of independent directors) should be elected this time, and the new directors will take office from the date of election for a term of three years, from June 6, 2022 to June 5, 2025. Existing directors and supervisors will be dismissed at the same time when new directors take office.

(3) The election of directors adopts the candidate nomination system. The list of candidates for directors (including independent directors) has been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors. For the list of candidates, please refer to pages 78.

(4) Please refer to page for "Rules for Election of Directors"

Election Result:

Other Motions

1. Release of Candidates for Directors from non-compete restrictions

Explanatory Notes :

(1) According to Article 209 of the Company Act, "A director shall explain the important contents of his conduct at the shareholders' meeting and obtain its permission when he conducts himself or someone else's conduct within the scope of business of the company."

(2) This time, the board of directors will be re-elected at the shareholders' meeting. If the newly elected director or the legal person represented by, invests in or operates other companies with the same or similar business scope as the company and acts as a director or manager, for the needs of the company's business development, it shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting to agree to release non-compete restriction on such newly elected directors in accordance with the law (including legal representatives).

(3) Please refer to pages 79 for the content of the release of non-compete restrictions for the candidates of directors.

Resolution

Questions and Extraordinary Motions

Meeting adjourned

【Attachment I】

Business Report

Compared with 2020, 2021 continued to be affected by the severe special infectious pneumonia caused by COVID-19 and meanwhile, due to the long lead times of raw materials, the overall manufacturing industry was impacted. Although the overall business recovered slightly in 2021, the follow-up uncertain factors such as political and geographical relations, raw materials' lead time, and domestic and foreign inflation, etc., Bright Led Electronics Corp. must still be vigilant and careful. Moreover, due to exchange rate fluctuations, some proportion of gross profit had been slightly influenced. In order to fight against unfavorable situations related to these impacts, Bright LED electronics corp., which has actively adjusted the company's fundamentals and operated under lean management over the past few years, remained profitable this year. Due to the company policies of ongoing cost reduction and sales increase in proportion of high value-added products and intelligence manufacturing plan, we are hoping that in the future, we can remain profitable in this fickle, unpredictable situation. In year of 2021, the company's overall profitability was fair with stable gross profit margin. In the future, the company will continuously work hard on developing various products applicable in various industries, increasing product's added values, expanding markets or business opportunities with cross-industry alliance, and providing customers with more one-stop services and customized products.

2021 Result

In 2021, our consolidated revenue totaled NT\$1,532,086 thousand dollars, an increase of 11 percent over NT\$1,375,687 thousand dollars in 2020. Consolidated net income totaled NT\$252,796 thousand dollars, an increase of 90 percent over NT\$133,115 thousand dollars in 2020. Net income attributed to the parent company totaled NT\$249,233 thousand dollars, an increase of 95 percent over NT\$128,125 thousand dollars in 2020.

Financial Performance (based on consolidated Financial Statements)

		2021	2020
Financial structure	Debt ratio (%)	17.37	19.43
	Long term capital ratio (%)	691.14	553.51
Profitability	ROA (%)	7.17	6.91
	ROE (%)	8.65	8.31
	EBIT over paid-in capital (%)	16.74	13.90
	Profit margin (%)	16.50	13.26
	EPS (NT\$ dollar)	1.45	1.28

Technological Developments

In 2021, we continued to work on LED projects with special specifications, multiple chips and multiple wavelengths, which are mainly used in medical, automotive and aerospace fields. In addition, the results of the previous phased development of the photo relay are on schedule and continuing with the current project. Compared with mechanical relays, photo relays have longer life span, low current drive and fast response. They are one of the indispensable components in the field of intelligence manufacturing and mechanical manufacturing.

The relevant specifications and samples of UVC LED components used in the fields of environmental sterilization and health care have been launched. We continue to optimize product quality and manufacturing process to meet the customization and differentiation. The miniaturization of UVC LED components brings many applications advantages and can be used in conjunction with multiple types of application products. In addition, UVC LED also has many advantages itself such as fast start-up, more switching frequency, and battery-powered availability. In view of the severe and special infectious pneumonia raging due to COVID-19 in early 2020, the company expects to accelerate the schedule this year to promote the popularization of UVC products in the future.

Not just research and development related to products, Bright LED Electronics Corp. has also been optimizing the process and manufacturing in recent years. For instance, improving machinery and equipment to achieve more efficient manufacture, increasing the proportion of automation to reduce direct manpower, and etc. At present, relevant improvement projects and manufacturing projects have initially completed phased development, and follow-up benefits and experimental tests will be carried out continuously.

Finally, with regard to smart city concept, due to the popularity of street lamps in Taiwan, besides lighting, there are many additional applications can be attached. Smart street lighting are mainly designed and installed with controllers, sensors and other components so that the street lighting can have more functional services attached, at the same time reducing the original costs of building a base for these functions. For example, with wireless transmission attached, when the lamp fails, the controller can directly detect and report to the control center and call for maintenance. Various types of environmental monitoring can be attached using multiple sensors, which to detect harmful gases, noise, PM2.5, wind speed, wind direction, temperature, humidity, and etc., to report back to the control center and to alert the public. The lamp itself can also use the lighting sensors to detect ambient lights periodically and automatically adjust lamp's brightness to meet comfort for vision without wasting power. In addition to the above intelligent functions, street lighting may support connections between 4G/5G transmitters as miniature base stations in the future or can possibly support and cooperate with other fields like vehicle charging, and etc. The follow-up project plans are in progress.

Summary, corporate development, and outlook affected by external competition, regulatory environment and overall operation strategy

Looking forward to business plan of 2022, in addition to the existing mass-produced application products' qualities and functions, including smart home applications, security and surveillance control, aviation and transportation electronic applications, computer-related applications, sensing applications, lighting applications, and etc., which will continue to be improved, Bright LED Electronics also urges to provide customers with new solutions to meet the needs of customization and differentiation, and to increase the added value of products and to continuously accelerate the progress of cases with special specifications in order to expand more special markets. Since January, 2022, the severe special infectious pneumonia of COVID-19 has been slowing down. However, geopolitical conflicts occurred at the beginning of 2022. It is expected that the overall world economy will be uncertain in 2022, and the general environment will be intensified by the impact of inflation. The company's performance at the beginning of 2021 has already rebounded slightly compared to last year. The company will continue to strengthen risk control, improve internal management and strengthen the company's response ability. In view of external factors such as health environment and unpredictable risks of international policies, the company's business model continues to move towards lean management, while implementing intelligent manufacturing and accelerating the improvement of production processes and operating models to diversify risks and accelerate the company's response and adaptation capability which we believe will lead Bright LED Electronics corp. to sustainably develop and survive in this turbulent and uncertain generation.

Chairman : Tsung-Jen Liaw

CEO : Tsung-Jen Liaw

Accounting Manager : Mei-Lien Lin

【Attachment II】

Supervisors' Review Report

The Board of Directors has prepared the Company's 2021 Business Report, Financial Statements, and proposal for allocation of earnings. The Business Report, Financial Statements, and earnings allocation proposal have been reviewed and determined to be correct and accurate by the Supervisors of Bright LED Electronics Corp. According to relevant requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act and the Company Law, we hereby submit this report.

Bright LED Electronics Corp.

Supervisors : Ju-Ching Liao

Chin-Lung Huang

Hong-Chang Lin

March 17, 2021

【Attachment III】

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Parent Company Only Financial Statements)

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Bright LED Electronics Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of Bright LED Electronics Corp., which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, 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, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only 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 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 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 for the year ended December 31, 2021. 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 company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 are stated as follows:

Revenue Recognition

For details of accounting policies and related disclosures of revenue recognition, please refer to Notes 4 (13) and 6 (15) of the Company's parent company only financial statements.

The description of key audit matter:

The sources of the major operating revenue of the Bright LED Electronics Corp. are research and development, productions, and sales of light-emitting diodes indicators and display...etc and contracts of LED display, LED lighting and related operating applications/systems' constructions. Where the Bright LED Electronics Corp.'s revenues generated from is the concerned factor for this report users or recipients. Hence, revenue recognition is considered as one of the key audit matters.

The main audit procedures for the above-mentioned key audit matters include complying with the requirements of the standards, understanding of operations and industry characteristics, evaluating the appropriateness of Bright LED Electronics Corp.'s accounting policy selection; testing the design and implementation for the effectiveness of internal control systems related to revenue; understanding The form and transaction conditions of BRTLED Group's operating income, etc. The accountants evaluated whether the accounting policies for revenue recognition (including sales returns and discounts) are handled in accordance with the relevant official announcements and analyzed the income by examining major customers and new customers in order to assess whether there is any major abnormality. Also, we reviewed the new major contracts in the current period and tested the sales samples for a period before and after the end of the year according to their delivery conditions to assess the correctness of the revenue recognition period. The accounting project revenue is recognized according to the degree of completion of the performance obligations whether the ratio is reasonable. Through examining the list of the top ten customers and new customers, to find out the similarities and differences between their trading conditions compared to general customers. Selecting an appropriate sample size of sales invoices to confirm that all payments have been received and correct and pay attention to whether the remitter is consistent with the sales target in order to evaluate the authenticity of the income.

Account Receivables Valuation

For details of accounting policies of account receivables valuation, please refer to Notes 4 (7) financial instruments of the Bright LED Electronics Corp.'s parent company only financial statements; for details of accounting estimates and accounting assumption of uncertainty of account receivables valuation, please refer to Notes 5 (1) of the Bright LED Electronics Corp.'s parent company only financial statements; for details of explanation on account receivables valuation, please refer to 6 (3) of the

Bright LED Electronics Corp.'s parent company only financial statements.

The description of key audit matter:

Account receivables of Bright LED Electronics Corp. are distributed among customers. The account receivables valuation allowance is calculated according to the expected percentage of credit losses which takes each time interval of overdue of account receivables and adjustments on prospective factors into consideration when estimating expected credit losses of account receivables. The management will, according to the report date, re-update new expected losses within each time interval of overdue and perform individual assessments on major overdue and payment disputes; hence, it involves subjective judgment from the managers and it is considered as one of the key audit matters.

The main audit procedures for the above-mentioned key audit matters include evaluating reasonableness of the percentage of expected credit losses and determining whether there is a major irregularity by comparing the turnover rate and turnover days of accounts receivables with the company's credit policy and other related information; obtaining the aging schedule, verifying total amount from the aging schedule with general ledger and confirming integrity and accuracy of the aging schedule. Finally, ascertaining whether the bills and accounts receivables in dispute or involved in litigation have been properly handled and checking whether the customers' receivables dues more than three months have been properly evaluated and checking whether there is a risk of transferring to other receivables.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Bright LED Electronics Corp. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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 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 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 the Supervisors) are responsible for overseeing the Com-

pany's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent company only Financial Statements

Our objectives 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these parent company only financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the parent company only financial statements; if such disclosures are inadequate, we are responsible to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Mr. Yu-Feng Hsu and Ms. Tzu-Hui Li.

KPMG TAIWAN
Republic of China

March 22, 2022

Notice to Readers

The accompanying financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally

accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

Bright LED Electronics Corp.
Parent Company Only Balance Sheets
December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS		Dec 31, 2021		Dec 31, 2020									
		Amount	%	Amount	%								
CURRENT ASSETS :													
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6 (1))	\$	482,985	10	468,690	11							
1140	Contract assets — current(Note 6 (17))		171,842	4	100,209	2							
1170	Accounts and notes receivable, net (Note 6(3))		269,590	6	283,159	6	2170	Accounts and notes payable	\$	37,639	1	22,763	1
1180	Accounts receivable — due from related parties, net (Note 6(3)&7)		62,402	1	40,033	1	2180	Accounts payable— due to related parties (Note 7)		1,565,666	34	1,619,192	36
1210	Other accounts receivable — related party (Note 7)		78,000	2	78,500	2	2200	Other payables and other current liabilities (Note 6(9))		64,139	1	55,248	1
1310	Inventories (Note 6(4))		19,965	-	14,980	-	2230	Income tax liabilities		48,154	1	28,302	1
1470	Other current assets		4,435	-	256	-	2280	Lease liabilities- current (Note 6(10))		2,230	-	2,211	-
1476	Other financial assets — current (Note 6(8)&8)		85,724	2	94,238	2		Total current liabilities		1,717,828	37	1,727,716	39
	Total current assets		1,174,943	25	1,080,065	24		NONCURRENT LIABILITIES :					
NONCURRENT ASSETS :													
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income — noncurrent (Note 6(2))		805,735	17	710,995	16	2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Note 6(13))		20,470	-	21,558	-
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (Note 6(5))		2,600,937	56	2,602,266	58	2580	Lease liabilities- noncurrent (Note 6(11))		6,007	-	1,777	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Note 6(6)&8)		55,992	1	58,726	1	2640	Defined benefit liabilities — noncurrent (Note 6(12))		22,594	1	25,355	1
1755	Right of use assets (Note 6(7))		8,160	-	3,853	-	2645	Other noncurrent liabilities		7,641	-	3,019	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (Note 6(13))		21,075	1	20,969	1		Total noncurrent liabilities		56,712	1	51,709	1
1920	Refundable deposits		855	-	1,760	-		Total liabilities		1,774,540	38	1,779,425	40
1900	Other noncurrent assets		13,097	-	47	-		EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS (Note 6(14))					
	Total noncurrent assets		3,505,851	75	3,398,616	76	3100	Capital stock		1,816,742	39	1,816,742	41
							3200	Capital surplus		429,633	9	421,959	9
							3300	Retained earnings		672,830	14	558,413	12
							3400	Other equity interests		113,698	2	51,649	1
							3500	Treasury stock		(126,649)	(2)	(149,507)	(3)
								Total equity		2,906,254	62	2,699,256	60
TOTAL		\$	4,680,794	100	4,478,681	100	TOTAL		\$	4,680,794	100	4,478,681	100

Chairman : Tsung-Jen Liaw

CEO : Tsung-Jen Liaw

Accounting Manager : Mei-Lien Lin

Bright LED Electronics Corp.
Parent Company Only Income Statement
December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2021		2020	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenues (Note 6(15)&7)	\$ 1,074,469	100	885,128	100
5000	Operating costs (Note 6(4)(7))	(821,841)	(76)	(660,158)	(75)
5900	Gross profit from operations	252,628	24	224,970	25
6000	Operating expenses (Note 6(3)(6)(7)(11)&12) :				
6100	Marketing	(37,270)	(3)	(33,406)	(4)
6200	Management	(90,146)	(8)	(70,314)	(8)
6300	Research & development	(7,407)	(1)	(9,571)	(1)
6450	Expected credit impairment loss (or gain)	(450)	-	(281)	-
	Total operating expenses	(135,273)	(12)	(113,572)	(13)
6900	Operating income	117,355	12	111,398	12
7000	Non-operating income & expenses (Note 6(5)(17)) :				
7100	Interest revenues	1,894	-	3,738	-
7010	Other revenues	83,640	8	25,197	3
7020	Other gains & losses	48,900	5	59,109	7
7050	Finance costs	(45)	-	(124)	-
7070	Share of profit (loss) of associates using equity method	45,944	4	(23,913)	(3)
	Total non-operating income & expenses	180,333	17	64,007	7
7900	Profit before tax	297,688	29	175,405	19
7951	Deduct : income tax expenses (Note 6(12))	(48,455)	(5)	(47,280)	(5)
	Net income	249,233	24	128,125	14
8300	Other comprehensive income (Note 6(11)(12)(13)) :				
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :				
8311	Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	2,772	-	(2,805)	-
8316	Unrealized gain or loss on financial instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	96,628	9	68,818	8
8349	Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	554	-	(561)	-
	Total of Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	98,846	9	66,574	8
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :				
8361	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(34,274)	(3)	(15,813)	(2)
8399	Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently	-	-	-	-
	Total of Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(34,274)	(3)	(15,813)	(2)
8300	Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	64,572	6	50,761	6
8500	Total comprehensive income for the year	\$ 313,805	30	178,886	20
	Earnings per share (Note 6(14))				
9750	Basic earnings per share (NT\$)	\$ 1.45		0.74	
9850	Diluted earnings per share (NT\$)	\$ 1.44		0.73	

Chairman : Tsung-Jen Liaw CEO : Tsung-Jen Liaw Accounting Manager: Mei-Lien Lin

Bright LED Electronics Corp.
Parent Company Only Statements of Changes in Equity
From January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Dividends Per Shares)

	Retained earnings						Others				
	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Total	Exchange Differences on translations	Unrealized gain/loss on assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Treasury Stock	Total Equity
Balance, January 1, 2020	\$ 1,866,742	441,683	259,088	84,381	230,460	573,929	(178,989)	177,576	(1,413)	(149,507)	2,731,434
Net income	-	-	-	-	128,125	128,125	-	-	-	-	128,125
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(2,244)	(2,244)	(15,813)	68,818	53,005	-	50,761
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	125,881	125,881	(15,813)	68,818	53,005	-	178,886
Legal reserve	-	-	23,035	-	(23,035)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(82,968)	82,968	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	(141,340)	(141,340)	-	-	-	-	(141,340)
Changes in other capital reserves:											
Changes in net equity of related companies and joint ventures recognized using the equity method	-	343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343
Changes in related companies recognized using the equity method	-	836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	836
Treasury stock buyback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70,903)	(70,903)
Treasury stock written off	(50,000)	(20,903)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,903	-
Unrealized gains (loss) from equity investment instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(57)	(57)	-	57	57	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2020	1,816,742	421,959	282,123	1,413	274,877	558,413	(194,802)	246,451	51,649	(149,507)	2,699,256
Net income	-	-	-	-	249,233	249,233	-	-	-	-	249,233
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,218	2,218	(34,274)	96,628	62,354	-	64,572
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	251,451	251,451	(34,274)	96,628	62,354	-	313,805
Legal reserve	-	-	12,582	-	(12,582)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(1,413)	1,413	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	(137,339)	(137,339)	-	-	-	-	(137,339)
Gain/loss on sales of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	305	305	-	(305)	(305)	-	-
Overdue dividend	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Treasury stock transferred to employees	-	7,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,858	30,511
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 1,816,742	429,633	294,705	-	378,125	672,830	(229,076)	342,774	113,698	(126,649)	2,906,254

Chairman : Tsung-Jen Liaw

CEO : Tsung-Jen Liaw

Accounting Manager : Mei-Lien Lin

Bright LED Electronics Corp.
Parent company only Statements of Cash Flows
From January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Income before tax	\$ 297,688	175,405
Adjustments :		
Depreciation expenses	4,887	5,318
Amortization expenses	47	259
Expected credit impairment losses	450	281
Interest expenses	45	124
Interest income	(1,894)	(3,738)
Dividend income	(64,569)	(3,691)
Share-based payment	7,721	-
Share of profit/loss of associates accounted for using equity method	(45,944)	23,913
Loss on disposal or retirement of property, plant and equipment (profit)	-	(143)
Loss on modification of lease	-	13
Total adjustments	(99,257)	22,336
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in contract assets	(71,633)	72,086
Decrease in notes and accounts receivable (increase)	(9,250)	20,099
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(4,985)	(2,179)
Decrease in other current assets	(4,179)	594
Decrease in other financial assets-current (increase)	(634)	2,051
Increase in notes and accounts payable (including related parties) (decrease)	(38,650)	(47,008)
Increase in other payables and other current liabilities (decrease)	8,912	2,449
Increase in defined benefit liabilities (decrease)	11	(1,575)
Total	(219,665)	68,853
Cash generated from operations	78,023	244,258
Interest received	1,894	3,738
Interest paid	(45)	(124)
Income tax paid	(30,351)	(3,971)
Net cash generated by operating activities	49,521	243,901
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(933)	(470)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,821	4,100
Proceeds from disposal of investments using equity method	-	605
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	(1,184)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	143
Decrease in refundable deposits	905	94
Decrease in other receivables (related party) (increase)	500	13,101
Decrease in other financial assets — current (increase)	(3,953)	(45,651)
Decrease in other assets — noncurrent (increase)	4	(1,045)
Dividends received	77,568	8,774
Net cash used in investing activities	76,912	(21,533)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of long-term borrowings	-	(8,176)
Principal repayment of lease	(2,211)	(2,423)
Increase (decrease) in other noncurrent liabilities	4,622	(5,077)
Cash dividends paid	(137,339)	(141,340)
Costs of treasury stock buyback	-	(70,903)
Treasury stock transferred to employees	22,790	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(112,138)	(227,919)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND EQUIVALENTS	-	13,902
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	14,295	8,351
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	468,690	460,339
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 482,985</u>	<u>468,690</u>

Chairman : Tsung-Jen Liaw

CEO : Tsung-Jen Liaw

Accounting Manager : Mei-Lien Lin

Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Bright LED Electronics Corp. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 (from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021), under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements.", which is recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission. In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Bright LED Electronics Corp. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Yours Sincerely,

Bright LED Electronics Corp.
by

Tsung-Jen Liaw
Chairman

March 22, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Consolidated Financial Statements)

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Bright LED Electronics Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Bright LED Electronics Corp and subsidiaries. (the “BRTLED group”), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, 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, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

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 for the year ended December 31, 2021. 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 ended December 31, 2021 are stated as follows:

Inventory valuation

For details of accounting policies, accounting estimations and assumptions, and related disclosures of inventory valuation, please refer to Notes 4 (8), 5 (2) and 6 (4) of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The description of key audit matter:

The BRTLED group's amount of inventories is shown as the lower of cost and net realizable value. Because determining the slow moving inventory loss involves subjective judgment on individual assessment of each category of inventory and its idle days, inventory valuation is one of the key audit matters that we conducted.

