



Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited

2022 Annual Report

Available at:

Market Observation Post System Website: <http://mops.twse.com.tw>

Company website: <http://www.jypkg.com>

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1. Name, position, contact number and email of spokesman and deputy spokesman:

Name of spokesman: Aaron Lin	Tel.: (886) 6-289-5658
Title: Executive Vice President	Email: ir@jypkg.com
Name of deputy spokesman: Li, Tsung-Hsien	Tel.: (886) 6-289-5658
Title: Finance Manager	Email: ir@jypkg.com

2. Address and phone number of headquarters, branch companies and factories:

- (1) Headquarters
- | | | |
|----------|---|------------------------|
| Name: | Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited | Tel.: (886) 6-289-5658 |
| Address: | Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited
P. O. Box 31119 Grand Pavilion,
Hibiscus Way, 802 West Bay Road,
Grand Cayman, KY1 - 1205 Cayman Islands | |
- (2) Taiwan Branch
- | | | |
|----------|--|------------------------|
| Name: | Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited Taiwan Branch | Tel.: (886) 6-289-5658 |
| Address: | 2nd Floor, No. 15, Lane 199, Section 1, Fu Nong Street,
Eastern District, Tainan City | |
- (3) Samoa subsidiaries
- | | | |
|----------|---|------------------------|
| Name: | Green Leaf Holdings Limited | Tel.: (886) 6-289-5658 |
| Address: | Vistra Corporate Services Centre, Ground Floor NPF
Building, Beach Road, Apia ,Samoa | |
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| Address: | Vistra Corporate Services Centre, Ground Floor NPF
Building, Beach Road, Apia ,Samoa | |
- (4) China subsidiaries
- | | | |
|----------|--|-------------------------|
| Name: | Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd. | Tel.: (86) 592-717-6282 |
| Address: | No. 3, Matang Road, Matang Village, Xinyi Town,
Xiang'an District, Xiamen, Fujian, China | |
| Name: | Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd. | Tel.: (86) 592-717-6282 |
| Address: | No. 3, Matang Road, Matang Village, Xinyi Town,
Xiang'an District, Xiamen, Fujian, China | |
| Name: | Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd. | Tel.: (86) 712-837-8520 |
| Address: | 2nd Road, Economic Development Zone, Hanchuan City,
Hubei Province, China | |
| Name: | Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd. | Tel.: (86) 550-306-0022 |
| Address: | No. 28, Fuyang Road, Economic and Technological
Development Zone, Chuzhou City, Anhui Province,
China | |
| Name: | Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. | Tel.: (86) 763-463-6688 |
| Address: | South side of National Highway 106, Lianhe Village,
Tangtang Town, Fogang County, Qingyuan City,
Guangdong Province, China | |

3. Stock transfer registrar:

Name: China Trust Commercial Bank, Transfer Agency Department	Tel.: (02) 2389-2999
Address: 5F, No. 83, Sec. 1, Chungqing S. Rd., Taipei City, Taiwan, R.O.C.	
Website: http://ecorp.ctbcbank.com/cts/index.jsp	

4. Certified Public Accountants in the most recent years:

Name of CPA: Lin, Chia-Hung / Huang, Shih-Chun	
Name of audit firm: PwC Taiwan	Tel.: (02) 2729-6666
Address: 27th Floor, No. 333, Section 1, Keelung Road, Xinyi District, Taipei City	Website: www.pwc.tw

5. Name, position, contact phone and email of litigation and non-litigation agent within the territory of Republic of China

Name: Lin, Han-Ching

Tel.: (886) 6-289-5658

Position: Chairman

Email: ir@jypkg.com

6. Name of the trading facilities for trading of overseas listed securities and method for inquiring the information of overseas securities: No such matters

7. Company website: <http://www.jypkg.com>

8. List of members of Board of Directors

Title	Name	Nationality	Main education and experiences
Chairman	Lin, Han-Ching	Taiwan	Bachelor of Accounting, National Chengchi University Chairman, Zongda Construction Co., Ltd. Former Assistant Manager, Finance Department, TonYi Industrial Corp. Former Chairman, Xiamen Ji Yuan Enterprise and Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making
Director	Chen, Chin-Lung	Taiwan	Graduated from Department of Corporate Management, Hsing Wu University President, Ji Yuan Packaging Holdings Limited Chairman, Xiamen Ji Yuan Enterprise Co., Ltd. and Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Former Executive Vice Presidents, Xinxi Industry
Director	Lin, Chih-Min	Taiwan	Master Degree in Business Administration, Marshall School of Business, USA Bachelor Degree in Economics, National Taipei University Executive Vice President, Ji Yuan Packaging Holdings Limited Former Deputy Manager, Corporate Development, YAGEO
Director	Yeh, Hung-Ming	Taiwan	Graduated from Department of Industrial Safety and Health, Chia Nan University of Pharmacy and Science Former Executive Vice President, Hubei Ji Yuan and Anhui Ji Yuan Former Rende District Secretarial Office, Tainan City Former employee of the Engineering Department, Uni-President Enterprises Corp. Headquarters
Director	Chou, Hui-Ying	Taiwan	Graduated from Department of Industrial Management, Nanya Institute of Technology Special Assistant of the Chairman, Zongda Construction Co., Ltd. Former President Secretary, Dongyun Precision Machinery, East Timor Group Former Assistant Specialist, Human Resource and Administration, TIC Group
Director	Lin, Chih-Chun	Taiwan	Master Degree in Hotel Management, Cornell University, USA Bachelor Degree in Business Management, Tunghai University Special Assistant of the Chairman, La Plaza Hotel Former Specialist, Corporate Finance, Industrial Bank of Taiwan
Independent Director	Chen, Tuoh-Hsiung	Taiwan	Graduated from Arts and Crafts Department, Taipei National University of the Arts Director, Sedant Investment Company Director, Qingbao Investment Co., Ltd. Former Director and President, TonYi Industrial Corp.
Independent Director	Hou, Rong-Hsien	Taiwan	Master's Degree from the Department of Accountancy, National Cheng Kung University Independent Director, TYC Brother Industrial Co., Ltd., MOSPEC Semiconductor Corp., and United Fiber Optic Communication Inc. Representative Director, Sheh Fung Screws Co., Ltd, Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc., and E&R Engineering Corp. Former Partner, Ernst & Young Former Adjunct Lecturer, Department of Accountancy, National Cheng Kung University
Independent Director	Hwang, Shaw-Wen	Taiwan	Master's Degree from the College of Law, National Taiwan University Responsible Person, Meilin International Law Firm Arbitrator, Chinese Arbitration Association, Taipei Completed the 26th training at the Academy for the Judiciary Former Judge in Tainan District Court and Prosecutor in the Prosecutors Office