The main audit procedures of the accountant for the above key audit items include obtaining the inventory depreciation and inventory aging data at the end of the year, comparing the difference between the actual net realizable value and the book value, and evaluating the reasonableness of the management level for the ratio of the inventory aging report which includes the implementation of the audit sampling, procedure tests for correctness of the inventory aging report, and comparison of the difference between the amount of allowance made in the previous year and the actual write-off for evaluating whether the policy of setting aside the allowance for inventory depreciation and losses of idle inventory is appropriate.

Revenue Recognition

For details of accounting policies and related disclosures of revenue recognition, please refer to Notes 4 (13) and 6 (16) of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The description of key audit matter:

The sources of the major operating revenue of the BRTLED group are research and development, productions, and sales of light-emitting diodes indicators and display...etc. and contracts of LED display, LED lighting and related operating applications/systems' constructions. Where the BRTLED group's revenues generated from is the concerned factor for this report users or recipients. Hence, revenue recognition is considered as one of the key audit matters.

The main audit procedures for the above-mentioned key audit matters include complying with the requirements of the standards, understanding of operations and industry characteristics, evaluating the appropriateness of BRTLED Group's accounting policy selection; testing the design and implementation for the effectiveness of internal control systems related to revenue; understanding The form and transaction conditions of BRTLED Group's operating income, etc. The accountants evaluated whether the accounting policies for revenue recognition (including sales returns and discounts) are handled in accordance with the relevant official announcements and analyzed the income by examining major customers and new customers in order to assess whether there is any major abnormality. Also, we reviewed the new major contracts in the current period and tested the sales samples for a period before

and after the end of the year according to their delivery conditions to assess the correctness of the revenue recognition period. The accounting project revenue is recognized according to the degree of completion of the performance obligations whether the ratio is reasonable. Through examining the list of the top ten customers and new customers, to find out the similarities and differences between their trading conditions compared to general customers. Selecting an appropriate sample size of sales invoices to confirm that all payments have been received and correct and pay attention to whether the remitter is consistent with the sales target in order to evaluate the authenticity of the income.

Account Receivables Valuation

For details of accounting policies of account receivables valuation, please refer to Notes 4 (7) financial instruments of the BRTLED group's consolidated financial statements; for details of accounting estimates and accounting assumption of uncertainty of account receivables valuation, please refer to Notes 5 (1) of the BRTLED group's consolidated financial statements; for details of explanation on account receivables valuation, please refer to 6 (3) of the BRTLED group's consolidated financial statements.

The description of key audit matter:

Account receivables of BRTLED group are distributed among customers. The account receivables valuation allowance is calculated according to the expected percentage of credit losses which takes each time interval of overdue of account receivables and adjustments on prospective factors into consideration when estimating expected credit losses of account receivables. The management will, according to the report date, re-update new expected losses within each time interval of overdue and perform individual assessments on major overdue and payment disputes; hence, it involves subjective judgment from the managers and it is considered as one of the key audit matters.

The main audit procedures for the above-mentioned key audit matters include evaluating reasonableness of the percentage of expected credit losses and determining whether there is a major irregularity by comparing the turnover rate and turnover days of accounts receivables with the company's credit policy and other related information; obtaining the aging schedule, verifying total amount from the aging schedule with general ledger and confirming integrity and accuracy of the aging schedule. Finally, ascertaining whether the bills and accounts receivables in dispute or involved in litigation have been properly handled and checking whether the customers' receivables dues more than three months have been properly evaluated and checking whether there is a risk of transferring to other receivables.

Other Matter

We have also audited the consolidated financial statements of Bright LED Electronics Corp. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Fi-

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 the consolidated 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 the Supervisors) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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; if such disclosures are inadequate, we are responsible to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Mr. Yu-Feng Hsu and Ms. Tzu-Hui Li.

KPMG TAIWAN
Republic of China

March 22, 2022

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

BrightLED Electronics Corp. and Subsidiaries[↗]
Consolidated Balance Sheets[↗] [↗]
December 31, 2021 and 2020[↗]
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)[↗]

		Dec 31, 2021 [↗]		Dec 31, 2020 [↗]				Dec 31, 2021 [↗]		Dec 31, 2020 [↗]	
		Amount [↗]	% [↗]	Amount [↗]	% [↗]			Amount [↗]	% [↗]	Amount [↗]	% [↗]
ASSETS[↗]						LIABILITIES[↗]					
CURRENT ASSETS : [↗]						CURRENT LIABILITIES : [↗]					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6 (1)) [↗]	\$ 762,775	21	857,309	25	2100	Short-term loans (Note 6(9)) [↗]	\$ 60,000	2	60,000	2
1140	Contract assets – current (Note 6 (17)) [↗]	176,783	5	107,420	3	2170	Accounts and notes payable [↗]	250,955	7	298,610	9
1170	Accounts and notes receivable, net (Note 6(3)) [↗]	468,087	13	546,444	16	2180	Accounts payable – due to related parties (Note 7) [↗]	12,160	-	16,715	-
1180	Accounts receivable – due from related parties, net (Note 6(3)&7) [↗]	62,402	2	40,071	1	2200	Other payables and other current liabilities (Note 6(10)) [↗]	127,993	3	121,716	3
130X	Inventories (Note 6(4)) [↗]	266,664	7	215,374	6	2230	Income tax liabilities [↗]	52,897	1	30,781	2
1470	Other current assets [↗]	64,564	2	89,554	3	2280 [↗]	Lease liabilities- current (Note 6(11)) [↗]	15,300	-	14,432	-
1476	Other financial assets – current (Note 6(8)&8) [↗]	298,773	7	151,156	4	Total current liabilities[↗]		519,305	13	542,254	16
Total current assets[↗]		2,100,048	57	2,007,328	58	NONCURRENT LIABILITIES : [↗]					
NONCURRENT ASSETS : [↗]						2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Note 6(13)) [↗]	20,470	1	21,558	-
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – noncurrent (Note 6(2)) [↗]	805,735	22	710,995	21	2580 [↗]	Lease liabilities- noncurrent (Note 6(11)) [↗]	49,232	1	57,128	2
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (Note 6(5)) [↗]	142,525	4	119,988	3	2640	Defined benefit liabilities – noncurrent (Note 6(12)) [↗]	22,594	1	25,355	1
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Note 6(6)&8) [↗]	455,169	12	488,697	14	2600	Other noncurrent liabilities [↗]	24,861	1	14,205	-
1755 [↗]	Right of use assets (Note 6(7)) [↗]	110,787	3	120,277	3	Total noncurrent liabilities[↗]		117,157	4	118,246	3
1840	Deferred tax assets (Note 6(13)) [↗]	21,075	1	20,969	1	Total liabilities[↗]		636,462	17	660,500	19
1900	Other noncurrent assets [↗]	7,054	-	11,713	-	EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS (Note 6(14))[↗]					
1920	Refundable deposits [↗]	22,767	1	97	-	3100	Capital stock [↗]	1,816,742	50	1,816,742	52
Total noncurrent assets[↗]		1,565,112	43	1,472,736	42	3200	Capital surplus [↗]	429,633	12	421,959	12
						3300	Retained earnings [↗]	672,830	18	558,413	16
						3400	Other equity interests [↗]	113,698	3	51,649	2
						3500 [↗]	Treasury stock [↗]	(126,649)	(3)	(149,507)	(4)
						Total equity attributable to shareholders of the parent[↗]		2,906,254	80	2,699,256	78
						36XX [↗]	Noncontrolling interests [↗]	122,444	3	120,308	3
						Total equity[↗]		3,028,698	83	2,819,564	81
TOTAL[↗]		\$ 3,665,160	100	3,480,064	100	TOTAL[↗]		\$ 3,665,160	100	3,480,064	100

Chairman : Tsung-Jen Liaw[↗]

CEO : Tsung-Jen Liaw[↗]

Accounting Manager : Mei-Lien Lin[↗]

Bright LED Electronics Corp. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
From January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020.
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share).

	2021		2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
4000 +Operating revenues (Note 6(16)&7)	\$ 1,532,086	100	1,375,687	100
5000 +Operating costs (Note 6(4)(6)(7)(12)(17)&7)	(1,092,514)	(71)	(998,201)	(72)
5900 +Gross profit from operations	439,572	29	377,486	28
6000 +Operating expenses (Note 6(3)(6)(7)(12)(17)(18)&7) :				
6100 + Marketing	(53,172)	4	(48,538)	4
6200 + Management	(213,167)	14	(206,748)	15
6300 + Research & development	(11,826)	1	(13,778)	1
6450 + Expected credit impairment loss (or gain)	(2,889)	-	(682)	-
+ Total operating expenses	281,054	19	269,746	20
6900 +Operating income	158,518	10	107,740	8
7000 +Non-operating income & expenses (Note 6(5)(11)(19)) :				
7010 + Other revenues	90,381	6	52,819	3
7100 + Interest revenues	5,310	-	11,918	1
7020 + Other gains & losses	22,587	1	(9,013)	(1)
7050 + Finance costs	(4,383)	-	(3,233)	-
7370 + Share of profit (loss) of associates using equity method (Note 6(6))	31,789	2	21,858	2
+ Total non-operating income & expenses	145,684	9	74,349	5
7900 +Profit before tax	304,202	19	182,089	13
7951 +Deduct : income tax expenses (Note 6(13))	(51,406)	(3)	(48,974)	(4)
+Net income	252,796	16	133,115	9
8300 +Other comprehensive income (Note 6(12)(13)(14)) :				
8311 + Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	2,772	-	(2,805)	-
8316 + Unrealized gain or loss on financial instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	96,628	6	68,818	5
8349 + Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	554	-	(561)	-
+ Total of Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	98,846	6	66,574	5
8360 + Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8361 + Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(35,701)	(2)	(16,073)	(1)
8399 + Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently	-	-	-	-
+ Total of Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(35,701)	(2)	(16,073)	(1)
8300 +Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	63,145	4	50,501	4
8500 +Total comprehensive income for the year	\$ 315,941	20	183,616	13
Net income attributable to :				
8610 + Shareholders of the parent	\$ 249,233	16	128,125	9
8620 + Noncontrolling interests	3,563	-	4,990	-
+ Total comprehensive income attributable to :	\$ 252,796	16	133,115	9
8710 + Shareholders of the parent	\$ 313,805	20	178,886	13
8720 + Noncontrolling interests	2,136	-	4,730	-
+ Total comprehensive income attributable to :	\$ 315,941	20	183,616	13
Earnings per share (Note 6(15))				
9750 + Basic earnings per share (NT\$)	\$ 1.45		0.74	
9850 + Diluted earnings per share (NT\$)	\$ 1.44		0.73	

Chairman : Tsung-Jen Liaw

CEO : Tsung-Jen Liaw

Accounting Manager : Mei-Lien Lin

Bright LED Electronics Corp. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
From January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Income before tax	\$	182,089
Adjustments :		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	73,617	108,836
Expected credit impairment losses	2,889	682
Interest expenses	4,383	3,233
Interest income	(5,310)	(11,918)
Dividend income	(64,569)	(3,691)
Share-based payment	7,721	-
Share of profit/loss of associates accounted for using equity method	(31,789)	(21,858)
Loss on disposal or retirement of property, plant and equipment (profit)	(171)	(1,385)
Loss on modification of lease	-	2,689
Total adjustments	(13,229)	76,588
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in contract assets	(69,363)	164,497
Decrease in notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) (increase)	53,137	(125,731)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(51,290)	3,974
Decrease in other current assets	24,990	7,028
Decrease in other financial assets-current (increase)	(8,620)	8,504
Increase in notes and accounts payable (including related parties) (decrease)	(52,210)	28,732
Increase in other payables and other current liabilities (decrease)	6,298	(45,555)
Increase in defined benefit liabilities (decrease)	11	(1,575)
Total	(110,276)	116,462
Cash generated from operations	193,926	298,551
Interest received	5,310	11,918
Interest paid	(4,383)	(3,233)
Income tax paid	(31,411)	(5,335)
Net cash generated by operating activities	163,442	301,901
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(933)	(470)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,821	4,100
Proceeds from disposal of investments using equity method	-	605
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(26,993)	(8,488)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	834	1,385
Decrease in refundable deposits	4,659	2,622
Decrease in other financial assets — current (increase)	(152,098)	26,234
Increase in other assets — noncurrent	(9,616)	(1,053)
Dividends received	77,568	8,774
Net cash used in investing activities	(103,758)	33,709
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Increase in short-term loans	-	10,000
Repayment of long-term borrowings	-	(9,784)
Principal repayment of lease	(14,342)	(37,656)
Increase (decrease) in other noncurrent liabilities	10,656	544
Cash dividends paid	(137,339)	(141,340)
Costs of treasury stock buyback	-	(70,903)
Treasury stock transferred to employees	22,790	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(118,235)	(249,139)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND EQUIVALENTS	(35,983)	(12,250)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(94,534)	74,221
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	857,309	783,088
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	<u><u>\$ 762,775</u></u>	<u><u>857,309</u></u>

Chairman : Tsung-Jen Liaw

CEO : Tsung-Jen Liaw

Accounting Manager : Mei-Lien Lin

Bright LED Electronics Corp. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
From January 1 to December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Dividends Per Shares)

	Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent												
	Retained earnings						Others						
	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Total	Exchange Differences on translations	Unrealized gain/loss on assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Treasury Stock	Total attributable to shareholders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total Equity
Balance, January 1, 2020	\$ 1,861	441,683	259,088	84,381	230,460	573,929	(178,989)	177,576	(1,413)	(149,507)	2,731,434	115,578	2,847,012
Net income	-	-	-	-	128,125	128,125	-	-	-	-	128,125	4,990	133,115
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(2,244)	(2,244)	(15,813)	68,818	53,005	-	50,761	(260)	50,501
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	125,881	125,881	(15,813)	68,818	53,005	-	178,886	4,730	183,616
Legal reserve	-	-	23,035	-	(23,035)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(82,968)	82,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	(141,340)	(141,340)	-	-	-	-	(141,340)	-	(141,340)
Changes in other capital reserves:													
Changes in net equity of related companies and joint ventures	-	343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	-	343
recognized using the equity method													
Changes in related companies	-	836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	836	-	836
recognized using the equity method													
Treasury stock buyback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70,903)	(70,903)	-	(70,903)
Treasury stock reduction	(50,000)	(20,903)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,903	-	-	-
Unrealized gains (loss) from equity investment instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(57)	(57)	-	57	57	-	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2020	1,816,742	421,959	282,123	1,413	274,877	558,413	(194,802)	246,451	51,649	(149,507)	2,699,256	120,308	2,819,564
Net income	-	-	-	-	249,233	249,233	-	-	-	-	249,233	3,563	252,796
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,218	2,218	(34,274)	96,628	62,354	-	64,572	(1,427)	63,145
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	251,451	251,451	(34,274)	96,628	62,354	-	313,805	2,136	315,941
Legal reserve	-	-	12,582	-	(12,582)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(1,413)	1,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	(137,339)	(137,339)	-	-	-	-	(137,339)	-	(137,339)
Gain/loss on sales of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	305	305	-	(305)	(305)	-	-	-	-
Overdue dividend	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21
Treasury stock transferred to employees	-	7,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,858	30,511	-	30,511
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 1,816,742	429,633	294,705	-	378,125	672,830	(229,076)	342,774	113,698	(126,649)	2,906,254	122,444	3,028,698

Chairman : Tsung-Jen Liaw

CEO : Tsung-Jen Liaw

Accounting Manager : Mei-Lien Lin

【Attachment IV】

Bright LED Electronics Corp.
2021 Earnings Distribution Proposal
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Amount
Unappropriated retained earnings as of December 31, 2020	126,367,853
Add (deduct) :	
Actuarial profit and loss changes	2,217,723
Profit (loss) on disposal of financial assets	305,251
Allocation of legal reserve	249,233,263
Turnover of special reserve	(25,175,624)
Distributable retained earnings	352,948,466
Distribution items: (Total number of shares outstanding: 173,203,224 shares)	
Cash dividends (NT \$1.0/ share)	173,203,224
Balance of unappropriated retained earnings	179,745,242

Chairman: Tsung-Jen Liaw CEO: Tsung-Jen Liaw Accounting Manager: Mei-Lien Lin

【Attachment V】

Bright LED Electronics Corp.
Comparison Table for the Articles of Incorporation
Before and After Revision

June 06, 2022

After the version	Before the version	Explanation
Article 10-2 When the company's shareholders' meeting is held, it may be held by video conference or other methods announced by the central competent authority.	Newly added	Increased the ways of convening shareholders' meeting
Chapter IV Directors Article 13 The company sets five to nine seats of directors ~~including three seats of Supervisors~~ with a term of three years. The shareholders' meeting shall select and appoint persons with capacity for re-election. The minimum shareholding ratio of directors ~~and supervisors~~ shall comply with the regulations of the securities regulatory authority. Among the number of directors in the preceding paragraph, the number of independent directors shall not be less than ~~three~~, and shall not be less than one-fifth of the number of directors. The election of directors ~~and supervisors~~ adopts the candidate nomination system, and the shareholders' meeting selects and appoints from the list of candidates. The nomination and selection methods of directors ~~and supervisors~~ and other matters to be complied with shall be handled in accordance with the relevant regulations of the competent authority.	Chapter IV Directors and Supervisors Article 13 The company sets five to nine seats of directors including three seats of Supervisors with a term of three years. The shareholders' meeting shall select and appoint persons with capacity for re-election. The minimum shareholding ratio of directors and supervisors shall comply with the regulations of the securities regulatory authority. Among the number of directors in the preceding paragraph, the number of independent directors shall not be less than two, and shall not be less than one-fifth of the number of directors. The election of directors and supervisors adopts the candidate nomination system, and the shareholders' meeting selects and appoints from the list of candidates. The nomination and selection methods of directors and supervisors, other matters to be complied with shall be handled in accordance with the relevant regulations of the competent authority.	In response to the establishment of the audit committee by the company to replace the supervisors
Deleted	Article 13-2 The authorities of the supervisor are as follows: 1. Business enquiries. 2. Audit of documents and financial status. 3. Other functions and powers conferred by the Company Act and the share-	In response to the establishment of the audit committee by the company to replace the supervisors

	holders' meeting.	
Article 15-4 Convention of the board of directors of the company shall specify the reason and notify all directors ~~and supervisors~~ seven days in advance. However, in the event of an emergency, they may be called at any time. The convening notice of the board of directors of the company can be notified to the directors ~~and supervisors~~ in writing, by e-mail or by fax.	Article 15-4 Convention of the board of directors of the company shall specify the reason and notify all directors and supervisors seven days in advance. However, in the event of an emergency, they may be called at any time. The convening notice of the board of directors of the company can be notified to the directors and supervisors in writing, by e-mail or by fax.	In response to the establishment of the audit committee by the company to replace the supervisors
Article 16 The travel expenses paid by the directors ~~and supervisors~~ of the company shall be paid according to the usual level of the industry regardless of the operating profit or loss.	Article 16 The travel expenses paid by the directors and supervisors of the company shall be paid according to the usual level of the industry regardless of the operating profit or loss.	In response to the establishment of the audit committee by the company to replace the supervisors
Article 18 At the end of each fiscal year of the company, the board of directors shall compile the following lists ~~and submit to the shareholders' meeting for recognition in accordance with legal procedures.~~ 1. Business report. 2. Financial statements. 3. Proposal of Distribution of surplus or appropriation of losses.	Article 18 At the end of each fiscal year of the company, the board of directors shall compile the following lists within thirty days before the ordinary shareholders' meeting, it shall be submitted to the supervisors for review prior to the shareholders meeting: 1. Business report. 2. Financial statements. 3. Proposal of Distribution of surplus or appropriation of losses.	In response to the establishment of the audit committee by the company to replace the supervisors
Article 20 The company shall deduct the interests before the distribution of employee remuneration and directors' ~~and supervisors'~~ remuneration from the current year's pre-tax interests. Retaining it to make up for the accumulated loss if any. If there is any remaining balance, no less than 8% of the employee's remuneration and no more than 2% of the director's ~~and supervisor's~~ remuneration should be allocated. The determination of employee remuneration, the distribution ratio of remuneration to directors ~~and supervisors~~, and the payment of employee remuneration in stock or cash shall be implemented by the board	Article 20 The company shall deduct the interests before the distribution of employee remuneration and directors' and supervisors' remuneration from the current year's pre-tax interests. Retaining it to make up for the accumulated loss if any. If there is any remaining balance, no less than 8% of the employee's remuneration and no more than 2% of the director's and supervisor's remuneration should be allocated. The determination of employee remuneration, the distribution ratio of remuneration to directors and supervisors, and the payment of employee remuneration in stock or cash	In response to the establishment of the audit committee by the company to replace the supervisors

of directors with the presence of more than two-thirds of the directors and a resolution approved by more than half of the directors, and shall report to the shareholders' meeting. Employee compensation is issued in stock or cash to employees from controlling or subordinate companies with certain conditions, which are authorized by the board of directors.	shall be implemented by the board of directors with the presence of more than two-thirds of the directors and a resolution approved by more than half of the directors present, and shall report to the shareholders' meeting. Employee compensation is issued in stock or cash to employees from controlling or subordinate companies with certain conditions, which are authorized by the board of directors.	
Article 22 The articles were officially resolved in the Founders Meeting held on March 28, 1981..... (omitted) Thirty-sixth amendment was made on June 06, 2022.	Article 22 The articles were officially resolved in the Founders Meeting held on March 28, 1981..... (omitted) Thirty-fifth amendment was made on August 10, 2021.	Added revision date

【Attachment VI】

Bright LED Electronics Corp.
Comparison Table for the Rules and Procedures of Shareholders' Meeting
Before and After Revision

June 06, 2022

After the version	Before the version	Explanation
Article 2 Unless otherwise provided by law or regulation, the Company's shareholders meetings shall be convened by the board of directors. The Company shall prepare electronic versions of the shareholders meeting notice and proxy forms, and the origins of and explanatory materials relating to all proposals, including proposals for ratification, matters for deliberation, or the election or dismissal of directors ~~or supervisors~~, and upload them to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) before 30 days before the date of a regular shareholders meeting or before 15 days before the date of a special shareholders meeting. The Company shall prepare electronic versions of the shareholders meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials and upload them to the MOPS before 21 days before the date of the regular shareholders meeting or before 15 days before the date of the special shareholders meeting. In addition, before 15 days before the date of the shareholders meeting, the Company shall also make the shareholders meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials available for review by shareholders at any time. The meeting agenda and supplemental materials shall be displayed at the Company and at the professional shareholder services agency designated thereby. The meeting agenda and meeting supplementary materials mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be distributed at the site of the shareholders' meeting on the day of the shareholders' meeting. If a video conference is to be held, the electronic file shall be sent to the video conference platform of the video conference of the shareholders meeting 30 minutes	Article 2 Unless otherwise provided by law or regulation, the Company's shareholders meetings shall be convened by the board of directors. The Company shall prepare electronic versions of the shareholders meeting notice and proxy forms, and the origins of and explanatory materials relating to all proposals, including proposals for ratification, matters for deliberation, or the election or dismissal of directors or supervisors, and upload them to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) before 30 days before the date of a regular shareholders meeting or before 15 days before the date of a special shareholders meeting. The Company shall prepare electronic versions of the shareholders meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials and upload them to the MOPS before 21 days before the date of the regular shareholders meeting or before 15 days before the date of the special shareholders meeting. In addition, before 15 days before the date of the shareholders meeting, the Company shall also make the shareholders meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials available for review by shareholders at any time. The meeting agenda and supplemental materials shall be displayed at the Company and at the professional shareholder services agency designated thereby as well as being distributed on-site at the meeting place. The reasons for convening a shareholders meeting shall be specified in the meeting notice and public announcement. With the consent of the addressee, the meeting notice may be given in electronic form.	Amended according to Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1110133385 dated March 7, 2022 and establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.

before the start of the meeting, and shall be continuously disclosed until the end of the meeting. The reasons for convening a shareholders meeting shall be specified in the meeting notice and public announcement. With the consent of the addressee, the meeting notice may be given in electronic form. Election or dismissal of directors ~~or supervisors~~, amendments to the articles of incorporation, the dissolution, merger, or demerger of the corporation, or any matter under Article 185, paragraph 1 of the Company Act, Articles 26-1 and 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, or Articles 56-1 and 60-2 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers shall be set out in the notice of the reasons for convening the shareholders meeting. None of the above matters shall be raised by an extraordinary motion. (Omitted)	Election or dismissal of directors or supervisors, amendments to the articles of incorporation, the dissolution, merger, or demerger of the corporation, or any matter under Article 185, paragraph 1 of the Company Act, Articles 26-1 and 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, or Articles 56-1 and 60-2 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers shall be set out in the notice of the reasons for convening the shareholders meeting. None of the above matters shall be raised by an extraordinary motion. (Omitted)	
Article 3 For each shareholders meeting, a shareholder may appoint a proxy to attend the meeting by providing the proxy form issued by the Company and stating the scope of the proxy's authorization. A shareholder may issue only one proxy form and appoint only one proxy for any given shareholders meeting, and shall deliver the proxy form to the Company before 5 days before the date of the shareholders meeting. When duplicate proxy forms are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail unless a declaration is made to cancel the previous proxy appointment. After a proxy form has been delivered to the Company, if the shareholder intends to attend the meeting in person ~~or by video conference~~ to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronically, a written notice of proxy cancellation shall be submitted to the Company before 2 days before the meeting date. If the cancellation notice is submitted after that time, votes cast at the meeting by the proxy	Article 3 For each shareholders meeting, a shareholder may appoint a proxy to attend the meeting by providing the proxy form issued by the Company and stating the scope of the proxy's authorization. A shareholder may issue only one proxy form and appoint only one proxy for any given shareholders meeting, and shall deliver the proxy form to the Company before 5 days before the date of the shareholders meeting. When duplicate proxy forms are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail unless a declaration is made to cancel the previous proxy appointment. After a proxy form has been delivered to the Company, if the shareholder intends to attend the meeting in person or to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronically, a written notice of proxy cancellation shall be submitted to the Company before 2 days before the meeting date. If the cancellation notice is submitted after that time, votes cast at the meeting by the proxy shall prevail.	Amended according to Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1110133385 dated March 7, 2022.

shall prevail.		
Article 4 The Meeting shall be held at the head office of the Company or at any other appropriate place that is convenient for the shareholders to attend except via video conference to convene. The time to start the Meeting shall not be earlier than 9:00 a.m. or later than 3:00 p.m. Independent Directors' opinions on where to convene the Meeting shall take into account as well. When the company holds a video conference for shareholders meeting, the chairman and the recorder shall be at the same place, and the chairman shall announce the address of the place at the beginning of the meeting.	Article 4 The Meeting shall be held at the head office of the Company or at any other appropriate place that is convenient for the shareholders to attend. The time to start the Meeting shall not be earlier than 9:00 a.m. or later than 3:00 p.m. Independent Directors' opinions on where to convene the Meeting shall take into account as well.	Amended according to Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1110133385 dated March 7, 2022.
Article 5 The Company shall specify in its shareholders meeting notices the time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, the place to register for attendance, and other matters for attention. The time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, as stated in the preceding paragraph, shall be at least 30 minutes prior to the time the meeting commences. The place at which attendance registrations are accepted shall be clearly marked and a sufficient number of suitable personnel assigned to handle the registrations. For the video conference of the shareholders' meeting, registration should be accepted on the video conference platform 30 minutes before the start of the meeting. Shareholders who have completed the registration shall be deemed to have attended the shareholders' meeting in person. Shareholders or their proxies (collectively, "shareholders") shall attend shareholders meetings based on attendance cards, sign-in cards, or other certificates of attendance. The Company may not arbitrarily add requirements for other documents beyond those showing eligibility to attend	Article 5 The Company shall specify in its shareholders meeting notices the time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, the place to register for attendance, and other matters for attention. The time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, as stated in the preceding paragraph, shall be at least 30 minutes prior to the time the meeting commences. The place at which attendance registrations are accepted shall be clearly marked and a sufficient number of suitable personnel assigned to handle the registrations. Shareholders and their proxies (collectively, "shareholders") shall attend shareholders meetings based on attendance cards, sign-in cards, or other certificates of attendance. The Company may not arbitrarily add requirements for other documents beyond those showing eligibility to attend presented by shareholders. Solicitors soliciting proxy forms shall also bring identification documents for verification. The Company shall furnish the attending shareholders with an attendance book to sign, or attending shareholders may	Amended according to Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1110133385 dated March 7, 2022 and establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.

presented by shareholders. Solicitors soliciting proxy forms shall also bring identification documents for verification. The Company shall furnish the attending shareholders with an attendance book to sign, or attending shareholders may hand in a sign-in card in lieu of signing in. The Company shall furnish attending shareholders with the meeting agenda book, annual report, attendance card, speaker's slips, voting slips, and other meeting materials. Where there is an election of directors ~~or supervisors,~~ pre-printed ballots shall also be furnished. When the government or a corporate is a shareholder, it may be represented by more than one representative at a shareholders meeting. When a corporate is appointed to attend as proxy, it may designate only one person to represent it in the meeting. (omitted)	hand in a sign-in card in lieu of signing in. The Company shall furnish attending shareholders with the meeting agenda book, annual report, attendance card, speaker's slips, voting slips, and other meeting materials. Where there is an election of directors or supervisors, pre-printed ballots shall also be furnished. When the government or a corporate is a shareholder, it may be represented by more than one representative at a shareholders meeting. When a corporate is appointed to attend as proxy, it may designate only one person to represent it in the meeting. (omitted)	
Article 5-1 When the company holds a video conference of the shareholders' meeting, the following matters shall be stated in the meeting notice of shareholders' meeting: 1. Shareholders' participation in video conferences and methods for exercising their rights. 2. The handling of obstacles to the video conference platform due to natural disasters, incidents or other force majeure events, or to participate in video conferences, at least include the following: 2-1. The time when the pre-occupational obstacle cannot be ruled out and the meeting needs to be postponed or resumed, and the date when the meeting needs to be postponed or resumed. 2-2. Shareholders who have not registered to participate in the original shareholders meeting by video conference shall not participate in the extension or resumption of the meeting. 2-3. When holding video conference for shareholders' meeting as assis-		Added according to Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1110133385 dated March 7, 2022.

tance, If the video conference cannot be continued, after deducting the number of shares attending the shareholders meeting by video conference, the total number of shares attending the shareholders meeting reaches the statutory quota for the shareholders meeting, the shareholders meeting should continue. Shareholders who participate by video conference, the number of shares attended shall be included in the total number of shares of shareholders present, and all resolutions of the shareholders' meeting shall be regarded as abstentions. 2-4. The handling methods when in the event that all the motions have been announced, but no provisional motion has been made. 3. To hold a video conference of shareholders, the appropriate alternative measures to be provided for shareholders who have difficulty participating in shareholders by video conference shall be specified.		
Article 6 The process of the Meeting shall be tape-recorded or videotaped and these tapes shall be preserved for at least one year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation. If the shareholders' meeting is convened by video conference, the video conference shall be continuously and uninterruptedly taped and recorded during the whole process, and shall be properly preserved during the existing period.	Article 6 The process of the Meeting shall be tape-recorded or videotaped and these tapes shall be preserved for at least one year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.	Amended according to Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1110133385 dated March 7, 2022.
Article 7 Shareholders attending the Meeting shall submit the attendance card and the number of shares registered on the video conference platform for the purpose of sign-	Article 7 Shareholders attending the Meeting shall submit the attendance card for the purpose of signing in. The number of shares represented by shareholders attending	Amended according to Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1110133385 dated March 7, 2022.

ing in. The number of shares represented by shareholders attending the Meeting shall be calculated based on the submitted attendance cards plus the number of shares whose voting powers are exercised in writing or by way of electronic transmission. Chairman shall call the Meeting to order at the time scheduled for the Meeting. If the number of shares represented by the shareholders present at the Meeting has not yet constituted the quorum at the time scheduled for the Meeting, the chairman may postpone the time for the Meeting. The postponements shall be limited to two times at the most and Meeting shall not be postponed for longer than one hour in the aggregate. If after two postponements, no quorum can yet be constituted and the shareholders present at the Meeting represent less than one - third of the total outstanding shares, the chairman may announce adjournment. For shareholders meeting held by video conference, the company shall also announce the adjournment on the video conference platform of the shareholders' meeting. If after two postponements, no quorum can yet be constituted but the share-holders present at the Meeting represent more than one - third of the total outstanding shares, tentative resolutions may be made in accordance with Section 1 of Article 175 of the Company Act. The aforesaid tentative resolutions shall be notified by all shareholders and the Company shall convene the Meeting again within one month. For shareholders meeting held by video conference, shareholders who plan to attend by video conference should re-register with the company. If during the process of the Meeting, the number of outstanding shares represented by the shareholders present becomes sufficient to constitute the quorum, the chairman may submit the tentative resolutions to the Meeting for approval in accordance with Article 174 of the Company Act.	the Meeting shall be calculated based on the submitted attendance cards plus the number of shares whose voting powers are exercised in writing or by way of electronic transmission. Chairman shall call the Meeting to order at the time scheduled for the Meeting. If the number of shares represented by the shareholders present at the Meeting has not yet constituted the quorum at the time scheduled for the Meeting, the chairman may postpone the time for the Meeting. The postponements shall be limited to two times at the most and Meeting shall not be postponed for longer than one hour in the aggregate. If after two postponements, no quorum can yet be constituted and the share-holders present at the Meeting represent less than one - third of the total out-standing shares, the chairman may announce adjournment. If after two postponements, no quorum can yet be constituted but the share-holders present at the Meeting represent more than one - third of the total outstanding shares, tentative resolutions may be made in accordance with Section 1 of Article 175 of the Company Act. The aforesaid tentative resolutions shall be notified by all shareholders and the Company shall convene the Meeting again within one month. If during the process of the Meeting, the number of outstanding shares represented by the shareholders present becomes sufficient to constitute the quorum, the chairman may submit the tentative resolutions to the Meeting for approval in accordance with Article 174 of the Company Act.	
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Article 9 When a shareholder present at the Meeting wishes to speak, a Speech Note should be filled out with summary of the speech, the shareholder's number (or the number of Attendance Card) and the name of the shareholder. The sequence of speeches by shareholders should be decided by the chairman. If any shareholder present at the Meeting submits a Speech Note but does not speak, no speech should be deemed to have been made by such shareholder. In case the contents of the speech of a shareholder are inconsistent with the contents of the Speech Note, the contents of actual speech shall prevail. Unless otherwise permitted by the chairman, each shareholder shall not, for each discussion item, speak more than two times (each time not exceeding 5 minutes). In case the speech of any shareholder violates the above provision or exceeds the scope of the discussion item, the chairman may stop the speech of such shareholder. Unless otherwise permitted by the chairman and the shareholder in speaking, no shareholder shall interrupt the speeches of the other shareholders; otherwise the chairman shall stop such interruption. If a corporate shareholder designates two or more representatives to attend the Meeting, only one representative can speak for each discussion item. After the speech of a shareholder, the chairman may respond himself/herself or appoint an appropriate person to respond. If the shareholders' meeting is held by video conference, shareholders who participate via video conference may ask questions in text on the video conference platform of the shareholders' meeting after the chairman announces the meeting and before the chairman announces the adjournment of the meeting. The number of questions asked for each proposal shall not exceed two times, and each time shall be limited to 200 words, but the provi-	Article 9 When a shareholder present at the Meeting wishes to speak, a Speech Note should be filled out with summary of the speech, the shareholder's number (or the number of Attendance Card) and the name of the shareholder. The sequence of speeches by shareholders should be decided by the chairman. If any shareholder present at the Meeting submits a Speech Note but does not speak, no speech should be deemed to have been made by such shareholder. In case the contents of the speech of a shareholder are inconsistent with the contents of the Speech Note, the contents of actual speech shall prevail. Unless otherwise permitted by the chairman, each shareholder shall not, for each discussion item, speak more than two times (each time not exceeding 5 minutes). In case the speech of any shareholder violates the above provision or exceeds the scope of the discussion item, the chairman may stop the speech of such shareholder. Unless otherwise permitted by the chairman and the shareholder in speaking, no shareholder shall interrupt the speeches of the other shareholders; otherwise the chairman shall stop such interruption. If a corporate shareholder designates two or more representatives to attend the Meeting, only one representative can speak for each discussion item. After the speech of a shareholder, the chairman may respond himself/herself or appoint an appropriate person to respond.	Amended according to Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1110133385 dated March 7, 2022.
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sions of items 1 to 5 shall not apply.		
Article 11 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. When the company convenes a shareholders' meeting, shareholders shall exercise their voting rights in electronic form or in writing, and the method of exercising shall be specified in the meeting notice. Shareholders who exercise their voting rights in writing or in electronic form are deemed to have attended the shareholders' meeting in person. However, the provisional motions and amendments to the original motions at the shareholders' meeting shall be deemed as abstentions. In the case of exercising voting rights in writing or in electronic form in the preceding paragraph, the statement of intent shall be delivered to the company two days before the shareholders' meeting. However, those who express their intentions before the declaration of revocation are not subject to this limitation. After shareholders exercise their voting rights in writing or in electronic form, if they wish to attend the shareholders' meeting in person or by video conference, they shall revoke their intention to exercise the voting rights in the preceding paragraph two days before the shareholders' meeting in the same manner as the exercise of voting rights; or the voting rights exercised electronically. If the voting rights are exercised in writing or in electronic form and a proxy is entrusted to attend the shareholders' meeting by proxy, the voting rights that are entrusted to attend and exercise shall prevail. Those who exercise their voting rights in writing or in electronic form without revoking their intentions and participate in the shareholders' meeting by video conferencing shall not exercise voting rights on the original proposal or propose	Article 11 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. Except as otherwise provided in the Company Act and in the Company's articles of incorporation, the passage of a proposal shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the voting rights represented by the attending shareholders. At the time of a vote, for each proposal, the chair or a person designated by the chair shall first announce the total number of voting rights represented by the attending shareholders, followed by a poll of the shareholders. After the conclusion of the meeting, on the same day it is held, the results for each proposal, based on the numbers of votes for and against and the number of abstentions, shall be entered into the MOPS. When there is an amendment or an alternative to a proposal, the chair shall present the amended or alternative proposal together with the original proposal and decide the order in which they will be put to a vote. When any one among them is passed, the other proposals will then be deemed to reject, and no further voting shall be required. 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 the Company. Vote counting for shareholders meeting proposals or elections shall be conducted in public at the place of the shareholders meeting. Immediately after vote counting has been completed, the results of the voting, including the statistical tallies of the numbers of votes, shall be announced on-site at the meeting, and a record made of the vote.	Amended according to Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1110133385 dated March 7, 2022.

amendments to the original proposal or exercise the voting rights for amendments to the original proposal, except for provisional motion. Except as otherwise provided in the Company Act and in the Company's articles of incorporation, the passage of a proposal shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the voting rights represented by the attending shareholders. At the time of a vote, for each proposal, the chair or a person designated by the chair shall first announce the total number of voting rights represented by the attending shareholders, followed by a poll of the shareholders. After the conclusion of the meeting, on the same day it is held, the results for each proposal, based on the numbers of votes for and against and the number of abstentions, shall be entered into the MOPS. When there is an amendment or an alternative to a proposal, the chair shall present the amended or alternative proposal together with the original proposal and decide the order in which they will be put to a vote. When any one among them is passed, the other proposals will then be deemed to reject, and no further voting shall be required. 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 the Company. Vote counting for shareholders meeting proposals or elections shall be conducted in public at the place of the shareholders meeting. Immediately after vote counting has been completed, the results of the voting, including the statistical tallies of the numbers of votes, shall be announced on-site at the meeting, and a record made of the vote. When the company convenes a video conference of the shareholders' meeting, shareholders who participated via video conference shall conduct voting on various resolutions and election proposals through the video conference platform after the chairman announces the meeting.		
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The voting should be completed before the chairman announces the close of voting and overtime voting will deem to be abstaining from voting. After the chairman announces the close of voting, the votes shall be counted at one time, and the voting and election results shall be announced. The company shall immediately disclose the voting results and election results of various resolutions on the video conference platform of the shareholders' meeting in accordance with regulations, and shall continue to disclose for at least fifteen minutes after the chairman announces the adjournment of the meeting.		
Article 12 The election of directors ~~or supervisors~~ at a shareholders meeting shall be held in accordance with the applicable election and appointment rules adopted by the Company, and the voting results shall be announced on-site immediately, including the names of those elected as directors ~~and supervisors~~ and the numbers of votes with which they were elected. The ballots for the election refer to the preceding paragraph shall be sealed with the signatures of the monitoring personnel and kept in proper custody for at least 1 year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the ballots shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.	Article 12 The election of directors or supervisors at a shareholders meeting shall be held in accordance with the applicable election and appointment rules adopted by the Company, and the voting results shall be announced on-site immediately, including the names of those elected as directors and supervisors and the numbers of votes with which they were elected. The ballots for the election refer to the preceding paragraph shall be sealed with the signatures of the monitoring personnel and kept in proper custody for at least 1 year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the ballots shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.	Amended according to establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.
Article 13 The matters according to laws and regulations to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting shall be signed or sealed by the chairman, and the minutes shall be distributed to all shareholders within 20 days after the meeting. The meeting minutes may be produced and distributed in electronic form. The Company may distribute the meeting minutes of the preceding paragraph by means of a public announcement made through the MOPS. The minutes of pro-	Article 13 Matters relating to the resolutions of a shareholders meeting shall be recorded in the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall be signed or sealed by the chair of the meeting and a copy distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after the conclusion of the meeting. The meeting minutes may be produced and distributed in electronic form. The Company may distribute the meeting minutes of the preceding paragraph by means of a public announcement	Amended according to Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1110133385 dated March 7, 2022.