Table of Contents

Chapter 1	Letter To Shareholders.....	1
Chapter 2	Company Profile	5
I	Introduction to the Company and the Group.....	5
II	Group Structure.....	5
III	History of the Company and the Group	6
Chapter 3	Corporate Governance Report	7
I	Organization.....	7
II	Information of Directors, Supervisors, President, Vice Presidents, Assistant Vice Presidents, Managers of Different Departments and Branches	8
III	Remuneration Paid to Directors, Supervisors, President and Vice Presidents in the Most Recent Year	13
IV	Implementation of Corporate Governance	17
V	Audit Fees.....	55
VI	Replacement of CPA	55
VII	The Company's Chairman, President, Managers in Charge of Financial or Accounting Operations Holding Any Positions in the Firms Where the CPAs Worked or Its Affiliates in the Most Recent Year.....	55
VIII	Share Transfer and Pledge of Shares by Directors, Supervisors, Managers and Shareholders with over 10% of Shareholdings in the Most Recent Year up to the Publication of this Annual Report.....	55
IX	Information on the Relationships between the Company's Top Ten Shareholders Who Are Related Parties, or Having Spousal Relationship, or Are Relatives Within the Second Degree of Kinship	56
X	Shareholdings of the Company, Directors, Supervisors, Managers and Businesses Directly or Indirectly Controlled by the Company at the Same Affiliate and Consolidated Shareholding Ratio.....	57
Chapter 4	Capital Overview	58
I	Capital and Shares.....	58
II	Issuance of Corporate Bonds (including Overseas Corporate Bonds).....	61
III	Preferred Shares	61
IV	Issuance of Overseas Depository Receipt	61
V	Status of Employee Share Option Plan	61
VI	Status of Employee Restricted Shares.....	61
VII	Status of New Share Issuance in Connection with Mergers and Acquisitions.....	61
VIII	Financing Plans and Implementation	61
Chapter 5	Operational Highlights.....	62
I	Business Activities	62
II	Market and Sales Overview	69
III	Human Resources	73
IV	Environmental Protection Expenditure	73
V	Labor Relations.....	74
VI	Information and Communication Security Management	76
VII	Material Contracts.....	78
Chapter 6	Financial Highlights.....	79
I	Condensed Balance Sheet and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Most Recent Five Years.....	79
II	Financial Analysis for the Most Recent Five Years.....	82
III	Audit Committee Review Report of Financial Reports for the Most Recent Year	84
IV	Financial Reports and Independent Auditors' Report for the Most Recent Year.....	84
V	The Company's Audited Individual Financial Reports in the Most Recent Year	84
VI	Impact of the Financial Distress Occurred to the Company and Affiliates in the Most Recent Year up to the Publication of this Annual Report	84

Chapter 7	Review of Financial Status, Financial Performance, and Risk Management.....	85
I	Financial Status.....	85
II	Financial Performance	86
III	Cash Flow	87
IV	Major Capital Expenditures in the Most Recent Year and Impacts on Financial and Operational Status	87
V	Investment Policies in the Most Recent Year, Profit and Loss Analysis, Improvement Plan, and Investment Plan in the Coming Year	87
VI	Risk Issues And Assessment	88
VII	Other Important Matters.....	93
Chapter 8	Other Special Notes	94
I	Related Information for Subsidiaries in the Most Recent Year.....	94
II	Issuance of Private Placement Securities in the Most Recent Year up to the Publication of this Annual Report.....	98
III	The Company's Shares Held or Disposed by Subsidiaries in the Most Recent Year up to the Publication of this Annual Report.....	98
IV	Other Supplementary Information	98
V	Pursuant to the Article 36 2 2 of Securities and Exchange Act, Events Having A Material Impact on Shareholders' Equity or Share Price in the Most Recent Year up to the Publication of this Annual Report	98
VI	Details of Material Difference Between the Company's Articles of Incorporation and R.O.C. Regulation Governing Shareholder Rights.....	99
Attachment	2021 & 2020 Consolidated Financial Statement and Independent Auditors' Report	109

Chapter 1 Letter To Shareholders

Under the influence of the coming global long-term inflation, continued rise in interest rates of FED, regional control implemented in China because of epidemic and unabated trend of international geopolitical tensions in 2022, the economic development of various countries is full of uncertainty. However, with the successive elimination of the control of COVID-19 in the world, economic activities gradually recover. The economies of major countries and regions in 2022 recover significantly.

In the face of the global increase in raw materials and pressure of international inflation in 2022, the prices of major raw materials such as tinplate and aluminum ingots are also rising month by month. Although it has gradually stabilized in the second half of 2022, prices are at a relatively high point. Because of that, the Company is still increasing the prices of its customers one after another. However, limited to the time difference between the increase in the price of raw materials and the adjustment of product prices, the gross profit margin which would impact the Company's profitability was still lower than that of last year. Therefore, although facing various adverse factors such as internal and external environment and challenges in 2022, its employees strived to overcome unfavorable circumstances and achieved the following business performances:

I. Operating Result

(I) Implementation Result of Business Plan

Unit: NT\$ thousand (except for Earnings Per Share in NT\$)

Item	2022		2021		Annual growth rate
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Operating revenue	3,927,963	100.0%	4,053,018	100.0%	-3.1%
Operating costs	3,771,589	96.0%	3,771,581	93.1%	-
Operating gross profit	156,374	4.0%	281,437	6.9%	-44.4%
Operating expenses	221,843	5.6%	208,931	5.2%	6.2%
Operating profit	(65,469)	-1.7%	72,506	1.7%	-190.3%
Net non-operating income (expenses)	(8,330)	-0.2%	7,364	0.2%	-213.1%
Net pre-tax amount	(73,799)	-1.9%	79,870	1.9%	-192.4%
Income tax expenses (profit)	(5,451)	-1.4%	29,542	0.7%	-118.5%
Net after-tax profit	(68,348)	-1.7%	50,328	1.2%	-235.8%
Earnings per share	(1.01)		0.75		-

(II) Implementation of Budget

The company does not prepare financial forecasts for 2022, so there is no need to disclose the implementation.

(III) Financial Revenue, Expenses and Profitability Analysis

Item		Year	2022	2021
Financial structure	Debts to assets ratio (%)		56.88	58.81
	Ratio of long-term capital to properties, plants, and equipment (%)		128.28	96.98
Debt service ability	Current ratio (%)		111.17	84.75
	Quick ratio (%)		91.68	69.17
	Interest coverage ratio		-	3.19
Profitability	Return on assets (%)		(0.41)	1.34
	Return on equity (%)		(2.71)	1.98

	Net profit ratio (%)	(1.74)	1.24
	Earnings per share (%)	(1.01)	0.75

(IV) Research and Development Status

The Company's technical team has accumulated more than 20 years of experience in the industry. In addition to strong technology in equipment adjustment and process improvement, the Company also has development capability in tooling design and new material research. Currently, our R&D plans mainly focus on process and equipment improvement, materials thinning, development and testing of new types of cans, molds and other items, and we have obtained a number of patents. The Company will continue to carry out research and development in the online inspection of color printing line production, the addition of paint greenhouse protection, the installation of exhaust and exhaust pipes in the cooling section of drying furnace, coating, color printing servo material collection and punch die transformation. With the growth of turnover in the future, the Company will gradually make increase in annual R&D expenses to improve manufacturing process and develop specially shaped cans, so as to continuously improve the competitiveness of the Company's products.

II. Overview of Current Business Plan

(I) Management Policies

1. Short-term Development Policies

- (1) First, win new orders from existing three-piece can customers to deliver new orders to their factories in different locations other than current factories. At the same time, the certification of new customers in Central and South China will be carried out to gain new contacts, and win contacts with two-piece can new beer customers, by taking advantage of the Company's market strategy.
- (2) The new production line of 500ml large capacity aluminum cans has been completed, which will meet the needs of more different customers with diversified cans.

2. Mid- and Long-term Development Policies

- (1) Cooperate with core customers to develop curved or embossed cans to meet customers' demands for new products.
- (2) Develop beverage filling, export markets and other new businesses.
- (3) In addition to beverage market, develop new market products, such as milk powder cans, canned food cans, and spray cans.

(II) Sales Volume Forecast and Basis

The Company's major sales markets are located in mainland China. Its annual sales volume forecast is made mainly based on the local economic status of China, statistics in related industries, major customers' information collected and any changes to the supply and demands in future markets. Future sales development is expected as follows:

1. As for three-piece cans, it will be mainly committed to the optimization of and adjustment to production lines of the companies in the Group, as well as leasing and activation of idle assets; As for two-piece cans, it will focus on improvement of profitability together with the development of new cans and new customers, as well as optimization of production and sale.

Therefore, the Group is expected to remain a certain ratio of growth in its profits in the future.

2. As for color printing iron processing, it will strive to promote the stable growth of tinplate color printing and yellowing processing businesses

(III) Important Production and Sale Policies

1. Take the layout advantages of the existing production bases, establish a comprehensive production supporting network in East China, Central China, South China and Southwest China, maintain the ability for timely delivery of products to core customers, and shorten the time of response to customers' instant orders through the close-to-customer production layout, so as to significantly reduce shipping costs and increase profitability.
2. Enhance the long-term strategic partnership with core customers, and keep abreast of fluctuations in purchase prices as well as the supply and demands of raw materials in a timely manner, so that the Company has the advantages in the industry in terms of timely supply, costs and quality.
3. Maintain diversity of production, produce diverse products, and meet customers' demands for development now and in the future.

III. The Company's Future Development Strategies

In 2023, the Company will continue to focus on improving production process, reducing production costs and developing new products, as well as improving production quality and developing new customers, so as to increase revenue, achieve profit growth, and increase gross profit to a reasonable level. In the three-piece tinplate cans, due to the relatively mature market, emphasis is placed on the optimization and adjustment of the group's production line, leasing and activation of idle assets to improve profits; while the two-piece aluminum cans have been set up after the second production line has been completed, actively carry out new customer development, production and marketing optimization, increase production capacity and speed; actively expand the performance of color printing iron processing and yellowing processing.

IV. Impact of External Competition Environment, Legal Environment and Overall Business Environment

(I) Impact of External Competition Environment

In recent years, due to the introduction of policies on environmental protection and industrial transformation and upgrade in mainland China, large enterprises have faced dual pressures from policy and rising raw material prices. Some large enterprise groups have to transform to large-scale production through capital export, low-cost expansion, reorganization, mergers, and leases, thereby to further reduce raw material cost and pressure from the policy. However, metal container manufacturing industry has entered an accelerated period of M&A financing, and there will be a promising development prospect in the future.

(II) Impact of Legal Environment

The legal environment the Company faces is mainly the place where the Group's operating subject locates, i.e. mainland China. Mainland China has continuously promulgated and revised various laws and regulations in the most recent years. As assessed by the Group on an overall basis, there's no significant matter occurred due to the changes in legal environment which affects its operating.

(III) Impact of Overall Economic Environment

In the context of the continuous development of China's economy and the continuous growth of national income, people's consumption power will be further enhanced. Easy-open beverages and beer, as the most representative consumption methods in modern convenient and fast consumption, have created a good development space and potential for the Chinese metal packaging industry.

Due to the continued inflow of operating cash and complete preparation of bank comprehensive credit in 2022, sufficient cash on the account to repay some of the short-term loans to reduce interest costs, coupled with the effective regulation of foreign currency borrowing positions to reduce exchange rate risk and the gradual effectiveness of the production cost improvement plan, despite the adverse factors affecting the market caused by the epidemic and the rising prices of raw materials, we will turn profits in the fourth quarter of this year. Looking to the future, the Company will continue to devote itself to improving the production process, reducing production costs and developing new products, continuously improving production quality and developing new customers, and with the help of the complete setting of new production lines of Guangdong Aluminum can Plant, we are also striving for its market share, looking forward to achieving economies of scale and improving the Company's profitability through the optimization of new products and production capacity. Jiyuan Holdings continues to adhere to the corporate philosophy of "dedication, integrity, innovation and value", as well as the business policy of "service first and winning by quality", integrate group resources, upgrade technology and management processes, and grasp market business opportunities in order to enhance the competitiveness of the Company and drive further growth of performance.