ceedings shall be kept permanently during the existence of the company.	made through the MOPS. The meeting minutes shall accurately record the year, month, day, and place of the meeting, the chair's full name, the methods by which resolutions were adopted, and a summary of the deliberations and their results, and shall be retained for the duration of the existence of the Company.	
Article 14 On the day of a shareholders meeting, the Company shall compile, in the prescribed format, a statistical statement of the number of shares obtained by solicitors through solicitation and the number of shares represented by proxies and number of shares attended in writing or in electronics form, and shall make an express disclosure of the same at the place of the shareholders meeting and video conferencing platform. (omitted)	Article 14 On the day of a shareholders meeting, the Company shall compile, in the prescribed format, a statistical statement of the number of shares obtained by solicitors through solicitation and the number of shares represented by proxies, and shall make an express disclosure of the same at the place of the shareholders meeting. (omitted)	Amended according to Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1110133385 dated March 7, 2022.
Article 16 During the Meeting, the chairman may, at his discretion, set time for intermission. In case of incident of force majeure, the chairman may decide to temporarily suspend the Meeting and announce, depending on the situation, when the Meeting will resume or, by resolution of the shareholders present at the Meeting, the chairman may resume the Meeting within five days without further notice or public announcement according to the regulation of the Company Act Article 182. When the company's shareholders meeting is held by video conference, before the chairman announces the adjournment of the meeting, due to natural disasters, incidents or other force majeure, the video conference platform is blocked or the participation by video conference is blocked and such lasts for more than 30 minutes, it shall be postponed within five days or shall be continued, at this time, the provisions of Article 182 of the Company Law shall not apply.	Article 16 During the Meeting, the chairman may, at his discretion, set time for intermission. In case of incident of force majeure, the chairman may decide to temporarily suspend the Meeting and announce, depending on the situation, when the Meeting will resume or, by resolution of the shareholders present at the Meeting, the chairman may resume the Meeting within five days without further notice or public announcement according to the regulation of the Company Act Article 182.	Amended according to Financial Supervisory Commission's letter No. 1110133385 dated March 7, 2022.

In the event of the occurrence of the preceding paragraph, the meeting shall be postponed or continued. Shareholders who have not registered to participate in the original shareholders meeting by video conference shall not participate in the postponed or continued meeting. Shareholders who have registered to participate in the original shareholders meeting by video conference and completed the registration, but did not participate in the postponed or continued meeting, the number of shares attended, voting rights and voting rights exercised at the original shareholders meeting shall be counted in total number of shares, voting rights and election rights as attendance at the postponed or continued meeting. For resolutions that have completed voting and counting, and announced the voting results or the list of directors elected, there is no need to re-discuss and resolve them. The company convened a video conference as assistance for shareholders meeting. If the situation in item 4 occurs and the video conference cannot be continued, however, the total number of shares attended still reaches the statutory quorum for the shareholders meeting after deducting the number of shares attending the shareholders meeting by video conference, it should continue without an extension or resumption of the meeting. For shareholders who participate in the shareholders meeting by video conference, the number of shares attended shall be included in the total number of shares of the shareholders present, but all the resolutions of the shareholders meeting shall be deemed as abstention.		
Article 19 The rules were officially resolved in the Founders Meeting held on June 08, 1998..... Fourth amendment was approved by the Shareholders' meeting on June 07, 2021. Fifth amendment was made on June 06, 2022.	Article 19 These Rules and Procedures of Shareholders' Meeting are agreed to and signed on June 8, 1998 by all Fourth amendment was approved by the Shareholders' meeting on June 07, 2021..	Added new amendment date

【Attachment VII】

Bright LED Electronics Corp.
Comparison Table for the Rules for Election of Directors and Supervisors
Before and After Revision

June 06, 2022

After the version	Before the version	Explanation
Rules for Election of Directors ~~and Supervisors~~	Rules for Election of Directors and Supervisors	Amended according to establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.
Article 1 Otherwise provided by law and regulation or by the Company's articles of incorporation, elections of directors ~~and supervisors~~ shall be conducted in accordance with these Procedures.	Article 1 Otherwise provided by law and regulation or by the Company's articles of incorporation, elections of directors and supervisors shall be conducted in accordance with these Procedures.	Amended according to establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.
Article 3 (Deleted)	Article 3 Supervisors of the Company shall meet the following qualifications: 1. Integrity and a practical attitude. 2. Impartial judgment. 3. Professional knowledge. 4. Broad experience. 5. Ability to read financial statements. In addition to the requirements of the preceding paragraph, at least one among the supervisors of the Company must be an accounting or finance professional. Appointments of supervisors shall be made with reference to the provisions on independence contained in the Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies, in order to select appropriate supervisors to help strengthen the corporation's risk management and control of finance and operations. At least one supervisor position must be held by a person having neither a spousal relationship nor a relationship within the second degree of kinship with any other supervisor or with any director. A supervisor may not serve concurrently as the director, managerial officer, or any other employee of the Company and	Amended according to establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.

	at least one of the supervisors must be domiciled in the Republic of China to be able to promptly fulfill the functions of supervisor.	
Article 4 Elections of both directors ~~and supervisors~~ at the Company shall be conducted in accordance with the candidate nomination system and procedures set out in Article 192-1 and Article 216-1 of the Company Act. When the number of directors falls below five due to the dismissal of a director for any reason, the Company shall hold a by-election to fill the vacancy at its next shareholders meeting. When the number of directors falls short by one third of the total number prescribed in the Company's articles of incorporation, the Company shall call a special shareholders meeting within 60 days from the date of occurrence to hold a by-election to fill the vacancies. If the number of independent directors is insufficient as specified in Paragraph 1, Article 14-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act or the Articles of Incorporation, a by-election shall be held at the latest shareholders' meeting; when all independent directors are dismissed, they shall, within 60 days from the date of the occurrence of the fact, Hold an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders for by-election. ~~When the number of Supervisors falls below that prescribed in the Company's articles of incorporation due to the dismissal of a Supervisor for any reason, a by-election to fill the vacancy should be held at the next shareholders meeting ideally. When the Supervisors are dismissed en masse, a special shareholders meeting shall be called within 60 days from the date of occurrence to hold a by-election to fill the vacancies.~~	Article 4 Elections of both directors and supervisors at the Company shall be conducted in accordance with the candidate nomination system and procedures set out in Article 192-1 and Article 216-1 of the Company Act. When the number of directors falls below five due to the dismissal of a director for any reason, the Company shall hold a by-election to fill the vacancy at its next shareholders meeting. When the number of directors falls short by one third of the total number prescribed in the Company's articles of incorporation, the Company shall call a special shareholders meeting within 60 days from the date of occurrence to hold a by-election to fill the vacancies. When the number of Supervisors falls below that prescribed in the Company's articles of incorporation due to the dismissal of a Supervisor for any reason, a by-election to fill the vacancy should be held at the next shareholders meeting ideally. When the Supervisors are dismissed en masse, a special shareholders meeting shall be called within 60 days from the date of occurrence to hold a by-election to fill the vacancies.	Amended according to establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.
Article 5 The cumulative voting method shall be used for election of the Directors ~~and Supervisors~~ at the Company. Each share will have voting rights in number equal to the	Article 5 The cumulative voting method shall be used for election of the Directors and Supervisors at the Company. Each share will have voting rights in number equal	Amended according to establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.

Directors ~~or Supervisors~~ to be elected, and may be cast for a single candidate or split among multiple candidates. The election of independent Directors and non-independent Directors shall be held together, elected positions shall be calculated separately.	to the Directors or Supervisors to be elected, and may be cast for a single candidate or split among multiple candidates. The election of independent Directors and non-independent Directors shall be held together, elected positions shall be calculated separately.	
Article 6 The board of directors shall prepare separate ballots for Directors ~~and Supervisors~~ in numbers corresponding to the Directors ~~or Supervisors~~ to be elected. The number of voting rights associated with each ballot shall be specified on the ballots, which shall then be distributed to the attending shareholders at the shareholders meeting. Attendance card numbers printed on the ballots may be used instead of recording the names of voting shareholders.	Article 6 The board of directors shall prepare separate ballots for Directors and Supervisors in numbers corresponding to the Directors or Supervisors to be elected. The number of voting rights associated with each ballot shall be specified on the ballots, which shall then be distributed to the attending shareholders at the shareholders meeting. Attendance card numbers printed on the ballots may be used instead of recording the names of voting shareholders.	Amended according to establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.
Article 7 The number of Directors ~~and Supervisors~~ will be as specified according to the Company's articles of incorporation, with voting rights separately calculated for independent and non-independent director seats. Those receiving ballots representing the highest numbers of voting rights will be elected sequentially according to their respective numbers of votes. When two or more persons receive the same number of votes, thus exceeding the specified seats of directors, they shall draw lots to determine the winner, with the chair drawing lots on behalf of any person not in attendance.	Article 7 The number of Directors and Supervisors will be as specified according to the Company's articles of incorporation, with voting rights separately calculated for independent and non-independent director positions. Those receiving ballots representing the highest numbers of voting rights will be elected sequentially according to their respective numbers of votes. When two or more persons receive the same number of votes, thus exceeding the specified number of positions, they shall draw lots to determine the winner, with the chair drawing lots on behalf of any person not in attendance.	Amended according to establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.
Article 11 The voting rights shall be calculated on site immediately after the end of the poll, and the results of the calculation, including the list of persons elected as Directors ~~or Supervisors~~ and the numbers of votes with which they were elected, shall be announced by the chair on the site.	Article 11 The voting rights shall be calculated on site immediately after the end of the poll, and the results of the calculation, including the list of persons elected as Directors or Supervisors and the numbers of votes with which they were elected, shall be announced by the chair on the site.	Amended according to establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.
Article 12	Article 12	Amended according

The board of Directors of the Company shall issue notifications to the persons elected as Directors ~~or Supervisors~~ .	The board of Directors of the Company shall issue notifications to the persons elected as Directors or Supervisors.	to establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.
Article 14 The rules were officially resolved in the Founders Meeting held on June 08, 1998. (omitted) Fifth amendment was approved by the Shareholders' meeting on June 06, 2022.	Article 14 The rules were officially resolved in the Founders Meeting held on June 08, 1998. (omitted) Fourth amendment was approved by the Shareholders' meeting on June 08, 2018	Added new amendment date

【Attachment VIII】

Bright LED Electronics Corp.
Comparison Table for the Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets
Before and After Revision

June 06, 2022

After the version	Before the version	Explanation
Article 1: Purpose In order to protect assets and implement information disclosure, in addition to the internal control system, the company has also formulated this processing procedure for compliance with the acquisition or disposal of asset transactions.	Article 1: Purpose In order to protect assets and implement information disclosure, this processing procedure is specially set.	Amended for content text.
Article 4 Terms used in these regulations are defined as follows: (1~6 Omitted) 7. The term "within a 1-year period" means a period of 1 year calculated retroactively from the date of assets acquisition or disposal. Amounts already evaluated by a professional appraiser with appraisal report, evaluated with chartered accountant's opinions or announced publicly are exempted from inclusion in the calculation. (omitted)	Article 4 Terms used in these regulations are defined as follows: (1~6 Omitted) 7. The term "within a 1-year period" means a period of 1 year calculated retroactively from the date of assets acquisition or disposal. Amounts already announced publicly are exempted from inclusion in the calculation. (omitted)	Amended for adjustment of the content
Article 6 Professional appraisers and their officers, certified public accounts, attorneys, and securities underwriters that provide public companies with appraisal reports, certified public accountant's opinions, attorney's opinions, or underwriter's opinions shall meet the following requirements: (1~3 omitted) 4. When issuing an appraisal report or opinion, the personnel referred to in the preceding paragraph shall comply with the self-discipline rules of the related associations to which belongs to and with the following: 1. Prior to accepting a case, they shall prudently assess their own professional capabilities, practical experience, and independence.	Article 6 Professional appraisers and their officers, certified public accounts, attorneys, and securities underwriters that provide public companies with appraisal reports, certified public accountant's opinions, attorney's opinions, or underwriter's opinions shall meet the following requirements: (1~3 omitted) 4. When issuing an appraisal report or opinion, the personnel referred to in the preceding paragraph shall comply with the following: 1. Prior to accepting a case, they shall prudently assess their own professional capabilities, practical experience, and independence. 2. When examining a case, they shall appropriately plan and execute ade-	Amended in accordance with the content of "Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies"

2. When executing a case, they shall appropriately plan and execute adequate working procedures, in order to produce a conclusion and use the conclusion as the basis for issuing the report or opinion. The related working procedures, data collected, and conclusion shall be fully and accurately specified in the case working papers. 3. They shall undertake an item-by-item evaluation of the ~~comprehensiveness, accuracy~~ appropriateness and reasonableness of the sources of data use, the parameters, and the information, as the basis for issuance of the appraisal report or the opinion. 4. They shall issue a statement attesting to the professional competence and independence of the personnel who prepared the report or opinion, and that they have evaluated and found that the information used is reasonable and ~~accurate~~ appropriate, and that they have complied with applicable laws and regulations.	quate working procedures, in order to produce a conclusion and use the conclusion as the basis for issuing the report or opinion. The related working procedures, data collected, and conclusion shall be fully and accurately specified in the case working papers. 3. They shall undertake an item-by-item evaluation of the comprehensiveness, accuracy, and reasonableness of the sources of data use, the parameters, and the information, as the basis for issuance of the appraisal report or the opinion. 4. They shall issue a statement attesting to the professional competence and independence of the personnel who prepared the report or opinion, and that they have evaluated and found that the information used is reasonable and accurate, and that they have complied with applicable laws and regulations.	
Article 6-1 When reporting the acquisition or disposal of assets to the board of directors for discussion in accordance with these procedures, the opinions of independent directors shall be fully considered. Any dissenting opinions or reservations from independent directors shall be stated in the meeting minutes of the board of directors. Amendments to this procedure or major asset transactions shall be approved by more than half of all members from the audit committee, and a resolution shall be submitted to the board of directors. If not approved by more than one-half of all members of the audit committee, it may be implemented with the consent of more than two-thirds of all directors and the resolution of the audit committee shall be recorded in the meeting minutes of the board of directors.		Added resolution process
Article 7 The procedures of the acquisition or disposal of real property, equipment, or	Article 7 The procedures of the acquisition or disposal of real property, equipment, or	Amended in accordance with the content of “Regulations Governing the Acquisi-

right-of-use assets ~~1. Appraisal and Operating procedures~~ ~~When the company acquires its or disposes real property, equipment or right-of-use assets, shall follow the Company's property, plant and equipment cycle in our internal control system.~~ 1. Deciding procedures of transaction terms and degree of authority delegated: 1. Acquiring or disposing real property or right-of-use assets shall consider its present value, assessed value, nearby real-estate's transaction price...etc. Resolved transaction terms and prices should present in analysis report to the chairman. When the total amount is over NT\$10 million dollars, the decision must be approved by the chairman. When the total amount is over NT\$50 million dollars, the decision shall, ~~in accordance with the provisions of Article 6-1, be approved by the Audit Committee and~~ be approved by the board of Directors. 2. Acquiring or disposing equipment or right-of-use assets shall be completed by either inquiring, pricing and bargaining prices or tendering. When the total amount is below NT\$10 million dollars, the decision must be approved according to the degree of authority delegated. When the total amount is over NT\$10 million dollars, the decision must be approved by the chairman. When the total amount is over NT\$50 million dollars, the decision shall, ~~in accordance with the provisions of Article 6-1, be approved by the Audit Committee and~~ be approved by the board of Directors. ~~3. With respect to a public company's acquisition or disposal of assets that is subject to the approval of the board of directors under the company's procedures or other laws or regulations, if a director expresses dissent and it is contained in the minutes or a written statement, the company shall submit the director's dissenting opinion to each supervisor. Where the position of independent director has been created in accordance with the provisions of the Act, when a transaction involving the acquisition or disposal of assets is~~	right-of-use assets 1. Appraisal and Operating procedures When the company acquires its or disposes real property, equipment or right-of-use assets, shall follow the Company's property, plant and equipment cycle in our internal control system. 2. Deciding procedures of transaction terms and degree of authority delegated 1. Acquiring or disposing real property or right-of-use assets shall consider its present value, assessed value, nearby real-estate's transaction price...etc. Resolved transaction terms and prices should present in analysis report to the chairman. When the total amount is over NT\$10 million dollars, the decision must be approved by the chairman. When the total amount is over NT\$50 million dollars, the decision shall be approved by the board of Directors. 2. Acquiring or disposing equipment or right-of-use assets shall be completed by either inquiring, pricing and bargaining prices or tendering. When the total amount is below NT\$10 million dollars, the decision must be approved according to the degree of authority delegated. When the total amount is over NT\$10 million dollars, the decision must be approved by the chairman. When the total amount is over NT\$50 million dollars, the decision shall be approved by the board of Directors. 3. With respect to a public company's acquisition or disposal of assets that is subject to the approval of the board of directors under the company's procedures or other laws or regulations, if a director expresses dissent and it is contained in the minutes or a written statement, the company shall submit the director's dissenting opinion to each supervisor. Where the position of independent director has been created in accordance with the provisions of the Act, when a transaction involving the acquisition or disposal of assets is submitted for discussion by the board of directors pursuant to the preceding paragraph,	tion and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies" and establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.
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~~submitted for discussion by the board of directors pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the board of directors shall take into full consideration each independent director's opinions. If an independent director objects to or expresses reservations about any matter, it shall be recorded in the minutes of the board of directors meeting.~~ 2. Executive unit Acquiring or disposing real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets shall according to the previously stated level of authority and submit for approval and execute by user department and administration department. 3. Real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets appraisal report: (omitted) 3. If the appraisal result from a professional appraiser falls under any of the following circumstances, except that the appraisal result of the acquired assets is higher than the transaction amount, or the appraisal result of the dispose of the assets is all lower than the transaction amount, the Company shall consult with accountant ~~who shall comply with Auditing Standards Bulletin No. 20 of Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China~~ to stipulate the handling, and express specific opinions on the reasons for the difference and the reasonableness of the transaction price: Omitted	the board of directors shall take into full consideration each independent director's opinions. If an independent director objects to or expresses reservations about any matter, it shall be recorded in the minutes of the board of directors meeting. 3. Executive unit Acquiring or disposing real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets shall according to the previously stated level of authority and submit for approval and execute by user department and administration department. 4. Real property, equipment, or right-of-use assets appraisal report: (omitted) 3. If the appraisal result from a professional appraiser falls under any of the following circumstances, except that the appraisal result of the acquired assets is higher than the transaction amount, or the appraisal result of the dispose of the assets is all lower than the transaction amount, the Company shall consult with accountant who shall comply with Auditing Standards Bulletin No. 20 of Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China to stipulate the handling, and express specific opinions on the reasons for the difference and the reasonableness of the transaction price: Omitted	
Article 8 The procedures of the acquisition or disposal of securities ~~1. Assessment and operational procedures: The purchase and sale of securities of the company shall be handled in accordance with the investment cycle of the company's internal control system.~~ 1. Deciding procedures of transaction terms and degree of authority delegated: 1. The purchase and sale of securities on the centralized exchange market or the business premises of a securities firm shall be determined by the responsible unit based on market condi-	Article 8 The procedures of the acquisition or disposal of securities 1. Assessment and operational procedures: The purchase and sale of securities of the company shall be handled in accordance with the investment cycle of the company's internal control system. 2. Deciding procedures of transaction terms and degree of authority delegated: 1. The purchase and sale of securities on the centralized exchange market or the business premises of a securities firm shall be determined by the responsible unit based on market	Removed duplicated content in accordance with the content of "Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies" and establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.