Chairman:
Lin, Han-Ching



General Manager:
Chen, Chin-Lung



Accounting Manager:
Li, Tsung-Hsien



Chapter 2 Company Profile

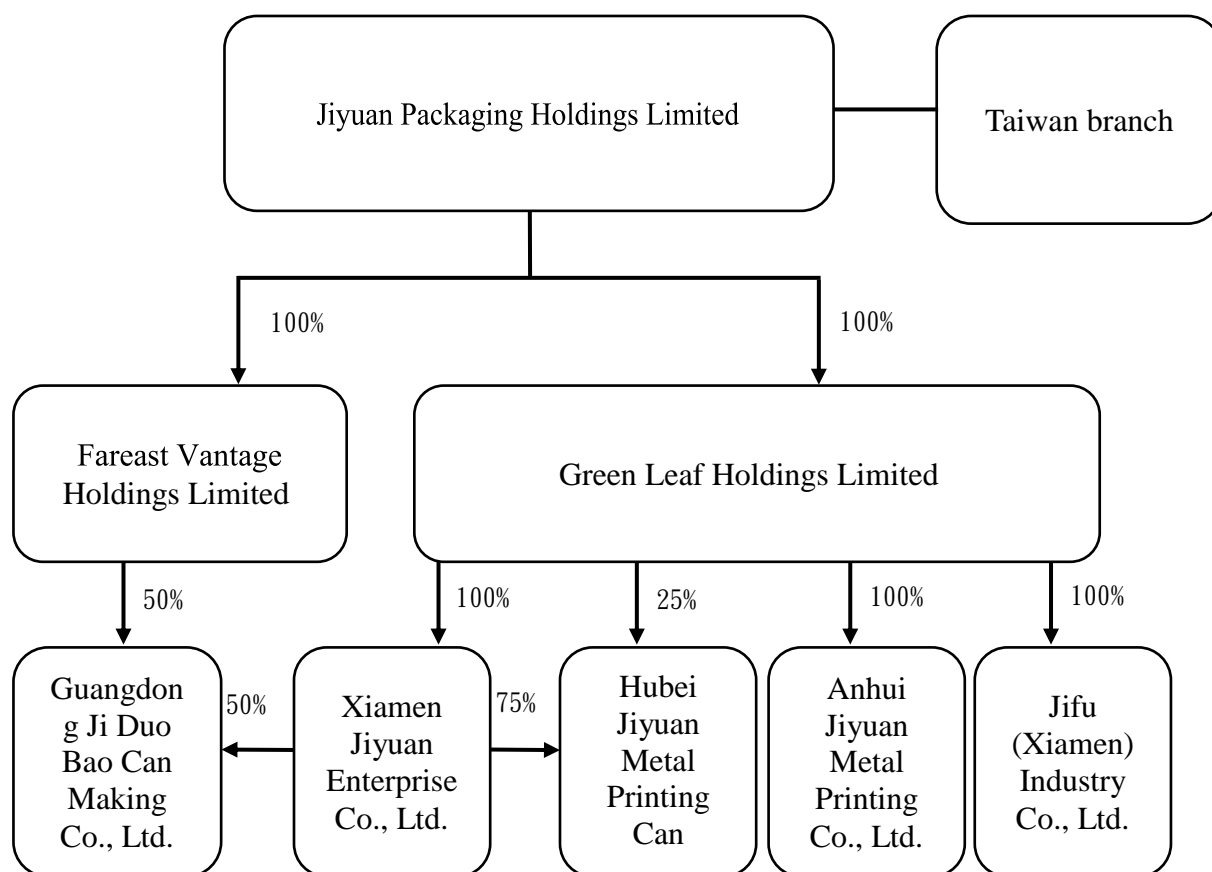
I Introduction to The Company and The Group

Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited (abbreviated as “the Company” or Jiyuan Packaging Holdings” hereunder) was the parent company for holdings of the corporate group established at British Cayman Islands on March 27, 2014. The Company held 100% share rights of main business bodies in China through stock exchange in 2015 and became listed in Taiwan Stock Exchange on December 2016. The Company is a professional leading firm for metal packaging. The main business was the production and sales of three-piece tin cans and two-piece aluminum can. Advanced equipment had been imported from Europe, America and Japan to the Company. The production sites of the Company were spread among China's Fujian, Hubei, Anhui and Guangdong. Currently, the annual production capacity of tin can reached 1.5 billion and the annual production capacity of aluminum can reached more than 1.5 billion.

The corporate group was founded from Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd. established in 1993 and had been developed in China for more than 25 years. After the establishment of Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd. in 1995, the Company transferred its business from tin can production to color printing of tin can. After that, the Company has established new factories at Hubei, Anhui and Chengdu along with the growth of our business in order to support the demands of nearby customers. Along with the devotion of production of Guangdong Ji Duo Bao in 2016, the corporate group has stepped into the new business of production of two-piece aluminum can formally. Products of the Company currently supplies the domestic market of China. The main customers of the Company include major factories of well-known food and drinks brand, such as Yinlu, Nestle, Dali, Coconut, Happy Home, Jiaduobao, Tiandi No., Kirin Beer, etc.

Jiyuan Packaging Holdings will hold the corporate philosophy of “Dedication, Integrity, Innovation, Value” and business strategy of “Customers first and quality oriented ” in the future to integrate the resources of corporate group, enhance technology and management processes, enhance the competitiveness of the Company and drive the business performances to further growth.

II Group Structure



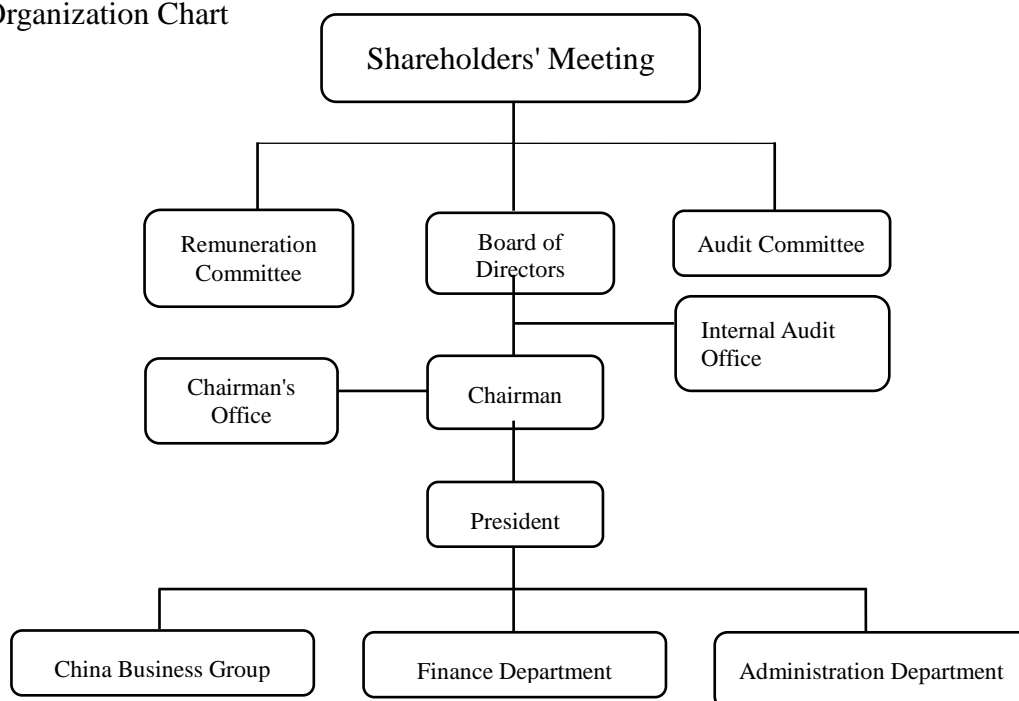
III History of The Company and The Group

Year	Important Notes
1993	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd. was established. Its main business is the production and sales of three-piece tin can .
1995	Jifu (Xiamen) Enterprise Co., Ltd. was established. The Company has entered the business of color printing of tin.
1997	Xiamen Jiyuan and Jifu passed the certification of ISO9001 Quality Management Systems.
2000	Xiamen Jiyuan was moved to the current address in Xiang'an District, Xiamen City to support nearby customers.
2001	The Company won "Large Taxpayer" Award issued by government of Xiamen (since 2000 till now)
2006	The Company won "Top 10 major industries of Fujian Industries and top 300 of Private Enterprise in Fujian" evaluated by the Corporate Evaluation Association of Fujian Province.
2009	Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd. was established while the arrangement of Central China market was launched.
2011	Hubei Jiyuan was formally operated and devoted into production to support nearby customers. Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd. was established while the arrangement of East China market was launched.
2012	Xiamen Jiyuan won "Advanced unit for safety production" issued by government of Xiang'an District, Xiamen City for 2011.
2013	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. was established.
2014	The Company was the first to apply for being listed in British Cayman Islands with Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited as its main body.
2015	Anhui Jiyuan was established and devoted into production to support demand from nearby customers. Jiyuan Packaging Holdings completed organization restructuring through stock transfer and incorporated into all main business bodies in China. Anhui Jiyuan won "10 major growth business" for 2015 issued by the Zhangzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone.
2016	The corporate group has entered the new business of two-piece aluminum can. Guangdong Ji Duo Bao was devoted into production formally and passed the certification of ISO 9001, ISO 14001, FSSC 22000 Quality Management System, and Food Safety Management System. Chengdu Jiyuan Can Making Co., Ltd. was established while the arrangement for Southwest market was launched.
2017	Jiyuan Packaging Holdings had been listed in Taiwan Stock Exchange. (Stock symbol: 8488.TT) Chengdu Jiyuan was devoted into production formally while the arrangement for Southwest market was launched.
2018	Hubei Jiyuan and Anhui Jiyuan passed the certification of ISO9001 Quality Management System. Hubei Jiyuan won "2017 Top 20 enterprises for contribution of taxation" evaluated by the Hanchuan City government.
2019~	Xiamen Jiyuan certified by FSSC 22000 food safety management system.
2021	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao won 2018-2020" taxpayer with level A tax credit" evaluated by the Taxation Bureau of Qingyuan City. Hubei Jiyuan won 2018-2020" Top 20 enterprises for contribution of taxation" evaluated by the Hanchuan City government.
2022	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao added a second production line for two-piece cans and officially put into production.

Chapter 3 Corporate Governance Report

I Organization

(I) Organization Chart



(II) Functions of major departments

Department	Functions
Board of Directors	Develop business plans, strategies, and directions regarding business operations and organization management for the Group.
Audit Committee	Supervise business and financial status of the Group, fair presentation of financial statements, and effective implementation of internal control.
Remuneration Committee	Formulate and review regularly on policy, system, standard, and structure of Directors' and managers' performance evaluation and compensation. Evaluate and decide Directors' and managers' compensation on periodic basis.
Internal Audit Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish and revise internal audit and control system. 2. Conduct various audit activities and provide improvement suggestions.
Chairman	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan business operation and policies for companies within the Group. 2. Formulate business objectives and appoint major managers of the companies within the Group for the execution and promotion of the Company's business.
Chairman's Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop important rules and systems, plan operation strategies, implement corporate social responsibilities, and carry out other project plans. 2. Plan and assist the establishment and execution of operations in each department of the Company.
President	Execute resolutions of the Board of Directors and organize all matters of each company within the Group.
Finance Department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct fund management for the Group, and manage investments and investor relationship. 2. Manage accounting affairs, prepare budgets, and analyze costs and operating performance of the Group.
Administration Department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management of human resources, administration, and IT operations. 2. Handle matters related to shareholders' meetings, Board of Directors' meetings, and stock affairs.
China Business Group	Manage and execute the production, procurement, sales, R&D, finance, and administration of each subsidiary in China.

II Information of Directors, Supervisors, President, Vice Presidents, Assistant Vice Presidents, Managers of Different Departments and Branches

(I) Information of Directors

1. Information of Directors April 18, 2023; Unit: shares, %

Title	Nationality/ Place of Registration	Name	Gender Age	Date Elected	Term (years)	Date First Elected	Shares Held When Elected		Current Shares Held		Current Shares Held by Spouse & Minors		Shares held Under Other's Name		Major Experience (Education)	Other Positions Concurrently Held at the Company or Other Companies	Managers, Directors, or Supervisors Who Are Spouses or Within the Second Degree of Kinship			Remarks
							Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%			Title	Name	Relationship	
Chairman	Taiwan	Lin, Han-Ching	Male 61-70	2021.08.13	3 years	2014.03.27	1,613,233	2.7%	1,613,233	2.4%	1,613,233	2.4%	25,306,930 (Note 1)	37.5% (Note 1)	Bachelor of Accounting, National Chengchi University Assistance Manager, Finance Department, TonYi Industrial Corp. Chairman, Xiamen Jiyyuan Enterprise Chairman, Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making	Chairman, Green Leaf / Fareast Vantage Director, Xiamen Jiyyuan/Jifu (Xiamen)/Hubei Jiyyuan/Anhui Jiyyuan/Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Chairman, Zongda Construction Co., Ltd. Chairman, La Plaza Hotel	Director Director Director	Chou, Hui-Ying Lin, Chih-Min Lin, Chih-Chun	Spouse Father and son Father and son	—
Director	Taiwan	Chen, Chin-Lung	Male 61-70	2021.08.13	3 years	2015.10.25	911,968	1.5%	911,968	1.4%	60,000	0.1%	5,688,061 (Note 2)	8.4% (Note 2)	Graduated from Department of Corporate Management, Hsing Wu University Executive Vice President, Xinxi Industry President, Jiyyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	Chairman, Xiamen Jiyyuan/Jifu (Xiamen)/Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Chairman and President, Hubei Jiyyuan/Anhui Jiyyuan Chairman and President, Fareast Vantage President, Green Leaf	—	—	—	—
Director	Taiwan	Lin, Chih-Min	Male 41-50	2021.08.13	3 years	2015.10.25	700,664	1.2%	732,664	1.1%	—	—	1,168,655 (Note 3)	1.7% (Note 3)	Master Degree in Business Administration, Marshall School of Business, USA Bachelor Degree in Economics, National Taipei University Deputy Manager, Corporate Development, YAGEO Assistant Manager, Corporate Finance Division, China Trust Commercial Bank	Executive Vice President, Jiyyuan Packaging Holdings Director, Xiamen Jiyyuan/Jifu (Xiamen)/Hubei Jiyyuan/Anhui Jiyyuan/Guangdong Ji Duo Bao/Fareast Vantage	Chairman Director Director	Lin, Han-Ching Chou, Hui-Ying Lin, Chih-Chun	Father and son Mother and son Brothers	—
Director	Taiwan	Yeh, Hung-Ming	Male 61-70	2021.08.13	3 years	2015.10.25	—	—	40,000	0.1%	—	—	563,319 (Note 4)	0.8% (Note 4)	Graduated from Department of Industrial Safety and Health, Chia Nan University of Pharmacy and Science Executive Vice President, Hubei Jiyyuan/Anhui Jiyyuan Rende District Secretarial Office, Tainan City Engineering Department, Uni-President Enterprises Corp. Headquarters	Director, Xiamen Jiyyuan/Jifu (Xiamen)/Guangdong Ji Duo Bao/Hubei Jiyyuan/Anhui Jiyyuan/Fareast Vantage	—	—	—	—
Director	Taiwan	Chou, Hui-Ying	Female 61-70	2021.08.13	3 years	2015.10.25	1,613,233	2.7%	1,613,233	2.4%	1,613,233	2.4%	9,153,478 (Note 5)	13.6% (Note 5)	Graduated from Department of Industrial Management, Nanya Institute of Technology Special Assistant of the Chairman, Zongda Construction Co., Ltd. Secretary of the President, Dongyun Precision Machinery, East Timor Group Assistant Specialist, Human Resource and Administration, TIC Group	Director, Xiamen Jiyyuan/Jifu (Xiamen)/Hubei Jiyyuan/Anhui Jiyyuan/Guangdong Ji Duo Bao/Fareast Vantage	Chairman Director Director	Lin, Han-Ching Lin, Chih-Min Lin, Chih-Chun	Spouse Mother and son Mother and son	—
Director	Taiwan	Lin, Chih-Chun	Male 31-40	2021.08.13	3 years	2015.10.25	696,664	1.2%	696,664	1.0%	—	—	1,168,655 (Note 6)	1.7% (Note 6)	Master Degree in Hotel Management, Cornell University, USA Bachelor Degree in Business Management, Tunghai University Special Assistant of the Chairman, La Plaza Hotel Corporate Finance Specialist, Industrial Bank of Taiwan	Supervisor, Xiamen Jiyyuan/Jifu (Xiamen)/Hubei Jiyyuan/Anhui Jiyyuan/Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Director, Fareast Vantage	Chairman Director Director	Lin, Han-Ching Chou, Hui-Ying Lin, Chih-Min	Father and son Mother and son Brothers	—
Independent Director	Taiwan	Chen, Tuoh-Hsiung	Male 71-80	2021.08.13	3 years	2016.01.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Graduated from Arts and Crafts Department, Taipei National University of the Arts Former President, TonYi Enterprise Former Director, TonYi Enterprise	Director, Sedat Investment Company Director, Qingbao Investment Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—
Independent Director	Taiwan	Hou, Rong-Hsien	Male 61-70	2021.08.13	3 years	2016.01.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Master's Degree from the Department of Accountancy, National Cheng Kung University Adjunct Lecturer, Department of Accountancy, National Cheng Kung University Partner, EY Taiwan	Partner, Hou, Rong-Hsien Accounting Firm Independent Director, TYC Brother Industrial Co., Ltd., MOSPEC Semiconductor Corp., and United Fiber Optic Communication Inc. Representative Director, Sheh Fung Screws Co., Ltd, Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc., and E&R Engineering Corp.	—	—	—	—
Independent Director	Taiwan	Hwang, Shaw-Wen	Male 61-70	2021.08.13	3 years	2016.01.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Master's Degree from the College of Law, National Taiwan University Completed the 26th training at the Academy for the Judiciary Judge, Tainan District Court Prosecutor, Tainan District Prosecutors Office	Responsible Person, Meilin International Law Firm Arbitrator, Chinese Arbitration Association, Taipei	—	—	—	—