tions. If the amount is less than NT\$100 million (inclusive), it shall be approved by the chairman of the board; if the amount exceeds NT\$100 million, it must, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6-1, be approved by the Audit Committee and by the board of directors. 2. For securities trading not on the centralized exchange market or at the business premises of a securities firm, the most recent financial statement of the subject company that has been audited, certified or reviewed by an accountant should be taken as a reference for evaluating the transaction price before the date of the fact, its net worth per share, profitability and future development potential, etc. If the amount is less than NT\$50 million (inclusive), it shall be approved by the chairman of the board; if the amount exceeds NT\$50 million, it must, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6-1, be approved by the Audit Committee and by the board of directors. Omitted	conditions. If the amount is less than NT\$100 million (inclusive), it shall be approved by the chairman of the board; if the amount exceeds NT\$100 million, it must be approved by the board of directors. 2. For securities trading not on the centralized exchange market or at the business premises of a securities firm, the most recent financial statement of the subject company that has been audited, certified or reviewed by an accountant should be taken as a reference for evaluating the transaction price before the date of the fact, its net worth per share, profitability and future development potential, etc. If the amount is less than NT\$50 million (inclusive), it shall be approved by the chairman of the board; if the amount exceeds NT\$50 million, it must be approved by the board of directors. 3. With respect to a public company's acquisition or disposal of assets that is subject to the approval of the board of directors under the company's procedures or other laws or regulations, if a director expresses dissent and it is contained in the minutes or a written statement, the company shall submit the director's dissenting opinion to each supervisor. Omitted	
Article 9 Related party transactions 1. When a public company engages in any acquisition or disposal of assets from or to a related party, ~~in addition to matters such as handling procedures in accordance with Articles 7 and 8 and handling relevant resolution procedures and evaluation procedures with the rationality of transaction conditions as stipulated below,~~ if the transaction amount reaches 10 percent or more of the company's total assets, the company shall also obtain an appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion ~~in compliance with the provisions of the preceding Article 7,8 and 10.~~ The calculation of the transaction amount referred to in the preceding para-	Article 9 Related party transactions 1. When a public company engages in any acquisition or disposal of assets from or to a related party, in addition to matters such as handling procedures in accordance with Articles 7 and 8 and handling relevant resolution procedures and evaluation procedures with the rationality of transaction conditions as stipulated below, if the transaction amount reaches 10 percent or more of the company's total assets, the company shall also obtain an appraisal report from a professional appraiser or a CPA's opinion in compliance with the provisions of the preceding Article 7,8 and 10. The calculation of the transaction	Removed duplicated content and adjusted sequences in accordance with the content of “Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies” and establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.

graph shall be made in accordance with Article 4 section 7 herein. When judging whether a transactional counterparty is a related party, in addition to legal formalities, the substance of the relationship shall also be considered. 2. Assessment and Operating procedures 1. When a public company intends to acquire or dispose of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or when it intends to acquire or dispose of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party and the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital, 10 percent or more of the company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more, except in trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises, the company may not proceed to enter into a transaction contract or make a payment until the following matters have been in accordance with the provisions of Article 6-1, be approved by the Audit Committee and by the board of directors: ~~approved by the board of directors and recognized by the supervisors;~~ (omitted as adjusted serial numbers only) ~~The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with Article 31, paragraph 2 herein, and "within the preceding year" as used herein refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items that have been approved by the board of directors and recognized by the supervisors need not be counted toward the transaction amount.~~ 2. With respect to the types of transactions listed below, when to be conducted between a public company and its parent or subsidiaries, or between its subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the issued shares or authorized capital, the company's board of directors may pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 1, subparagraph 3 delegate the board	amount referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with Article 4 section 7 herein. When judging whether a transactional counterparty is a related party, in addition to legal formalities, the substance of the relationship shall also be considered. 2. Assessment and Operating procedures When a public company intends to acquire or dispose of real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party, or when it intends to acquire or dispose of assets other than real property or right-of-use assets thereof from or to a related party and the transaction amount reaches 20 percent or more of paid-in capital, 10 percent or more of the company's total assets, or NT\$300 million or more, except in trading of domestic government bonds or bonds under repurchase and resale agreements, or subscription or redemption of money market funds issued by domestic securities investment trust enterprises, the company may not proceed to enter into a transaction contract or make a payment until the following matters have been approved by the board of directors and recognized by the supervisors: (omitted as adjusted serial numbers only) The calculation of the transaction amounts referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made in accordance with Article 31, paragraph 2 herein, and "within the preceding year" as used herein refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the current transaction. Items that have been approved by the board of directors and recognized by the supervisors need not be counted toward the transaction amount. With respect to the types of transactions listed below, when to be conducted between a public company and its parent or subsidiaries, or between its subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the issued shares or authorized capital, the company's board of directors may pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 1, subparagraph 3 delegate the board chairman to decide such matters when the transaction is within a certain	
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chairman to decide such matters when the transaction is within a certain amount and have the decisions subsequently submitted to and ratified by the next board of directors meeting: 1. Acquisition or disposal of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof held for business use. 2. Acquisition or disposal of real property right-of-use assets held for business use. ~~Where the position of independent director has been created in accordance with the provisions of the Act, when a matter is submitted for discussion by the board of directors pursuant to paragraph 1, the board of directors shall take into full consideration each independent director's opinions. If an independent director objects to or expresses reservations about any matter, it shall be recorded in the minutes of the board of directors meeting.~~ 3. Reasonableness of the transaction costs 1. A public company that acquires real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party shall evaluate the reasonableness of the transaction costs and ~~consult with the accountant to audit and express specific opinions~~ by the following means: 1. (omitted) ~~2.~~ 3. Where land and structures thereupon are combined as a single property purchased or leased in one transaction, the transaction costs for the land and the structures may be separately appraised in accordance with either of the means listed in the preceding paragraph. ~~However, the foregoing provisions shall not apply in the following circumstances:~~ A. The related person acquires the real estate or its right-to-use assets through inheritance or gift. B. It has been more than five years since the contract date for the related party to acquire the real estate or the right-to-use asset. C. Sign a joint construction contract with a related party, or obtain real estate by entrusting	amount and have the decisions subsequently submitted to and ratified by the next board of directors meeting: 1. Acquisition or disposal of equipment or right-of-use assets thereof held for business use. 2. Acquisition or disposal of real property right-of-use assets held for business use. Where the position of independent director has been created in accordance with the provisions of the Act, when a matter is submitted for discussion by the board of directors pursuant to paragraph 1, the board of directors shall take into full consideration each independent director's opinions. If an independent director objects to or expresses reservations about any matter, it shall be recorded in the minutes of the board of directors meeting. 3. Reasonableness of the transaction costs 1. A public company that acquires real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party shall evaluate the reasonableness of the transaction costs by the following means: (omitted) 2. Where land and structures thereupon are combined as a single property purchased or leased in one transaction, the transaction costs for the land and the structures may be separately appraised in accordance with either of the means listed in the preceding paragraph. 3. A public company that acquires real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party and appraises the cost of the real property or right-of-use assets thereof in accordance with the preceding two paragraphs shall also engage a CPA to check the appraisal and render a specific opinion. 4. When the results of a public company's appraisal conducted in accordance with paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of the preceding Article are uniformly lower than the transaction price, the matter shall be handled in compliance with Article 18. However, where the following circumstanc-	
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a related party to build real estate from a local commissioned construction, leased land commissioned construction, etc. D. Acquisition of real estate, use-of-rights assets for business use between parent and subsidiary companies, or between subsidiaries that directly or indirectly hold 100% of the issued shares or total capital. ~~3. A public company that acquires real property or right of use assets thereof from a related party and appraises the cost of the real property or right of use assets thereof in accordance with the preceding two paragraphs shall also engage a CPA to check the appraisal and render a specific opinion.~~ ~~4. When the results of a public company's appraisal conducted in accordance with paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of the preceding Article are uniformly lower than the transaction price, the matter shall be handled in compliance with Article 18.~~ 2. ~~Where a public company acquires real property or right of use assets thereof from a related party and the results of appraisals conducted in accordance with the preceding section 3 items 1 and 2's~~ When the evaluation results in the preceding paragraph are lower than the transaction price, the following steps shall be taken: 1. A special reserve shall be set aside in accordance with Article 41, paragraph 1 of the Act against the difference between the real property or right-of-use assets transaction price and the appraised cost, and may not be distributed or used for capital increase or issuance of bonus shares. Where a public company uses the equity method to account for its investment in another company, then the special reserve called for under Article 41, paragraph of the Act shall be set aside pro rata in a proportion consistent with the share of public company's equity stake in the other company. 2. ~~Supervisors~~ Independent directors	es exist, objective evidence has been submitted and specific opinions on reasonableness have been obtained from a professional real property appraiser and a CPA have been obtained, this restriction shall not apply: 1. Where the related party acquired undeveloped land or leased land for development, it may submit proof of compliance with one of the following conditions: A. Where undeveloped land is appraised in accordance with the means in the preceding Article, and structures according to the related party's construction cost plus reasonable construction profit are valued in excess of the actual transaction price. The "Reasonable construction profit" shall be deemed the average gross operating profit margin of the related party's construction division over the most recent 3 years or the gross profit margin for the construction industry for the most recent period as announced by the Ministry of Finance, whichever is lower. B. Completed transactions by unrelated parties within the preceding year involving other floors of the same property or neighboring or closely valued parcels of land, where the land area and transaction terms are similar after calculation of reasonable price discrepancies in floor or area land prices in accordance with standard property market sale or leasing practices. C. Where a public company acquiring real property, or obtaining real property or right-of-use assets through leasing, from a related party provides evidence that the terms of the transaction are similar to the terms of completed transactions involving neighboring or closely valued	
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from the audit committee shall comply with Article 218 of the Company Act. ~~Where an audit committee has been established in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the preceding part of this subparagraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to the independent director members of the audit committee.~~ 3. Actions taken pursuant to the preceding two subparagraphs shall be reported to a shareholders meeting, and the details of the transaction shall be disclosed in the annual report and any investment prospectus. 4. If any evidence showing that the transaction is out of business practice, it should also be handled in accordance with the first three points of this paragraph. However, where the following circumstances exist, objective evidence has been submitted and specific opinions on reasonableness have been obtained from a professional real property appraiser and CPA, this restriction shall not apply: 1. Where the related party acquired undeveloped land or leased land for development, it may submit proof of compliance with one of the following conditions: A. Where undeveloped land is appraised in accordance with the means in the preceding Article, and structures according to the related party's construction cost plus reasonable construction profit are valued in excess of the actual transaction price. The "Reasonable construction profit" shall be deemed the average gross operating profit margin of the related party's construction division over the most recent 3 years or the gross profit margin for the construction industry for the most recent period as announced by the Ministry of Finance, whichever is	parcels of land of a similar size by unrelated parties within the preceding year. 2. Completed transactions involving neighboring or closely valued parcels of land in the preceding paragraph in principle refers to parcels on the same or an adjacent block and within a distance of no more than 500 meters or parcels close in publicly announced current value; transactions involving similarly sized parcels in principle refers to transactions completed by unrelated parties for parcels with a land area of no less than 50 percent of the property in the planned transaction; within the preceding year refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the acquisition of the real property or obtainment of the right-of-use assets thereof. 5. Where a public company acquires real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party and the results of appraisals conducted in accordance with the preceding section 3 items 1 and 2's evaluation are uniformly lower than the transaction price, the following steps shall be taken: 1. A special reserve shall be set aside in accordance with Article 41, paragraph 1 of the Act against the difference between the real property or right-of-use assets transaction price and the appraised cost, and may not be distributed or used for capital increase or issuance of bonus shares. Where a public company uses the equity method to account for its investment in another company, then the special reserve called for under Article 41, paragraph of the Act shall be set aside pro rata in a proportion consistent with the share of public company's equity stake in the other company. 2. Supervisors shall comply with Article 218 of the Company Act.	
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lower. B. Completed transactions by unrelated parties within the preceding year involving other floors of the same property or neighboring or closely valued parcels of land, where the land area and transaction terms are similar after calculation of reasonable price discrepancies in floor or area land prices in accordance with standard property market sale or leasing practices. ~~C. Where a public company acquiring real property, or obtaining real property or right-of-use assets through leasing, from a related party provides evidence that the terms of the transaction are similar to the terms of completed transactions involving neighboring or closely valued parcels of land of a similar size by unrelated parties within the preceding year.~~ 2. Completed transactions involving neighboring or closely valued parcels of land in the preceding paragraph in principle refers to parcels on the same or an adjacent block and within a distance of no more than 500 meters or parcels close in publicly announced current value; transactions involving similarly sized parcels in principle refers to transactions completed by unrelated parties for parcels with a land area of no less than 50 percent of the property in the planned transaction; within the preceding year refers to the year preceding the date of occurrence of the acquisition of the real property or obtainment of the right-of-use assets thereof. Omitted	Where an audit committee has been established in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the preceding part of this subparagraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to the independent director members of the audit committee. 3. Actions taken pursuant to the preceding two subparagraphs shall be reported to a shareholders meeting, and the details of the transaction shall be disclosed in the annual report and any investment prospectus. A public company that has set aside a special reserve under the preceding paragraph may not utilize the special reserve until it has recognized a loss on decline in market value of the assets it purchased or leased at a premium, or they have been disposed of, or the leasing contract has been terminated, or adequate compensation has been made, or the status quo ante has been restored, or there is other evidence confirming that there was nothing unreasonable about the transaction, and the FSC has given its consent. 6. Where a public company acquires real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party and one of the following circumstances exists, the acquisition shall be conducted in accordance with the preceding sections 1 and 2 for related evaluation and procedure, and the preceding section 3 items 1, 2 and 3 do not apply: 1. The related party acquired the real property or right-of-use assets thereof through inheritance or as a gift. 2. More than 5 years will have elapsed from the time the related party signed the contract to obtain the real property or right-of-use assets thereof to the signing date for the current transaction. 3. The real property is acquired through signing of a joint development contract with the related party, or through engaging a re-	
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	lated party to build real property, either on the company's own land or on rented land. 4. The real property right-of-use assets for business use are acquired by the public company with its parent or subsidiaries, or by its subsidiaries in which it directly or indirectly holds 100 percent of the issued shares or authorized capital. 7. When a public company obtains real property or right-of-use assets thereof from a related party, it shall also comply with the preceding section 3, item 5 if there is other evidence indicating that the acquisition was not an arm's length transaction.	
Article 10 The procedures of the acquisition or disposal of intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or memberships ~~1. Appraisal and Operating procedures When the company acquires or disposes intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or membership shall follow the Company's property, plant and equipment cycle in our internal control system.~~ 1. Deciding procedures of transaction terms and degree of authority delegated 1. Acquiring or disposing memberships shall consider evaluation report from experts or fair market value. Resolved transaction terms and prices should present in analysis report to the chairman. When the total amount is below 10% of the paid-in capital or NT\$50 million dollars, the decision shall be approved by the chairman. When the total amount is over NT\$50 million dollars, the decision shall <del>in accordance with the provisions of Article 6-1, be approved by the Audit Committee and by the board of directors.</del>~~be approved by the board of Directors.~~ 2. Acquiring or disposing intangible assets or right-of-use assets shall consider evaluation report from experts or fair market value. Resolved transaction terms and prices should present in analysis report to the chairman. When the total amount is below 10% of the	Article 10 The procedures of the acquisition or disposal of intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or memberships 1. Appraisal and Operating procedures When the company acquires or disposes intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or membership shall follow the Company's property, plant and equipment cycle in our internal control system. 2. Deciding procedures of transaction terms and degree of authority delegated 1. Acquiring or disposing memberships shall consider evaluation report from experts or fair market value. Resolved transaction terms and prices should present in analysis report to the chairman. When the total amount is below 10% of the paid-in capital or NT\$50 million dollars, the decision shall be approved by the chairman. When the total amount is over NT\$50 million dollars, the decision shall be approved by the board of Directors. 2. Acquiring or disposing intangible assets or right-of-use assets shall consider evaluation report from experts or fair market value. Resolved transaction terms and prices should present in analysis report to the chairman. When the total amount is below 10% of the paid-in capital or	Removed duplicated content and adjusted sequences in accordance with the content of "Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies" and establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.

paid-in capital or NT\$50 million dollars, the decision shall be approved by the chairman. When the total amount is over NT\$50 million dollars, the decision shall in accordance with the provisions of Article 6-1, be approved by the Audit Committee and by the board of directors. ~~be approved by the board of Directors.~~ ~~3. With respect to a public company's acquisition or disposal of assets that is subject to the approval of the board of directors under the company's procedures or other laws or regulations, if a director expresses dissent and it is contained in the minutes or a written statement, the Company shall submit the director's dissenting opinion to each supervisor.~~ 2. Executive unit Acquiring or disposing intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or memberships shall according to the previously stated level of authority and submit for approval and execute by user department and administration department. 3. Intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or memberships appraisal report (omitted) 3. In acquiring or disposing intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or memberships thereof where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the Company, unless transacting with a domestic government agency, shall not just obtain an appraisal report from a professional appraiser but also obtain CPA's opinion on reasonableness of transaction prices prior to the date of occurrence of the event. ~~CPA shall further conduct and comply with Article 20 of Statements on Auditing Standards published by Accounting Research and Development Foundation.~~	NT\$50 million dollars, the decision shall be approved by the chairman. When the total amount is over NT\$50 million dollars, the decision shall be approved by the board of Directors. 3. With respect to a public company's acquisition or disposal of assets that is subject to the approval of the board of directors under the company's procedures or other laws or regulations, if a director expresses dissent and it is contained in the minutes or a written statement, the Company shall submit the director's dissenting opinion to each supervisor. 3. Executive unit Acquiring or disposing intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or memberships shall according to the previously stated level of authority and submit for approval and execute by user department and administration department. 4. Intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or memberships appraisal report (omitted) 3. In acquiring or disposing intangible assets or right-of-use assets thereof or memberships thereof where the transaction amount reaches 20 percent of the Company's paid-in capital or NT\$300 million or more, the Company, unless transacting with a domestic government agency, shall not just obtain an appraisal report from a professional appraiser but also obtain CPA's opinion on reasonableness of transaction prices prior to the date of occurrence of the event. CPA shall further conduct and comply with Article 20 of Statements on Auditing Standards published by Accounting Research and Development Foundation.	
Article 11-1 (deleted)	Article 11-1 The calculation of the transaction amount in Articles 7, 8 and 10 shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 7 of Article 4. The term within one year is based on the date	Amended in Article 4, so deleting duplicate content

	of the actual occurrence of this transaction and is retrospectively calculated for one year. The procedure stipulates that the appraisal report or the accountant's opinion is exempted from being counted.	
Article 12 The procedures for the acquisition or disposal of derivatives trading 1. Trading principals and strategies ~~1. Types of trading~~ ~~1. Derivative financial products engaged by the company refer to transaction contracts whose value is derived from assets, interest rates, exchange rates, indices or other interests. (For example, forward contracts, options, futures, interest rates or exchange rates, exchanges, and compound contracts formed by combining the above commodities, etc.)~~ ~~2. Matters related to bond margin trading shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of this handling procedure. The provisions of this treatment may not apply to bond transactions with buyback conditions.~~ ~~2. Operating (hedging) strategy~~ The company engages in derivative financial product transactions, which should be aimed at hedging risks. The trading products should be used to avoid risks arising from the company's business operations. The currency held must be consistent with the company's actual foreign currency requirements for import and export transactions. The overall internal position of the company (referring to foreign currency income and expenditure) is self-levelling as the principle, so as to reduce the overall foreign exchange risk of the company and save the cost of foreign exchange operation. Transactions for other specific purposes must be carefully evaluated and submitted to the board of directors for approval. 2. Executive unit and decision-making procedure: ~~3. Segregation of duties~~	Article 12 The procedures for the acquisition or disposal of derivatives trading 1. Trading principals and strategies 1. Types of trading 1. Derivative financial products engaged by the company refer to transaction contracts whose value is derived from assets, interest rates, exchange rates, indices or other interests. (For example, forward contracts, options, futures, interest rates or exchange rates, exchanges, and compound contracts formed by combining the above commodities, etc.) 2. Matters related to bond margin trading shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of this handling procedure. The provisions of this treatment may not apply to bond transactions with buyback conditions. 2. Operating (hedging) strategy The company engages in derivative financial product transactions, which should be aimed at hedging risks. The trading products should be used to avoid risks arising from the company's business operations. The currency held must be consistent with the company's actual foreign currency requirements for import and export transactions. The overall internal position of the company (referring to foreign currency income and expenditure) is self-levelling as the principle, so as to reduce the overall foreign exchange risk of the company and save the cost of foreign exchange operation. Transactions for other specific purposes must be carefully evaluated and submitted to the board of directors for approval. 3. Segregation of duties	Amended content text, removed duplicated content and adjusted sequences