Note 1: Shares held through Handy Capital Limited, Original Holding Ltd., Ample Ocean Limited, and Asia Century International Ltd.

Note 2: Shares held through Zong Heng Investments Limited.

Note 3: Shares held through Skywalker Investments Limited.

Note 4: Shares held through Ever Mighty Investment Limited.

Note 5: Shares held through Ever Jubilant Limited and Sun Reach Investments Ltd.

Note 6: Shares held through Boomever Limited.

2. Supervisors: The Company has established Audit Committee. Hence, there are no Supervisors.
3. Major shareholders of juridical person shareholders: Not applicable as all the Directors of the Company are not representatives of juridical person shareholders.
4. Major shareholders of the Company's major shareholders which are juridical persons: Not applicable.
5. Professional qualifications and independence analysis of Directors

Criteria Name	Professional Qualifications and Experience	Independence status	Number of Other Public Companies in Which the Individual is Concurrently Serving as an Independent Director
Lin, Han-Ching	Education degree: Bachelor in Accounting, National Chengchi University Experience: Former Assistant Manager, Finance Department, TonYi Industrial Corp.; current Chairman of the Company Experience in financial accounting, enterprise operation and management, and relevant industries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Please refer to Page 11 of this annual report for its independent status. 2. None of the circumstances in the subparagraphs of Article 30 of the Company Act apply. 	—
Chen, Chin-Lung	Education degree: Graduated from Department of Corporate Management, Hsing Wu University Experience: Former Executive Vice President, Xinxi Industry, current General Manager of the Company and Chairman of the subsidiary in mainland China. With rich industrial experience, enterprise operation and management experience, and other abilities.		—
Lin, Chih-Min	Education degree: Master's Degree in Business Administration, Marshall School of Business, USA, Bachelor's Degree in Economics, National Taipei University Experience: Deputy Manager of the Enterprise Development Department of YAGEO Corporation, Sub-manager of the Enterprise Finance Division, CTBC Bank Co., Ltd., with experience and ability in enterprise operation and management, etc.		—
Yeh, Hung-Ming	Education degree: Department of Industrial Safety and Health, Chia Nan University of Pharmacy and Science Experience: Engineering department, Uni-President Enterprises Corp. Headquarters, Executive Vice Presidents, Hubei Jiyuan and Anhui Jiyuan He has extensive experience in factory management and industry.		—
Chou, Hui-Ying	Education degree: Department of Industrial Management, Nanya Institute of Technology Experience: Special Assistant of the Chairman, Zongda Construction Co., Ltd. Secretary of the President, Dongyun Precision Machinery, East Timor Group. Assistant Specialist, Human Resource and Administration, TIC Group She has experience in business management.		—
Lin, Chih-Chun	Education degree: Master's Degree in Hotel Management, Cornell University, USA, Bachelor's Degree in Business Management, Tunghai University Experience: Special Assistant of the Chairman, La Plaza Hotel, Corporate Finance Specialist, Industrial Bank of Taiwan He has a business background, business management experience, etc.		—

Criteria Name	Professional Qualifications and Experience	Independence status	Number of Other Public Companies in Which the Individual is Concurrently Serving as an Independent Director
Independent Director Chen, Tuoh-Hsiung	Education degree: Graduated from Arts and Crafts Department, Taipei National University of the Arts Experience: Former President of TonYi Enterprise and Former Director of TonYi Enterprise He has relevant industry experience	All independent directors comply with the following circumstance: 1. Comply with the "Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies" of Article 14-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act. 2. None of the circumstances in the subparagraphs of Article 30 of the Company Act apply. 3. None of the independent directors (or under other's name), his/her spouse and minor children hold the Company's shares. 4. In the recent two years, the director didn't receive any compensation for providing business, legal, financial, or accounting services to the Company or its affiliated enterprises.	—
Independent Director Hou, Rong-Hsien	Education degree: Master's Degree from the Department of Accountancy, National Cheng Kung University Experience: Adjunct Lecturer, Department of Accountancy, National Cheng Kung University, Partner, EY Taiwan. He has extensive experience in financial accounting.		3
Independent Director Hwang, Shaw-Wen	Education degree: Master's Degree from the College of Law, National Taiwan University Experience: Completed the 26th training at the Academy for the Judiciary, Former Judge in Tainan District Court and Prosecutor in the Prosecutors Office With experience in the legal profession and practice		—

Note:

1. Not a governmental, juridical person or its representative as defined in Article 27 of the Company Act.
2. The independent director of the Company concurrently serves as an independent director of no more than three other public companies.
3. Not have any of the following circumstances during the two years prior to being elected or during the term of office:
 - (1) Being an employee of the Company or any of its affiliates;
 - (2) Being a Director or Supervisor of the Company or any of its affiliates;
 - (3) Being a natural person shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person's spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others' names, in an aggregate amount of one percent or more of the total number of the issued shares of the Company or ranks as one of its top ten shareholders;
 - (4) Being a spouse, relative within the second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within the fifth degree of kinship of the above manager in the preceding subparagraph (1) or persons in the preceding subparagraphs (2) and (3);
 - (5) Being a Director, Supervisor, or employee of an institutional shareholder that directly holds 5% or more of the total shares issued by the Company, ranks as one of its top five shareholders or designates a representative as the Director of the Company pursuant to Article 27 of the Company Act.
 - (6) Being a Director, Supervisor, or employee of another Company whose half of the seats of directors or shares with voting rights is controlled by the same person as the Company.
 - (7) Being a Director (member of the governing board), Supervisor (member of the supervisory board) or employee of another Company or institution that the Chairman, President or person holds an equivalent position of it are the same people or the spouse of the person holding the aforementioned positions of the Company.
 - (8) Being a Director, Supervisor, manager, or shareholder holding five percent or more of the shares of a specified Company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the Company;
 - (9) Being a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, Director (member of the governing board), Supervisor (member of the supervisory board), or manager of a sole proprietorship, partnership, Company, or institution, that provides audit services, or commercial, legal, financial, accounting or related services from which a cumulative amount of remuneration not exceeding NT\$500,000 has been obtained in the most recent two years, to the Company or to any of its affiliates, or a spouse thereof. However, the member of the Company's Compensation Committee should not be subject to such limit.

6. Diversity and Independence of the Board of Directors:

(1) Diversity of the Board of Directors:

The Company has formulated the board diversity policy in the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles” which sets out the composition of the Board of Directors to include, but not limited to, the following two general standards:

- Basic requirements and values: Gender, age, nationality, and culture.
- Professional knowledge and skills: Professional background, professional skills, and industry experience.

The members of the Board of Directors of the Company are all sages from industry and academia, with diverse and complementary industry experience and professional capabilities in finance, accounting, law, etc., in line with the management goal of the board diversity policy.

The Company pays attention to gender equality in the composition of the Board of Directors. Currently, there are 9 Directors, including 1 female Director, and the percentage of female Directors is 11%. Please refer to Note 1 for details on the Company’s board diversity policy and its implementation.

(2) Independence of the Board of Directors:

The Company currently has 9 members of the Board of Directors, including 6 Directors and 3 Independent Directors, with Independent Directors accounting for 33.33%. The terms of the 3 Independent Directors have not exceeded 3 terms.

All Independent Directors of the Company are in compliance with the “Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies”. Except for the spousal and familial relationship within the second degree of kinship among Chairman Lin, Han-Ching, Director Chou, Hui-Ying, Director Lin, Chih-Min, and Director Lin, Chih-Chun, there is no relationship between the remaining Directors and Independent Directors as specified in Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 26-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

Note 1: The Company’s board diversity policy and its implementation:

Core Items Names of Directors	Nationality	Gender	E m p l o y e e	Age					Independ ent Director Tenure		Professional Competency							
				31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	Less than 3 Years	6-9 Years	Operatio nal judgment	Operatio nal manage ment	Accounti ng and financial	Business and Economi cs	Crisis manage ment	Industry knowled ge	Global market view	Leadersh ip skills
Lin, Han-Ching	R.O.C.	Male					v			v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
Chen, Chin-Lung	R.O.C.	Male	v				v			v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
Lin, Chih-Min	R.O.C.	Male	v		v					v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
Yeh, Hung-Ming	R.O.C.	Male					v			v	v			v	v	v	v	v
Chou, Hui-Ying	R.O.C.	Female					v			v	v			v		v	v	v
Lin, Chih-Chun	R.O.C.	Male		v						v	v		v	v		v	v	v
Chen, Tuoh-Hsiung	R.O.C.	Male						v		v	v			v	v	v	v	v
Hou, Rong-Hsien	R.O.C.	Male					v			v	v	v	v	v		v	v	v
Hwang, Shaw-Wen	R.O.C.	Male					v			v	v			v		v	v	v

(II) President, Vice Presidents, Assistant Vice Presidents, Managers of Different Departments and Branches

April 18, 2023; Unit: shares, %

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	On-board Date	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors		Shares held Under Other's Name		Major Experience (education)	Current Positions at Other Companies	Managers Who Are Spouses or within Second Degree of Kinship to Each Other			Remarks
					Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%			Title	Name	Relationship	
President	Taiwan	Chen, Chin-Lung	Male	1998.06.07	911,968	1.4%	60,000	0.1%	5,688,061 (Note 1)	8.4% (Note 1)	Graduated from Department of Corporate Management, Hsing Wu University Executive Vice Presidents of Xinxi Industry President of Ji Yuan Packaging Holdings Limited President of Xiamen Ji Yuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Director of Ji Yuan Packaging Holdings Limited Chairman, Xiamen Ji Yuan/Jifu (Xiamen)/Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Chairman and President, Hubei Ji Yuan/Anhui Ji Yuan Chairman and President of Fareast Vantage President of Green Leaf	—	—	—	—
Executive Vice President	Taiwan	Lin, Chih-Min	Male	2015.05.04	733,664	1.1%	—	—	1,168,655 (Note 2)	1.7% (Note 2)	Master Degree in Business Administration, Marshall School of Business, USA Bachelor Degree in Economics, National Taipei University Deputy Manager, Corporate Development, YAGEO Assistant Manager, Corporate Finance Division, China Trust Commercial Bank	Director of Ji Yuan Packaging Holdings Limited Director, Xiamen Ji Yuan/Jifu (Xiamen)/Hubei Ji Yuan/Anhui Ji Yuan/Guangdong Ji Duo Bao/Fareast Vantage	—	—	—	—
President of China subsidiaries	China	Wang, Miao Hsuan	Female	2016.01.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	Department of Industrial and Business Management, Xidian University General Administration Director, Xiamen Ji Yuan Enterprise Co., Ltd. General Administration Director, Jifu (Xiamen) Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Vice President, Xiamen Ji Yuan Enterprise Co., Ltd. Vice President, Jifu (Xiamen) Enterprise Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—
President of China subsidiaries	Taiwan	Chang, Chung-Liang	Male	2020.01.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	EMBA, National Central University Aces Group: President of Dongguan Aces Electronics, Kunshan Aces Electronics, Chongqing Hungkiao Electronics, and Liuzhou Wen Yuan Electronics	—	—	—	—	—
Accounting Manager	Taiwan	Li, Tsung-Hsien	Male	2017.11.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bachelor of Accounting, Tunghai University Audit Manager, PWC Taiwan Manager, Accounting Department, Shanghai Tony Wear Garment	Governance Manager of Ji Yuan Packaging Holdings Limited	—	—	—	—
Finance Manager	Taiwan	Tsai, Jung-Fa	Male	2019.05.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	EMBA, National Cheng Kung University Bachelor Degree in Statistics, Tunghai University Manager, China Trust Commercial Bank	—	—	—	—	—
Audit Manager	Taiwan	Wang, Jen-Hung	Male	2015.11.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bachelor Degree in Department of Bank, Tamkang University Finance Manager, Zongda Construction Co., Ltd. Finance Manager, Songgen International Industrial Company Deputy Section Manager, Finance Department, I-Hwa Industrial Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—

Note 1: Shares held through Zong Heng Investments Limited.