1. Finance department: 1. Trader (omitted as adjusting serial numbers only) 2. Accounting staff (omitted as adjusting serial numbers only) (5). Reporting and announcing according to the regulations from Financial Supervisory Commission. 3. Settlement executor: executing settlement tasks. 4. Derivatives' delegate of approval: (1). Approval for hedging transactions (2). Transactions for other specific purposes. It can only be, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6-1, approved by the Audit Committee and by the board of directors. ~~(3). The acquisition or disposal of assets by the company shall be approved by the board of directors in accordance with the prescribed handling procedures or other legal provisions. If a director expresses objection and has a record or written statement, the company shall send the director's objection information to each supervisor.~~ 2. Auditing department (omitted as adjusting serial numbers only) 3. Internal auditing system 1. Internal auditors shall check the suitability of internal control of derivative transactions periodically and inspect monthly the compliance of the trading departments with the procedures for the acquisition or disposal of derivatives trading and analyze the trading cycle in order to make the auditing report. If there are abnormal situations, the internal auditors shall report to the Supervisors to the members from Auditing committee in writing. Omitted	1. Finance department: (1) Trader (omitted as adjusting serial numbers only) (2) Accounting staff (omitted as adjusting serial numbers only) E. Reporting and announcing according to the regulations from the Securities and Futures Commission. (3) Settlement executor: executing settlement tasks. (4) Derivatives' delegate of approval: A. Approval for hedging transactions B. Transactions for other specific purposes. It can only be carried out after submitting it to the board of directors for approval. C. The acquisition or disposal of assets by the company shall be approved by the board of directors in accordance with the prescribed handling procedures or other legal provisions. If a director expresses objection and has a record or written statement, the company shall send the director's objection information to each supervisor. 2. Auditing department (omitted as adjusting serial numbers only) 3. Internal auditing system 1. Internal auditors shall check the suitability of internal control of derivative transactions periodically and inspect monthly the compliance of the trading departments with the procedures for the acquisition or disposal of derivatives trading and analyze the trading cycle in order to make the auditing report. If there are abnormal situations, the internal auditors shall report to the Supervisors in writing. Omitted	
Article 17	Article 17	Amended in accord-

~~After the Company's "Acquisition or Disposal of Assets Handling Procedures" has been approved by the board of directors, it will be submitted to the supervisors and to the shareholders' meeting for approval. The same applies to amendments. If a director expresses an objection with a record or written statement, the company shall submit the director's objection information to each supervisor. When submitting the procedures for handling assets acquired or disposed of to the board of directors for discussion in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the opinions of independent directors shall be fully considered. Any dissenting opinions or reservations of independent directors shall be stated in the meeting minutes at the board meeting.~~ The Company's "procedures for the acquisition or disposal of assets" shall be approved by the Audit Committee in accordance with the provisions of Article 6-1, then submitted to the Board of Directors for approval, and finally submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval. If a director expresses dissent with a record or written statement, the company shall submit the director's dissent to the shareholders' meeting for discussion. The same applies to revisions.	After the Company's "Acquisition or Disposal of Assets Handling Procedures" has been approved by the board of directors, it will be submitted to the supervisors and to the shareholders' meeting for approval. The same applies to amendments. If a director expresses an objection with a record or written statement, the company shall submit the director's objection information to each supervisor. When submitting the procedures for handling assets acquired or disposed of to the board of directors for discussion in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the opinions of independent directors shall be fully considered. Any dissenting opinions or reservations of independent directors shall be stated in the meeting minutes at the board meeting.	ance with the content of "Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies" and establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.
Article 18 (Deleted)	Article 18 Supplementary After this procedure has been coordinated, it will be submitted to the supervisors and reported to the shareholders' meeting. The same applies to revisions.	The content is contained in Article 17, so deleting.
Article 19 The rules were officially resolved in the Founders Meeting held on April 08, 1998. (omitted) Thirteenth amendment was approved by the Shareholders' meeting on June 06, 2022.	Article 19 The rules were officially resolved in the Founders Meeting held on April 08, 1998. (omitted) Twelfth amendment was approved by the Shareholders' meeting on June 12, 2019	Added new amendment date

【Attachment IX】

Bright LED Electronics Corp.

Comparison Table for the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantee
Before and After Revision

June 06, 2022

After the version	Before the version	Explanation
Article 1 These articles are formulated in accordance with ~~Article 36-1 of~~ the Securities and Exchange Act and “Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies” ~~(hereinafter referred to as the Act).~~	Article 1 These articles are formulated in accordance with Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act (hereinafter referred to as the Act).	Amended for content text.
Article 3 Under Article 15 of the Company Act, ~~a public~~ the Company shall not loan funds to any of its shareholders or any other person except under the following circumstances: Omitted	Article 3 Under Article 15 of the Company Act, a public company shall not loan funds to any of its shareholders or any other person except under the following circumstances: Omitted	Amended for content text.
Article 5 The company may endorse the following companies: Omitted	Article 5 Company may endorse the following companies: Omitted	Amended for content text.
Article 8 ~~The Company intending to loan funds to others shall formulate its Operational Procedures for Loaning Funds to Others in compliance with these Regulations, and, after passage by the board of directors, submit the Procedures to each supervisor and submit them for approval by the shareholders' meeting; where any director expresses dissent and it is contained in the minutes or a written statement, the company shall submit the dissenting opinion to each supervisor and for discussion by the shareholders' meeting. The same shall apply to any amendments to the Procedures.~~ The Company shall formulate these articles first with the approval of more than	Article 8 The Company intending to loan funds to others shall formulate its Operational Procedures for Loaning Funds to Others in compliance with these Regulations, and, after passage by the board of directors, submit the Procedures to each supervisor and submit them for approval by the shareholders' meeting; where any director expresses dissent and it is contained in the minutes or a written statement, the company shall submit the dissenting opinion to each supervisor and for discussion by the shareholders' meeting. The same shall apply to any amendments to the Procedures. Where the Company has established the position of independent director, when it	Amended in accordance with establishment of auditing committee instead of supervisors.

half of all members from the Audit Committee, then submit to the board of directors for approval and finally submit it to the shareholders' meeting for approval. Any objection shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for discussion. The same shall apply to revisions. ~~Where the Company has established the position of independent director, when it submits its Operational Procedures for Loaning Funds to Others for discussion by the board of directors under~~ The opinions of the independent directors shall be fully considered when the formulations and revisions in the preceding paragraph, ~~the board of directors shall take into full consideration each independent director's opinion;~~ if an independent director has a dissenting or reserved opinion, it shall be noted in the meeting minutes of the board of directors meeting. Paragraph 1 may be implemented with the consent of more than two-thirds of all directors, if it is not approved by more than one-half of all members from the audit committee, and the resolution of the audit committee shall be recorded in the meeting minutes at the board of directors. All members of the audit committee and all directors referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be counted on the basis of the actual incumbents.	submits its Operational Procedures for Loaning Funds to Others for discussion by the board of directors under the preceding paragraph, the board of directors shall take into full consideration each independent director's opinion; if an independent director has a dissenting or qualified opinion, it shall be noted in the minutes of the board of directors meeting.	
Article 9 ~~The Company shall specify the following matters in its Operational Procedures for Loaning Funds to Others:~~ Operational procedures for loaning funds to others: 1. Others in need of funds shall submit the necessary relevant documentation to the company to apply for the loan. The financial unit responsible for capital lending prudently evaluates the necessity of capital lending and the impact on the company's operational risks, financial status and shareholders' equity...etc. 2. The financial unit shall submit the evaluation results to the chairman for approval, and after approval by the audit committee, submit it to the board of directors for approval. When submitting to	Article 9 The Company shall specify the following matters in its Operational Procedures for Loaning Funds to Others: Omitted	Amended in accordance with Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies and its Q&A content

the board of directors for discussion, the opinions of each independent director shall be fully considered, and any dissenting or reserved opinions of independent directors shall be stated in the meeting minutes at the board meeting. The board of directors may authorize the chairman of the board of directors to install or revolve loans to the same loan object within a certain amount determined by the board of directors and within a period not exceeding one year. 3. The total amount of capital loan and the limit of individual objects: 1. The limit of the total amount of funds loaned to all enterprises: not more than 40% of the company's net value. 2. Limit of loans for a single enterprise, depending on the reason of loaning: 1. Reasons for business transactions: The amount shall not exceed the amount of business transactions between the two parties in the previous year and shall not exceed the limit of 10% of the company's net worth. 2. There is a need for short-term financing: not more than 10% of the company's net worth. 4. The lending interest rate is based on the principle referring to the market interest rate and the company's capital cost, and the interest is calculated on a monthly basis. 5. After disbursing the loan, attention should be paid to the borrower's financial, business and related credit conditions. If there is an overdue and creditor's right that cannot be recovered after urging, the financial unit shall immediately notify the legal unit to take further actions against the debtor to ensure the company's rights and interests.		
Article 10 (Deleted)	Article 10 If a subsidiary of the company intends to lend funds to others, the company shall instruct the subsidiary to formulate operating procedures for loaning funds to others in accordance with the provisions	Merged into Article 13

	of these Articles and shall handle the procedures in accordance with the established operating procedures.	
Article 11 (Deleted)	Article 11 If the company intends to endorse or provide guarantees for others, it shall follow the procedures for endorsement and guarantee operations in accordance with the provisions of these Articles. After the approval of the board of directors, it shall be submitted to the supervisors and submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval. If a director expresses an objection with a record or written statement, the company shall submit the objection to various supervisors and to the shareholders' meeting for discussion. The same applies to revision.	Amended in conjunction with Article 8.
Article 12 ~~The Company shall specify the following matters in its Operational Procedures for Endorsements/Guarantees and handle such matters accordingly:~~ Operational procedures for endorsement guarantee for others: 1. The endorsed company shall submit an endorsement application to the financial unit with necessary relevant documentation. The financial unit shall carefully evaluate the necessity of the endorsement and the impact on the company's operational risks, financial status and shareholders' rights and other factors. 2. In addition to the endorsement and guarantee between companies that directly and indirectly hold 100% of the voting shares, the financial unit should first submit the evaluation results to the chairman for approval, then to the audit committee for approval and lastly, to the board of directors for approval. When submitting to the board of directors for discussion, the opinions of each independent director shall be fully considered, and any dissenting or reserved opinions of independent directors shall be stated in the meeting minutes of the board meeting. 3. Overall amount of endorsement guarantee to external from the company and	Article 12 The Company shall specify the following matters in its Operational Procedures for Endorsements/Guarantees and handle such matters accordingly: Omitted	Amended in accordance with Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies and its Q&A content

subsidiaries as a whole: 1. The total amount of external endorsement guarantee: not more than 50% of the company's net worth. 2. The amount of endorsement guarantee to a single enterprise shall not exceed 10% of the company's net worth. 3. The company engages in endorsement guarantees to external due to business relationship, and the amount of endorsement guarantees provided for a single object shall not exceed the amount of business transactions between the two parties in the previous year, and shall not exceed 10% of the company's net worth. 4. If the object of the endorsement guarantee of the company or its subsidiaries is a subsidiary whose net value is less than half of the paid-in capital, the undertaking unit of endorsement and guarantee shall evaluate the relevant control risks and the implementation of the response plan together with the relevant departments.		
Article 13 When a subsidiary of the Company intends to lend funds to others or endorse or guarantee for others, the subsidiary shall handle the procedures in accordance with these articles of this Standard and provide relevant information to the Company for verification on a regular basis. When a subsidiary lends funds to others or endorses guarantees for others, the subsidiary shall be the main subject to judge whether it complies with the limits set in these articles and standards.	Article 13 If a subsidiary of the company intends to endorse or provide guarantees for others, the company shall instruct the subsidiary to formulate the procedures for endorsement and guarantee in accordance with the provisions of these Articles, and shall handle the procedures in accordance with these established procedures.	Amended in conjunction with Article 13.
Article 14 (Deleted)	Article 14 Before the company lends funds to others, it shall carefully evaluate whether it complies with these articles and the company's operating procedures for loaning funds to others, and submit it to the board of directors with the evaluation results stated in paragraph 6 of Article 9, and shall not authorize others to make decisions.	Merged into Article 9

	Omitted	
Article 15 When handling fund loan or endorsement guarantee matters, the company shall establish a reference book and ~~record the details of the fund loan object, amount, date of approval by the board of directors, fund loaning date, and matters that should be prudently evaluated in accordance with Paragraph 1 of the preceding article.~~ record in details of the object, amount, approval date of the board of directors, fund loan or endorsement guarantee date, and matters that should be carefully evaluated according to regulation for future reference. Managers and organizers shall follow the provisions of this operating procedure when handling related operations, so that the company will not suffer undue losses. If there is any violation of this operating procedure or related laws and regulations, it will be handled in accordance with the relevant personnel management regulations of the company. The company's internal auditors shall audit the operating procedures and implementation of capital lending to others at least quarterly, and make written records. If any major violations are found, they shall immediately notify the ~~supervisors~~ members of Audit Committee in writing.	Article 15 When handling fund loan matters, the company shall establish a reference book and record the details of the fund loan object, amount, date of approval by the board of directors, fund loaning date, and matters that should be prudently evaluated in accordance with Paragraph 1 of the preceding article. The company's internal auditors shall audit the operating procedures and implementation of capital lending to others at least quarterly, and make written records. If any major violations are found, they shall immediately notify the supervisors in writing.	Amended in accordance with Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies and establishment of Audit Committee instead of Supervisors. Amended in conjunction with Article 18.
Article 16 If due to changes in circumstances, the object of capital loan or endorsement does not meet the requirements of this standard or the balance exceeds the limit, it shall formulate an improvement plan, submit the relevant improvement plan to the ~~Audit Committee~~, and complete according to the planned schedule.	Article 16 In the event of changes in the company's circumstances, when the loan does not conform to the provisions of this standard or the balance exceeds the limit, it should formulate an improvement plan, send the relevant improvement plan to each supervisor, and complete the improvement according to the planned schedule.	Amended in accordance with establishment of Audit Committee instead of Supervisors.
Article 17 ~~Before the company endorses or provides guarantees to others, it shall carefully evaluate whether it complies with these articles and the company's endorsement and guarantee operating procedures, and~~	Article 17 Before the company endorses or provides guarantees to others, it shall carefully evaluate whether it complies with these articles and the company's endorsement and guarantee operating pro-	Amended in conjunction with Article 12.

~~submit the evaluation results to the board of directors for resolution together with the evaluation results stated in paragraph 5 of Article 12. Subparagraph 8 of Article 12 authorizes the chairman of the board to make a decision within a certain amount, and then report to the latest board of directors for ratification.~~ ~~Subsidiaries that the company directly and indirectly holds more than 90% of the voting shares shall be submitted to the board of directors of the company for resolution before endorsement in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 5. However, the inter-company endorsement guarantee that the company directly and indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares is not limited to this.~~ ~~When submitting a resolution to the board of directors in accordance with Paragraph 1, the opinions of each independent director shall be fully considered, and the clear opinions of their approval or disapproval and the reasons for their disapproval shall be recorded in the meeting minute of the board meeting.~~ When the company endorses guarantees for others, the company shall use the company seal that is for company registration with the Ministry of Economic Affairs as the seal for endorsement and guarantee. The seal shall be kept by a designated person approved by the board of directors, and the seal or bill can be issued in accordance with the prescribed procedures. When acting as a guarantee for a foreign company, the letter of guarantee issued by the company shall be signed by a person authorized by the board of directors.	cedures, and submit the evaluation results to the board of directors for resolution together with the evaluation results stated in paragraph 5 of Article 12. Subparagraph 8 of Article 12 authorizes the chairman of the board to make a decision within a certain amount, and then report to the latest board of directors for ratification. Subsidiaries that the company directly and indirectly holds more than 90% of the voting shares shall be submitted to the board of directors of the company for resolution before endorsement in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 5. However, the inter-company endorsement guarantee that the company directly and indirectly holds 100% of the voting shares is not limited to this. When submitting a resolution to the board of directors in accordance with Paragraph 1, the opinions of each independent director shall be fully considered, and the clear opinions of their approval or disapproval and the reasons for their disapproval shall be recorded in the meeting minute of the board meeting. The company shall use the company seal that is for company registration with the Ministry of Economic Affairs as the seal for endorsement and guarantee. The seal shall be kept by a designated person approved by the board of directors, and the seal or bill can be issued in accordance with the prescribed procedures. When acting as a guarantee for a foreign company, the letter of guarantee issued by the company shall be signed by a person authorized by the board of directors.	
Article 18 (Deleted)	Article 18 When the company handles the endorsement and guarantee matters, it shall establish a reference book for the endorsement and guarantee object, amount, date of approval by the board of directors or decision of the chairman of the board, date of endorsement and guarantee, and matters that should be carefully evaluated in accordance with Paragraph 1 of the preceding article, and record the details for future reference.	Amended in conjunction with Article 15, so deleting.

Article 19 (Deleted)	Article 19 If the company handles the endorsement guarantee due to business needs, and it is necessary to exceed the limit specified in the endorsement and guarantee procedures and meets the conditions specified in the company's endorsement guarantee procedures, it shall be approved by the board of directors and more than half of the directors shall be responsible for the company's possible losses caused by exceeding the limit. Name the joint guarantee, and revise the endorsement guarantee operating procedures, and report it to the shareholders meeting for ratification; if the shareholders meeting does not agree, a plan should be made to cancel the excess part within a certain period of time. During the discussion of the board of directors in the preceding paragraph, the opinions of each independent director shall be fully considered, and the clear opinions of their agreement or objection and the reasons for their objection shall be recorded in the meeting minute of the board meeting.	Amended in conjunction with Article 12, so deleting.
Article 20 (Deleted)	Article 20 When the company has changed the situation, and the endorsement guarantee object does not meet the requirements of this standard or the amount exceeds the limit, it should formulate an improvement plan, send the relevant improvement plan to each supervisor, and complete the improvement according to the planned schedule.	Amended in conjunction with Article 16, so deleting.
Article 23 (Deleted)	Article 23 The company should evaluate the situation of capital loan and make appropriate provision for bad debts, properly disclose relevant information in the financial report, and provide relevant information to the certified accountant to carry out the necessary auditing procedures.	Amended in conjunction with Article 26, so deleting.
Article 26	Article 26	Amended in conjunc-

The Company shall evaluate ~~or record the~~ and set aside adequate provision for bad debts and recognize contingent loss for endorsements/guarantees, and shall adequately disclose relevant information ~~on endorsements/guarantees~~ in its financial reports and provide to certified public accountants with relevant information for implementation of necessary audit procedures. ~~The Company shall report matters that were prescribed in accordance with the provisions of Article 15, Paragraph 2 or Article 18, Paragraph 2 to the Supervisors and the independent directors in writing at the same time; the Company shall also submit the rectification plans that were prescribed in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 or Article 20 to the supervisors and the independent directors at the same time.~~	The Company shall evaluate or record the contingent loss for endorsements/guarantees, and shall adequately disclose information on endorsements/guarantees in its financial reports and provide certified public accountants with relevant information for implementation of necessary audit procedures. The Company shall report matters that were prescribed in accordance with the provisions of Article 15, Paragraph 2 or Article 18, Paragraph 2 to the Supervisors and the independent directors in writing at the same time; the Company shall also submit the rectification plans that were prescribed in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 or Article 20 to the supervisors and the independent directors at the same time.	tion with Article 23.
Article 27 The rules were officially resolved in the Founders Meeting held on April 08, 1998. (omitted) Ninth amendment was approved by the Shareholders' meeting on June 06, 2022.	Article 27 The rules were officially resolved in the Founders Meeting held on April 08, 1998. (omitted) Eighth amendment was approved by the Shareholders' meeting on June 12, 2019	Added new amendment date

【Attachment X】

Bright LED Electronics Corp.
2022 Annual Shareholders' Meeting
19th List of Director Candidates

Title	Name	Education	Experience	Current Positions	Shareholdings (Shares)
Director	Tsun-Jen Liaw	Bachelor Degree in Physics, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan.	Chairman, Bright LED Electronics Corp.	- Director, KoBrite Corp. - Chairman, Wan Hui company HK - Chairman, Kobrite Corp. - Director, Bright Crystal Company Limited - Director, WK Technology Fund IX Ltd. - Director, New Future Capital Ltd. - Director, Foxfortune Technology Ventures Limited - Director, Powertip Image Corp. - Director, Powertip Technology Corp. - Director of AB Corp. - Chairman, Bright LED Electronics Corp.	21,062,417
Director	Shu-June Wang	Ching Kuo Institute of Management and Health, Taiwan.	Director, Bright LED Electronics Corp.	Director, Bright LED Electronics Corp.	5,766,547
Director	Chi-Chia Hsieh	Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering, University of Santa Clara, USA.	- Chairman, IQE Taiwan Corporation - Chairman, Microelectronics Technology Inc.	- Independent Director, Bright LED Electronics Corp. - Director, KoBrite Corp. - Director, Bright Crystal Company Limited - Chairman, IQE Taiwan Corporation - Chairman, Microelectronics Technology Inc. - Director, Sasson Capital - Independent Director, Innolux Corporation - Director, Advanced Wireless Semiconductor Company - Director, Taiwan Cement Corporation - Independent Director, AcBel Polytech Inc. - Chairman, Jupiter Network Corp. - Director, Kopin Corp	0
Director	Hsin-Pei Liao	Bachelor degree in Finance, University of Alberta, Canada.	- Director, Bright LED Electronics Corp. - Director, KoBrite Corp.	- Director, Bright LED Electronics Corp. - Director, KoBrite Corp. - Director, Powertip Image Corp. - Director, Powertip Technology Corp.	3,347,333
Director	Representative of Wan-Hsu Investment Co., Ltd.: Po-Yuan Lin	Ph.D. in Materials Science and Engineering, Case Western Reserve University, USA.	Sr. Process Engineer, AC Propulsion	Director, Bright LED Electronics Corp.	27,378,397
Independent Director	Ming-Chang Huang	Ph.D. in Physics, University of Florida, USA.	- Professor, Chung Yuan Christian University - Dean of the College of Science, Chung Yuan Christian University	Professor, Chung Yuan Christian University Independent Director, Bright LED Electronics Corp.	0
Independent Director	Chwen-Shell Ho	Ph.D. in Physics, North Dakota State University, USA.	- Associate Professor, Chung Yuan Christian University - Chairman of Department of Physics, Chung Yuan Christian University	- Associate Professor, Chung Yuan Christian University - Independent Director, Bright LED Electronics Corp.	0
Independent Director	Zheng-Yi Lin	Bachelor degree in Accounting, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan.	- Auditor, KPMG - Representative, Li-Liu Accounting firm	Representative, Li-Liu Accounting firm	0
Independent Director	Chih-Yuan Chang	- Bachelor degree in Industrial Engineering and systems mgmt., Feng Chia University, Taiwan. - MBA, Saginaw Valley State University, USA	Spokesperson and General Managers of China Subsidiaries, WinBond Electronics Corporation	Secretary General, The Allied Association for Science Park Industries	0

【Attachment XXI】

**Bright LED Electronics Corp.
2022 Annual Shareholders' Meeting
Situations of 19th List of Directors'
Positions in Other Companies**

Title	Name	Positions in Other Companies
Director	Tsun Jen Liaw	• Director, KoBrite Corp. • Chairman, Wan Hui company HK • Chairman, Kobrite Corp. • Director, Bright Crystal Company Limited • Director, Henan Bright Crystal Company Limited
Director	Chi-Chia Hsieh	• Director, KoBrite Corp. • Director, Bright Crystal Company Limited • Director, Henan Bright Crystal Company Limited
Director	Hsin-Pei Liao	• Director, KoBrite Corp.

【Appendix I】

Articles of Incorporation
of
Bright LED Electronics Corp.
(Before revision)

C h a p t e r I - G e n e r a l P r o v i s i o n

Article 1 : The Corporation shall be incorporated, as a company limited by shares, under the Company Law of the Republic of China, and its name shall be 佰鴻工業股份有限公司 in the Chinese language, and BRIGHT LED ELECTRONICS CORP. in the English language.

Article 2 : The scope of business of the Corporation shall be as follows:

1. CC01040 Lighting Facilities Manufacturing
2. CC01080 Electronic Parts and Components Manufacturing
3. CC01110 Computers and Computing Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing
4. CE01040 Watches and Clocks Manufacturing
5. CH01040 Toys Manufacturing
6. E601020 Electric Appliance Installation
7. E603050 Cybernation Equipment Construction
8. E603080 Traffic Signals Construction
9. E605010 Computing Equipment Installation Construction
10. F113020 Wholesale of Household Appliance
11. F401010 International Trade
12. F113070 Wholesale of Telecom Instruments
13. F213090 Retail Sale of Traffic Signal Equipment and Materials
14. I501010 Product Designing
15. I301010 Software Design Services
16. I301020 Data Processing Services
17. E601010 Electric Appliance Construction
18. EZ06010 Traffic Labels Construction
19. E603090 Illumination Equipment Construction
20. IG03010 Energy Technical Services
21. ZZ99999 All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval.

Article 2-1 : The total amount of the Company's reinvestment shall not be subject to the restriction of not more than forty percent of the Company's paid-up capital as provided in Article

13 of the Company Act. Any matters regarding the reinvestment shall be resolved in accordance with the resolutions of the Board of Directors.

Article 3 : The Company shall have its registered head office in New Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China and shall, where necessary and with a resolution to do so by the Board of Directors (“Board”), set up branch offices either within or outside the territory of the Republic of China.

Article 4 : (Deleted)

C h a p t e r I I - C a p i t a l S t o c k

Article 5 : The total registered capital stock of the Company shall be three and the half Billion New Taiwan Dollars (NT\$3,500,000,000), divided into three hundred and fifty Million (350,000,000) shares with a par value of Ten New Taiwan Dollars (NT\$10) per share. Any unissued shares shall be issued, where necessary, upon the approval of the Board. Twenty million shares of the above total capital stock of the Company with a par value of Ten New Taiwan Dollars (NT\$10) per share shall be retained for the issuance of employee stock options, which may be issued from time to time upon the approval of the Board.

Article 6 : (Deleted)

Article 7 : The Company may issue shares without printing share certificate(s), but shall be registered at Centralized securities depository enterprises.

Article 7-1 : The Company’s stock matters shall comply with relevant provisions of the Company Act and Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies of the Republic of China.

Article 8 : Registration of share transfers shall be suspended for a 60–day period immediately prior to a general meeting of the shareholders; for a 30–day period immediately prior to an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders; and for a 5–day period immediately prior to the record date for distribution of dividend, bonuses or other benefits.

C h a p t e r I I I - S h a r e h o l d e r s ’ M e e t i n g s

Article 9 : There are two types of shareholders’ meetings, the general meetings and the extraordinary meetings. General meetings shall be held once a year and held within 6 months of the end of each fiscal year and convened by the Board by no less than 30 days’ prior notice to the shareholders. Extraordinary meetings shall be convened in accordance with the relevant laws, by no less than 15 days’ prior notice to the shareholders.

Article 9-1 : The shareholders’ meeting shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company. In his absence, the Chairman shall designate one of the Directors to preside. If failing to designate, the Directors present at the meetings shall elect from among themselves.

Article 10 : If a shareholder is unable to attend a meeting, he/she may appoint a proxy to attend and vote on behalf of the shareholder at a shareholders' meeting by completing and submitting to the Company a form prescribed by the Company stating the scope of authorization. If the agent in the preceding paragraph acts as the proxy for two or more shareholders at the same time and the voting rights he or she represents exceed 3% of the voting rights of all the issued shares, the excess voting rights will not be exercised. The procedure of shareholders' proxy assignment shall comply with the Company Act and Regulations Governing the Use of Proxies for Attendance at Shareholder Meetings of Public Companies.

Article 10-1: Shareholders may exercise their voting rights in written or electronic forms at the shareholders' meetings. A shareholder who exercises his/her/its voting power at a shareholders meeting in writing or by way of electronic transmission shall be deemed to have attended the shareholders' meeting in person, but shall be deemed to have waived his/her/its voting power in respect of any extemporaneous motion(s) and/or the amendment(s) to the contents of the original proposal(s) at the shareholders' meeting which complied with Article 177-2 of the Company Act.

Article 11 : Each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote.

Article 12 : Unless otherwise provided by the Company Act, all resolutions from a shareholders meeting of the Company shall be passed, at a meeting attended by shareholders holding at least 50% of the issued capital stock, by more than 50% of the shareholders attending the meeting.

Article 12-1 : Resolutions at a shareholders' meeting shall be recorded in a meeting minute signed by or affixed with the personal seal of the chairman. The meeting minute shall be distributed to all the shareholders of the Company by public announcement within 20 days after the shareholders' meeting. The meeting minute shall contain information such as the time and venue of the meeting, name of the chairman of the meeting, manner in which resolutions are passed, and a summary and outcome of all proceedings of the meeting. The minutes shall be kept persistently throughout the life of the company. The attendance list bearing the signatures of shareholders present at the meeting and the powers of attorney of the proxies shall be kept by the company for a minimum period of at least one year. However, if a lawsuit has been instituted by any shareholder in accordance with the provisions of Article 189 hereof, the minutes of the shareholders' meeting involved shall be kept by the company until the legal proceedings of the foregoing lawsuit have been concluded.

Chapter VI - Directors and Supervisors

Article 13 : There shall be 5 to 7 Directors and 3 Supervisors of the Company. The tenure of the offices of the Directors shall be 3 years and the Directors shall be eligible for re-elections. The

minimum percentage of shareholding of directors and supervisors shall comply with the provisions of the securities authority. Among the directors, there shall be not less than 2 independent directors and not less than one-fifth of the total number of directors.

The election of Directors is adopted by candidate nomination system. The shareholders shall elect the directors from among the nominees listed in the roster of director and Supervisor candidates at the shareholders' meeting. This shall comply with relevant regulations.

Article 13-1 : The board of directors shall have the following powers and authorities:

1. Reviewing and supervising annual business plan
2. Reviewing budget and deliberating final account
3. Proposing earning distribution or deficit make-up
4. Proposing capital addition/reduction plan
5. Reviewing and supervising major capital expenditure plan
6. Concluding branches (except offices) establishment or cancellation
7. Proposing new article or amendment of the article of incorporation
8. Examining important foreign contracts or other major matters
9. Examining and approving reinvestment on other businesses or factoring of re-investment's shares
10. Reviewing and supervising significant transactions between the Company and the interested party (including affiliated companies)
11. Appointing or dismissing the general manager, deputy general manager and associated managers
12. Examining and approving purchase or disposal of significant assets and significant rules and procedures
13. Other powers and authorities given by other laws and regulations and by the shareholders' meetings

Article 13-2 : Supervisors shall have the following powers and authorities:

1. Reviewing and supervising the Company's business and relevant details
2. Auditing accounting books, relevant documents and financial situation
3. Other powers and authorities given by the Company Act and the shareholders' meetings

Article 14 : The Board comprises directors. The chairperson of the Board shall be elected from among the directors with consent of a majority of the directors present at a meeting attended by more than two thirds of the directors. The chairperson of the Board shall be the representative of the Company and implement all matters of the company in accordance with the laws and regulations, the company's articles of association, the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting and the board of directors.

Article 15 : In the chairman's absence, the deputy designated from the Directors shall be acting for him according to Article 208 of the Company Act.

- Article 15-1 : Matters related to the resolutions of a shareholders meeting shall be recorded in the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall be signed or sealed by the chair of the meeting and the minute taker. A copy of the meeting minutes shall be distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after the conclusion of the meeting. The meeting minutes shall be retained for the duration of the existence of the Company. Items which shall be included in the meeting minutes shall comply with the Company Act and Regulations Governing Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings of Public Companies. The meeting minutes may be produced and distributed in electronic form.
- Article 15-2 : (Deleted)
- Article 15-3 : Each director shall attend the meeting of the board of directors in person. In case a director appoints another director to attend a meeting of the board of directors in his/her behalf, he/she shall, in each time, issue a written proxy and state therein the scope of authority with reference to the subjects to be discussed at the meeting. A director may accept the appointment to act as the proxy referred to in the preceding paragraph of one other director only.
- Article 15-4 : When convening a meeting of the board of directors, a notice with the subjects written shall be given to each director and supervisor no later than 7 days prior to the scheduled meeting date. In the case of emergency, a meeting of the board of directors may be convened at any time. The notice may be effected in written or by means of electronic transmission (E-mail, fax or etc).
- Article 16 : The Company's Directors and Supervisors' attendance fees shall be comparable to peer's level regardless of the Company's operating profits or losses.

C h a p t e r V - M a n a g e m e n t

- Article 17 : The Company has one general manager and several vice general managers and associated managers. Appointment and discharge and the remuneration of the managerial personnel shall comply with the Article 29 of the Company Act.

C h a p t e r V I - F i n a n c i a l R e p o r t s

- Article 18 : After the close of each fiscal year, the following reports shall be prepared by the Board of Directors, audited by the Supervisors and submitted no later than thirty days prior to the regular shareholders' meeting date for acceptance:
1. Business Report;
 2. Financial Statements;
 3. Proposal Concerning Appropriation of Earnings or Covering of Losses.

- Article 19 : (Deleted)

Article 20 : Before paying dividends or bonuses to shareholders, the Company shall set aside not more than 2% of its annual profits as compensation to its directors and not less than 8% as profit sharing bonuses to its employees; provided, however, that the Company shall have reserved a sufficient amount to offset its accumulated losses. Employees' profit sharing bonuses and compensations to directors and supervisors are resolved by a majority vote at a Board of Directors' meeting attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors and shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting. Qualification requirements of employees entitled to receive shares or cash set for in the above paragraph shall be applied to the employees of subsidiaries who meet certain requirements, which set by the Board of Directors or by the person duly authorized by the Board of Directors.

Article 20-1 : In the event that the Company, according to the final settlement, earns profits in a fiscal year, such profits shall first be set aside to pay the applicable taxes, offset losses, and then set aside for legal reserve 10% pursuant to laws and regulations, unless the legal reserve has reached the Company's total paid-up capital. The remaining profits shall be set aside for special reserve in accordance with the laws, regulations, or the business requirements. Any further remaining profits plus unappropriated earnings shall be distributed in accordance with the proposal submitted by the Board for approval at a shareholders' meeting.

Earnings of the Company may be distributed by way of cash dividend and/or stock dividend. However, the ratio for cash dividend shall not less than 10% of total distribution. The balance left over can also be allocated by issuing new shares per resolution of the shareholders' meeting. According to the Company Act, the Corporation authorizes the distributable dividends and bonuses in whole or in part or according to the Company Act 241, to be distributed as legal reserve and the following capital reserve or in whole or in part to be paid in cash after a resolution has been adopted by a majority vote at the board of directors' meeting attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

C h a p t e r V I I - S u p p l e m e n t a r y P r o v i s i o n

Article 21 : Matters not specifically provided for in these Articles of Incorporation shall be governed by the Company Act and any other relevant laws.

Article 22 : The Articles of Incorporation were agreed to and signed on March 28, 1981.

The first amendment was made on May 19, 1981.

The second amendment was made on June 27, 1984.

The third amendment was made on October 20, 1984.

The fourth amendment was made on December 24, 1984.

The fifth amendment was made on July 14, 1986.
The sixth amendment was made on February 27, 1987.
The seventh amendment was made on May 18, 1991.
The eighth amendment was made on June 10, 1991.
The ninth amendment was made on November 20, 1993.
The tenth amendment was made on June 07, 1995.
The eleventh amendment was made on July 07, 1997.
The twelfth amendment was made on August 07, 1997.
The thirteenth amendment was made on June 08, 1998.
The fourteenth amendment was made on June 22, 1999.
The fifteenth amendment was made on June 09, 2000.
The sixteenth amendment was made on June 08, 2001.
The seventeenth amendment was made on June 12, 2002.
The eighteenth amendment was made on June 12, 2003.
The nineteenth amendment was made on May 31, 2004.
The twentieth amendment was made on June 10, 2005.
The twenty-first amendment was made on June 14, 2006.
The twenty-second amendment was made on June 08, 2007.
The twenty- third amendment was made on June 13, 2008.
The twenty- fourth amendment was made on June 10, 2009.
The twenty- fifth amendment was made on March 04, 2010.
The twenty- sixth amendment was made on June 14, 2010.
The twenty- seventh amendment was made on June 09, 2011.
The twenty- eighth amendment was made on June 06, 2012.
The twenty- ninth amendment was made on June 11, 2013.
The thirtieth amendment was made on June 12, 2015.
The thirty- first amendment was made on June 08, 2016.
The thirty- second amendment was made on June 08, 2018.
The thirty-third amendment was made on June 12, 2019.
The thirty-fourth amendment was made on June 10, 2020.
The thirty-fifth amendment was made on August 12, 2021.

【Appendix II】

Bright LED Electronics Corp. Rules and Procedures of Shareholders' Meeting (Before revision)

- Article 1. Shareholders' Meeting of the Company (the "Meeting") shall be conducted in accordance with these Rules and Procedures. Any matter not provided in these Rules and Procedures shall be handled in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.
- Article 2. Unless otherwise provided by law or regulation, the Company's shareholders meetings shall be convened by the board of directors.
- The Company shall prepare electronic versions of the shareholders meeting notice and proxy forms, and the origins of and explanatory materials relating to all proposals, including proposals for ratification, matters for deliberation, or the election or dismissal of directors or supervisors, and upload them to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) before 30 days before the date of a regular shareholders meeting or before 15 days before the date of a special shareholders meeting. The Company shall prepare electronic versions of the shareholders meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials and upload them to the MOPS before 21 days before the date of the regular shareholders meeting or before 15 days before the date of the special shareholders meeting. In addition, before 15 days before the date of the shareholders meeting, the Company shall also make the shareholders meeting agenda and supplemental meeting materials available for review by shareholders at any time. The meeting agenda and supplemental materials shall be displayed at the Company and at the professional shareholder services agency designated thereby as well as being distributed on-site at the meeting place.
- The reasons for convening a shareholders meeting shall be specified in the meeting notice and public announcement. With the consent of the addressee, the meeting notice may be given in electronic form.
- Election or dismissal of directors or supervisors, amendments to the articles of incorporation, the dissolution, merger, or demerger of the corporation, or any matter under Article 185, paragraph 1 of the Company Act, Articles 26-1 and 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act, or Articles 56-1 and 60-2 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers shall be set out in the notice of the reasons for convening the shareholders meeting. None of the above matters may be raised by an extraordi-

nary motion.

Shareholder(s) holding one percent (1%) or more of the total number of outstanding shares of the Company may propose to the Company a proposal for discussion at the Meeting, but only one matter shall be allowed in each single proposal, and in case a proposal contains more than one matter, such proposal shall not be included in the agenda. The board of directors shall not include a proposal into the agenda if the proposal falls under any clause set forth in Company Act Article 172-1, Paragraph 4. Prior to the date on which share transfer registration is suspended before the convention of the Meeting, the Company shall give a public notice announcing the place and the period for shareholders to submit proposals for discussions at the Meeting; and the period for accepting such proposals shall not be less than ten(10) days.

The number of words of a proposal to be submitted by a shareholder shall be limited to no more than three hundred (300) words, and any proposal containing more than 300 words shall not be included in the agenda of the Meeting. The shareholder who has submitted a proposal shall attend, in person or by a proxy, the Meeting where his proposal is to be discussed and shall take part in the discussion of such proposal. The Company shall, prior to preparing and delivering the Meeting notice, inform the proposal submitting shareholders of the results of the proposal, and shall list in the Meeting notice the proposals conforming to the requirements set out in this rule. With regard to the proposals submitted by shareholders but not included in the agenda of the Meeting, the cause for exclusion of such proposals and explanation shall be made by the board of directors at the Meeting.

Article 3. For each shareholders meeting, a shareholder may appoint a proxy to attend the meeting by providing the proxy form issued by the Company and stating the scope of the proxy's authorization.

A shareholder may issue only one proxy form and appoint only one proxy for any given shareholders meeting, and shall deliver the proxy form to the Company before 5 days before the date of the shareholders meeting. When duplicate proxy forms are delivered, the one received earliest shall prevail unless a declaration is made to cancel the previous proxy appointment.

After a proxy form has been delivered to the Company, if the shareholder intends to attend the meeting in person or to exercise voting rights by correspondence or electronically, a written notice of proxy cancellation shall be submitted to the Company before 2 days before the meeting date. If the cancellation notice is submitted after that time, votes cast at the meeting by the proxy shall prevail.

- Article 4. The Meeting shall be held at the head office of the Company or at any other appropriate place that is convenient for the shareholders to attend. The time to start the Meeting shall not be earlier than 9:00 a.m. or later than 3:00 p.m. Independent Directors' opinions on where to convene the Meeting shall take into account as well.
- Article 5. The Company shall specify in its shareholders meeting notices the time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, the place to register for attendance, and other matters for attention.
- The time during which shareholder attendance registrations will be accepted, as stated in the preceding paragraph, shall be at least 30 minutes prior to the time the meeting commences. The place at which attendance registrations are accepted shall be clearly marked and a sufficient number of suitable personnel assigned to handle the registrations.
- Shareholders and their proxies (collectively, "shareholders") shall attend shareholders meetings based on attendance cards, sign-in cards, or other certificates of attendance. The Company may not arbitrarily add requirements for other documents beyond those showing eligibility to attend presented by shareholders. Solicitors soliciting proxy forms shall also bring identification documents for verification.
- The Company shall furnish the attending shareholders with an attendance book to sign, or attending shareholders may hand in a sign-in card in lieu of signing in.
- The Company shall furnish attending shareholders with the meeting agenda book, annual report, attendance card, speaker's slips, voting slips, and other meeting materials. Where there is an election of directors or supervisors, pre-printed ballots shall also be furnished.
- When the government or a corporate is a shareholder, it may be represented by more than one representative at a shareholders meeting. When a corporate is appointed to attend as proxy, it may designate only one person to represent it in the meeting.
- If the Meeting is called by the board of directors, the chairman shall preside at the Meeting. In case the chairman is on leave of absence, or cannot exercise his powers and authority, the vice chairman shall act in lieu of him. If the vice chairman is also on leave of absence, or cannot exercise his powers and authority, the chairman shall designate a director to act in lieu of him. If the chairman does not designate a director, the directors shall elect one from among themselves to act in lieu of the chairman. The preceding chairman

presiding by one of the board of directors shall at least be that position for more than 6 months and shall know the Company's financial and business conditions well. Same applies to the corporate director who is elected by others.

The Meeting, which is called by the board of directors, shall have more than half of the board of directors attended.

If the Meeting is called by any other person than the board of directors, who has the right to call the Meeting, the said person shall preside at that Meeting. If there are more than two said persons calling the Meeting, one of the two persons shall be chairing the Meeting.

The Company may appoint designated counsel, CPA or other related persons to attend the Meeting.

Article 6. The process of the Meeting shall be tape-recorded or videotaped and these tapes shall be preserved for at least one year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the recording shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

Article 7. Shareholders attending the Meeting shall submit the attendance card for the purpose of signing in. The number of shares represented by shareholders attending the Meeting shall be calculated based on the submitted attendance cards plus the number of shares whose voting powers are exercised in writing or by way of electronic transmission.

Chairman shall call the Meeting to order at the time scheduled for the Meeting. If the number of shares represented by the shareholders present at the Meeting has not yet constituted the quorum at the time scheduled for the Meeting, the chairman may postpone the time for the Meeting. The postponements shall be limited to two times at the most and Meeting shall not be postponed for longer than one hour in the aggregate.

If after two postponements, no quorum can yet be constituted and the shareholders present at the Meeting represent less than one - third of the total outstanding shares, the chairman may announce adjournment.

If after two postponements, no quorum can yet be constituted but the shareholders present at the Meeting represent more than one - third of the total outstanding shares, tentative resolutions may be made in accordance with Section 1 of Article 175 of the Company Act. The aforesaid tentative resolutions shall be notified by all shareholders and the Company shall convene the Meeting again within one month.

If during the process of the Meeting, the number of outstanding shares represented by

the shareholders present becomes sufficient to constitute the quorum, the chairman may submit the tentative resolutions to the Meeting for approval in accordance with Article 174 of the Company Act.

- Article 8. If the Meeting is convened by the board of directors, the agenda of the Meeting shall be set by the board of directors. Unless otherwise resolved at the Meeting, the Meeting shall proceed in accordance with the scheduled agenda.
- If the Meeting is convened by any person other than the board of directors, the provision set forth in the preceding paragraph shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis*.
- Unless otherwise resolved at the Meeting, the chairman shall not adjourn the Meeting until the discussion items (including extraordinary motions), listed on the agenda, have been resolved. After the Meeting is adjourned, the shareholders shall not appoint another chairman to continue the Meeting at the same place or at a new location unless the chairman has violated the Rules and Procedures for the Meeting in adjourning the Meeting.
- The chair shall allow ample opportunity during the meeting for explanation and discussion of proposals and of amendments or extraordinary motions put forward by the shareholders; when the chair is of the opinion that a proposal has been discussed sufficiently to put it to a vote, the chair may announce the discussion closed and call for a vote.

- Article 9. When a shareholder present at the Meeting wishes to speak, a Speech Note should be filled out with summary of the speech, the shareholder's number (or the number of Attendance Card) and the name of the shareholder. The sequence of speeches by shareholders should be decided by the chairman.
- If any shareholder present at the Meeting submits a Speech Note but does not speak, no speech should be deemed to have been made by such shareholder. In case the contents of the speech of a shareholder are inconsistent with the contents of the Speech Note, the contents of actual speech shall prevail.
- Unless otherwise permitted by the chairman, each shareholder shall not, for each discussion item, speak more than two times (each time not exceeding 5 minutes). In case the speech of any shareholder violates the above provision or exceeds the scope of the discussion item, the chairman may stop the speech of such shareholder.
- Unless otherwise permitted by the chairman and the shareholder in speaking, no shareholder shall interrupt the speeches of the other shareholders; otherwise the chairman shall stop such interruption.
- If a corporate shareholder designates two or more representatives to attend the Meeting, only one representative can speak for each discussion item. After the speech of a shareholder, the chairman may respond himself/herself or appoint an appropriate

person to respond.

- Article 10. Voting at a shareholders meeting shall be calculated based the number of shares. With respect to resolutions of shareholders meetings, the number of shares held by a shareholder with no voting rights shall not be calculated as part of the total number of issued shares.
- When a shareholder is an interested party in relation to an agenda item, and there is the likelihood that such a relationship would prejudice the interests of the Company, that shareholder may not vote on that item, and may not exercise voting rights as proxy for any other shareholder.
- The number of shares for which voting rights may not be exercised under the preceding paragraph shall not be calculated as part of the voting rights represented by attending shareholders.
- With the exception of a trust enterprise or a shareholder services agent approved by the competent securities authority, when one person is concurrently appointed as proxy by two or more shareholders, the voting rights represented by that proxy may not exceed 3 percent of the voting rights represented by the total number of issued shares. If that percentage is exceeded, the voting rights in excess of that percentage shall not be included in the calculation.

- Article 11. 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.
- Except as otherwise provided in the Company Act and in the Company's articles of incorporation, the passage of a proposal shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the voting rights represented by the attending shareholders. At the time of a vote, for each proposal, the chair or a person designated by the chair shall first announce the total number of voting rights represented by the attending shareholders, followed by a poll of the shareholders. After the conclusion of the meeting, on the same day it is held, the results for each proposal, based on the numbers of votes for and against and the number of abstentions, shall be entered into the MOPS.
- When there is an amendment or an alternative to a proposal, the chair shall present the amended or alternative proposal together with the original proposal and decide the order in which they will be put to a vote. When any one among them is passed, the other proposals will then be deemed to reject, and no further voting shall be required.
- 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 the Company.

Vote counting for shareholders meeting proposals or elections shall be conducted in public at the place of the shareholders meeting. Immediately after vote counting has been completed, the results of the voting, including the statistical tallies of the numbers of votes, shall be announced on-site at the meeting, and a record made of the vote.

Article 12. The election of directors or supervisors at a shareholders meeting shall be held in accordance with the applicable election and appointment rules adopted by the Company, and the voting results shall be announced on-site immediately, including the names of those elected as directors and supervisors and the numbers of votes with which they were elected.

The ballots for the election refer to the preceding paragraph shall be sealed with the signatures of the monitoring personnel and kept in proper custody for at least 1 year. If, however, a shareholder files a lawsuit pursuant to Article 189 of the Company Act, the ballots shall be retained until the conclusion of the litigation.

Article 13. Matters relating to the resolutions of a shareholders meeting shall be recorded in the meeting minutes. The meeting minutes shall be signed or sealed by the chair of the meeting and a copy distributed to each shareholder within 20 days after the conclusion of the meeting. The meeting minutes may be produced and distributed in electronic form.

The Company may distribute the meeting minutes of the preceding paragraph by means of a public announcement made through the MOPS.

The meeting minutes shall accurately record the year, month, day, and place of the meeting, the chair's full name, the methods by which resolutions were adopted, and a summary of the deliberations and their results, and shall be retained for the duration of the existence of the Company.

Article 14. On the day of a shareholders meeting, the Company shall compile, in the prescribed format, a statistical statement of the number of shares obtained by solicitors through solicitation and the number of shares represented by proxies, and shall make an express disclosure of the same at the place of the shareholders meeting.

If matters put to a resolution at a shareholders meeting constitute material information under applicable laws or regulations or under Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (or GreTai Securities Market) regulations, the Company shall upload the content of such resolution to the MOPS within the pre-

scribed time period.

- Article 15. Persons handling affairs of the Meeting shall wear identification cards or badges. The chairman may conduct the disciplinary officers or the security guard to assist in keeping order of the Meeting place. Such disciplinary officers or security guards shall wear badges marked "Disciplinary Officers" for identification purpose. The chairman or the disciplinary (or security) personnel may expel anyone who disturbs the order of the Meeting.
- The Company prepares loudspeaker at the Meeting place. The chairman may stop anyone who speaks without using the loudspeaker that the Company prepares.
- Article 16. During the Meeting, the chairman may, at his discretion, set time for intermission. In case of incident of force majeure, the chairman may decide to temporarily suspend the Meeting and announce, depending on the situation, when the Meeting will resume or, by resolution of the shareholders present at the Meeting, the chairman may resume the Meeting within five days without further notice or public announcement according to the regulation of the Company Act Article 182.
- Article 17. These Rules and Procedures shall be effective from the date it is approved by the Shareholders' Meeting. The same applies in case of revision.
- Article 18. Officially resolved in the Founders Meeting held on June 08, 1998.
First amendment was made on June 12, 2002.
Second amendment was made on June 11, 2013.
Third amendment was made on June 08, 2018.
Fourth amendment was made on August, 12, 2021.

【Appendix III】

Bright LED Electronics Corp. Rules for Election of Directors and Supervisors (Before revision)

Article 1. Otherwise provided by law and regulation or by the Company's articles of incorporation, elections of directors and supervisors shall be conducted in accordance with these Procedures.

Article 2. Each board member shall have the necessary knowledge, skill, and experience to perform their duties; the abilities that must be present in the board as a whole are as follows:

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

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

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

Article 3. Supervisors of the Company shall meet the following qualifications:

1. Integrity and a practical attitude.
2. Impartial judgment.
3. Professional knowledge.
4. Broad experience.
5. Ability to read financial statements.

In addition to the requirements of the preceding paragraph, at least one among the supervisors of the Company must be an accounting or finance professional. Appointments of supervisors shall be made with reference to the provisions on independence contained in the Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies, in order to se-

lect appropriate supervisors to help strengthen the corporation's risk management and control of finance and operations.

At least one supervisor position must be held by a person having neither a spousal relationship nor a relationship within the second degree of kinship with any other supervisor or with any director.

A supervisor may not serve concurrently as the director, managerial officer, or any other employee of the Company and at least one of the supervisors must be domiciled in the Republic of China to be able to promptly fulfill the functions of supervisor.

Article 4. Elections of both directors and supervisors at the Company shall be conducted in accordance with the candidate nomination system and procedures set out in Article 192-1 and Article 216-1 of the Company Act.

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

When the number of Supervisors falls below that prescribed in the Company's articles of incorporation due to the dismissal of a Supervisor for any reason, a by-election to fill the vacancy should be held at the next shareholders meeting ideally. When the Supervisors are dismissed en masse, a special shareholders meeting shall be called within 60 days from the date of occurrence to hold a by-election to fill the vacancies.

Article 5. The cumulative voting method shall be used for election of the Directors and Supervisors at the Company. Each share will have voting rights in number equal to the Directors or Supervisors to be elected, and may be cast for a single candidate or split among multiple candidates. The election of independent Directors and non-independent Directors shall be held together, elected positions shall be calculated separately.

Article 6. The board of directors shall prepare separate ballots for Directors and Supervisors in numbers corresponding to the Directors or Supervisors to be elected. The number of voting rights associated with each ballot shall be specified on the ballots, which shall then be distributed to the attending shareholders at the shareholders meeting. Attendance card numbers printed on the ballots may be used instead of recording the names of voting shareholders.

- Article 7. The number of Directors and Supervisors will be as specified in the Company's articles of incorporation, with voting rights separately calculated for independent and non-independent Director Positions. Those receiving ballots representing the highest numbers of voting rights will be elected sequentially according to their respective numbers of votes. When two or more persons receive the same number of votes, thus exceeding the specified number of positions, they shall draw lots to determine the winner, with the chair drawing lots on behalf of any person not in attendance.
- Article 8. Before the election begins, the chair shall appoint a number of persons with shareholder status to perform the respective duties of vote monitoring and counting personnel. The ballot boxes shall be prepared by the board of directors and publicly checked by the vote monitoring personnel before voting commences.
- Article 9. If a candidate is a shareholder, a voter must enter the candidate's account name and shareholder account number in the "candidate" column of the ballot; for a non-shareholder, the voter shall enter the candidate's full name and identity card number. However, when the candidate is a governmental organization or corporate shareholder, the name of the governmental organization or corporate shareholder shall be entered in the column for the candidate's account name in the ballot paper, or both the name of the governmental organization or corporate shareholder and the name of its representative may be entered. When there are multiple representatives, the names of each respective representative shall be entered.
- Article 10. A ballot is invalid under any of the following circumstances:
1. The ballot was not prepared by the board of directors.
 2. A blank ballot is placed in the ballot box.
 3. The writing is unclear and indecipherable or has been altered.
 4. The candidate whose name is entered in the ballot is a shareholder, but the candidate's account name and shareholder account number do not conform with those given in the shareholder register, or the candidate whose name is entered in the ballot is a non-shareholder, and a cross-check shows that the candidate's name and identity card number do not match.
 5. Other words or marks are entered in addition to the candidate's account name or shareholder account number (or identity card number) and the number of voting rights allotted.
 6. The name of the candidate entered in the ballot is identical to that of another shareholder, but no shareholder account number or identity card number is provided in the ballot to identify such individual.

- Article 11. The voting rights shall be calculated on site immediately after the end of the poll, and the results of the calculation, including the list of persons elected as Directors or Supervisors and the numbers of votes with which they were elected, shall be announced by the chair on the site.
- Article 12. The board of Directors of the Company shall issue notifications to the persons elected as Directors or Supervisors.
- Article 13. These procedures and any amendments hereto shall be implemented after approval by a shareholders meeting.
- Article 14. The rules were officially resolved in the Founders Meeting held on June 08, 1998.
First amendment was made on June 12, 2002.
Second amendment was made on June 11, 2013.
Third amendment was made on June 08, 2016
Fourth amendment was made on June 08, 2018.

【Appendix IV】

Bright LED Electronics Corp. Rules for Election of Directors (After revision)

Article 1. Otherwise provided by law and regulation or by the Company's articles of incorporation, elections of directors shall be conducted in accordance with these Procedures.

Article 2. Each board member shall have the necessary knowledge, skill, and experience to perform their duties; the abilities that must be present in the board as a whole are as follows:

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

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

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

Article 3. (Deleted)

Article 4. Elections of directors at the Company shall be conducted in accordance with the candidate nomination system and procedures set out in Article 192-1 and Article 216-1 of the Company Act.

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

If the number of independent directors is insufficient as specified in Paragraph 1, Article

14-2 of the Securities and Ex-change Act or the Articles of Incorporation, a by-election shall be held at the latest shareholders' meeting; when all independent directors are dismissed, they shall, within 60 days from the date of the occurrence of the fact, hold an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders for by-election.

- Article 5. The cumulative voting method shall be used for election of the Directors at the Company. Each share will have voting rights in number equal to the Directors to be elected, and may be cast for a single candidate or split among multiple candidates. The election of independent Directors and non-independent Directors shall be held together, elected positions shall be calculated separately.
- Article 6. The board of directors shall prepare separate ballots for Directors in numbers corresponding to the Directors to be elected. The number of voting rights associated with each ballot shall be specified on the ballots, which shall then be distributed to the attending shareholders at the shareholders meeting. Attendance card numbers printed on the ballots may be used instead of recording the names of voting shareholders.
- Article 7. The number of Directors will be as specified in the Company's articles of incorporation, with voting rights separately calculated for independent and non-independent Director Positions. Those receiving ballots representing the highest numbers of voting rights will be elected sequentially according to their respective numbers of votes. When two or more persons receive the same number of votes, thus exceeding the specified number of positions, they shall draw lots to determine the winner, with the chair drawing lots on behalf of any person not in attendance.
- Article 8. Before the election begins, the chair shall appoint a number of persons with shareholder status to perform the respective duties of vote monitoring and counting personnel. The ballot boxes shall be prepared by the board of directors and publicly checked by the vote monitoring personnel before voting commences.
- Article 9. If a candidate is a shareholder, a voter must enter the candidate's account name and shareholder account number in the "candidate" column of the ballot; for a non-shareholder, the voter shall enter the candidate's full name and identity card number. However, when the candidate is a governmental organization or corporate shareholder, the name of the governmental organization or corporate shareholder shall be entered in the column for the candidate's account name in the ballot paper, or both the name of the governmental organization or corporate shareholder and the name of its representative may be entered. When there are multiple representatives, the names of each respective representative shall be entered.

- Article 10. A ballot is invalid under any of the following circumstances:
1. The ballot was not prepared by the board of directors.
 2. A blank ballot is placed in the ballot box.
 3. The writing is unclear and indecipherable or has been altered.
 4. The candidate whose name is entered in the ballot is a shareholder, but the candidate's account name and shareholder account number do not conform with those given in the shareholder register, or the candidate whose name is entered in the ballot is a non-shareholder, and a cross-check shows that the candidate's name and identity card number do not match.
 5. Other words or marks are entered in addition to the candidate's account name or shareholder account number (or identity card number) and the number of voting rights allotted.
 6. The name of the candidate entered in the ballot is identical to that of another shareholder, but no shareholder account number or identity card number is provided in the ballot to identify such individual.
- Article 11. The voting rights shall be calculated on site immediately after the end of the poll, and the results of the calculation, including the list of persons elected as Directors and the numbers of votes with which they were elected, shall be announced by the chair on the site.
- Article 12. The board of Directors of the Company shall issue notifications to the persons elected as Directors.
- Article 13. These procedures and any amendments hereto shall be implemented after approval by a shareholders meeting.
- Article 14. The rules were officially resolved in the Founders Meeting held on June 08, 1998.
First amendment was made on June 12, 2002.
Second amendment was made on June 11, 2013.
Third amendment was made on June 08, 2016
Fourth amendment was made on June 08, 2018.
Fifth amendment was made on June 06, 2022.

【Appendix V】

Shareholdings of All Directors and Supervisors

Bright LED Electronics Corp.

Register of Directors and Supervisors

Record Date: April 9, 2022

Title	Name	Date	Shareholdings at the time of last election			Current shareholdings (Shares)			Note
			Type	Shares	%	Type	Shares	%	
Chairman	Tsung-Jen Liaw	June 12 2019	Common	20,323,417	10.89%	Common	21,062,417	11.59%	
Director	Shu-June Wang	June 12 2019	Common	5,766,547	3.09%	Common	5,766,547	3.17%	
Director	Chi-Chia Hsieh	June 12 2019	Common	0	0.00%	Common	0	0.00%	
Director	Representative of Wan-Hsu Investment Co., Ltd.: Po-Yuan Lin	June 12 2019	Common	25,880,397	13.86%	Common	27,378,397	15.07%	
Director	Hsin-Pei Liao	June 12 2019	Common	3,292,333	1.76%	Common	3,347,333	1.84%	
Independent Director	Ming-Chang Huang	June 12 2019	Common	0	0.00%	Common	0	0.00%	
Independent Director	Chwen-Shell Ho	June 12 2019	Common	0	0.00%	Common	0	0.00%	
Supervisor	Ju-Ching Liao	June 12 2019	Common	2,240,541	1.20%	Common	2,240,541	1.23%	
Supervisor	Chin-Lung Huang	June 12 2019	Common	0	0.00%	Common	0	0.00%	
Supervisor	Hong-Change Lin	June 10 2020	Common	0	0.00%	Common	0	0.00%	
TOTAL				57,503,235	30.08%		59,795,235	32.86%	

Total shares issued as of 6/12/2019: 186,674,224 shares

Total shares issued as of 6/10/2020: 186,674,224 shares

Total shares issued as of 4/08/2022: 181,674,224 shares

Notes : Under the relevant regulations, Bright LED Electronics Corp.'s Directors are required to hold in the aggregate not less than 10,900,453 shares. As of 4/08/2022, the total of shareholdings that the Directors held is 57,554,694 shares.

Under the relevant regulations, Bright LED Electronics Corp.'s Supervisors are required to hold in the aggregate not less than 1,090,045 shares. As of 4/08/2022, the total of shareholdings that the Supervisors held is 2,240,541 shares.