Note 2: Shares held through Skywalker Investments Limited.

(III) Chairman and President (or someone with an equivalent job responsibility, i.e. the highest ranked manager in the Company) are not the same person, in a marital relationship with each other, or within one degree of consanguinity: The Company's Chairman and President are not the same people, in a marital relationship with each other, or within one degree of kinship. Therefore not applicable.

III Remuneration Paid to Directors, Supervisors, President and Vice Presidents in the Most Recent Year

(I) Remuneration Paid to Directors (including Independent Directors)

Title	Name	Director's Remuneration								Total Amount of (A+B+C+D) and Proportion in Net Income After Tax		Compensation Earned by a Director Who is an Employee of the Company										(A+B+C+D+E+F+G) and as a % of Net Income		Remuneration from Invested Companies Other than Subsidiaries or the Parent Company
		Base Compensation (A)		Severance Pay and Pensions (B)		Directors' Remuneration (C)		Allowances (D)				Base Compensation, Bonuses, and Allowances (E)		Severance Pay and Pensions (F)		Employees' Profit Sharing Bonus (G)**								
		From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company		From All Consolidated Entities		From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities			
Chairman	Lin, Han-Ching	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	40 0.06%	40 0.06%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0.06%	40 0.06%	None		
Director	Chen, Chin-Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	40 0.06%	40 0.06%	—	1,712	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0.06%	1,752 2.56%			
Director	Lin, Chih-Min	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	40 0.06%	40 0.06%	771	771	—	—	—	—	—	—	811 1.19%	811 1.19%			
Director	Yeh, Hung-Ming	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	30 0.04%	30 0.04%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 0.04%	30 0.04%			
Director	Chou, Hui-Ying	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	40 0.06%	40 0.06%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0.06%	40 0.06%			
Director	Lin, Chih-Chun	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	40 0.06%	40 0.06%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0.06%	40 0.06%			
Independent Director	Chen, Tuoh-Hsiung	360	360	—	—	—	—	60	60	420 0.61%	420 0.61%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	420 0.61%	420 0.61%	None		
Independent Director	Hou, Rong-Hsien	360	360	—	—	—	—	60	60	420 0.61%	420 0.61%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	420 0.61%	420 0.61%			
Independent Director	Hwang, Shaw-Wen	360	360	—	—	—	—	60	60	420 0.61%	420 0.61%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	420 0.61%	420 0.61%			
<div>1. Please specify the independent director remuneration policy, system, standard, and structure, and the connection between the amount of remuneration and the factors, such as their job responsibilities, risks, and contributions. Article 79(3) of the Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulates that the Board of Directors shall determine fixed compensation for Independent Directors based on the pay levels of its peers and recommendations from the Remuneration Committee, while Independent Directors shall not participate in the distribution of remuneration when the Company records a profit. Considering the characteristics of the industry in which the Company is involved, factors, such as the time invested by Independent Directors, the responsibilities and risks assumed by them, and the Company's business performance, should be reasonable.</div> <div>2. Remuneration received in the most recent year by the directors of the Company for rendering services (such as serving as a non-employed consultant of the parent Company/all companies listed in financial reports/reinvested business) to all companies listed in the financial statements: None</div>																								

** The Company does not have any earnings as of the end of 2022. To make up for the deficit, no employee compensation will be paid.

Range of Remuneration

Range of Remuneration Paid to Directors	Names of Directors			
	Total of (A+B+C+D)		Total of (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	
	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities
Less than NT\$1,000,000	Lin, Han-Ching, Chen, Chin-Lung, Chou, Hui-Ying, Lin, Chih-Min, Lin, Chih-Chun, Yeh, Hung-Ming, Chen, Taoh-Hsiung, Hwang, Shaw-Wen, Hou, Rong-Hsien	Lin, Han-Ching, Chen, Chin-Lung, Chou, Hui-Ying, Lin, Chih-Min, Lin, Chih-Chun, Yeh, Hung-Ming, Chen, Taoh-Hsiung, Hwang, Shaw-Wen, Hou, Rong-Hsien	Lin, Han-Ching, Chen, Chin-Lung, Chou, Hui-Ying, Lin, Chih-Min, Lin, Chih-Chun, Yeh, Hung-Ming, Chen, Taoh-Hsiung, Hwang, Shaw-Wen, Hou, Rong-Hsien	Lin, Han-Ching, Chou, Hui-Ying, Lin, Chih-Min, Lin, Chih-Chun, Yeh, Hung-Ming, Chen, Taoh-Hsiung, Hwang, Shaw-Wen, Hou, Rong-Hsien
NT\$1,000,000 (included)~NT\$2,000,000 (not included)	-	-	-	Chen, Chin-Lung
NT\$2,000,000 (included)~NT\$3,500,000 (not included)	-	-	-	-
NT\$3,500,000 (included)~NT\$5,000,000 (not included)	-	-	-	-
NT\$5,000,000 (included)~NT\$10,000,000 (not included)	-	-	-	-
NT\$10,000,000 (included)~NT\$15,000,000 (not included)	-	-	-	-
NT\$15,000,000 (included)~NT\$30,000,000 (not included)	-	-	-	-
NT\$30,000,000 (included)~NT\$50,000,000 (not included)	-	-	-	-
NT\$50,000,000 (included)~NT\$100,000,000 (not included)	-	-	-	-
More than NT\$100,000,000	-	-	-	-
Total	9 persons	9 persons	9 persons	9 persons

(II) Remuneration paid to Supervisors: Not applicable as the Company has established Audit Committee.

(III) Remuneration Paid to President and Vice Presidents

Title	Name	Salary (A)		Severance Pay and Pensions (B)		Bonuses and Allowances (C)		Employees' Profit Sharing Bonus (D)**				Total Amount of (A+B+C+D) and Proportion in Net Income After Tax		Compensation Paid to Directors from Non-consolidated Affiliates or Parent Company
		From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company		From All Consolidated Entities		From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	
								Cash Bonus	Stock Bonus	Cash Bonus	Stock Bonus			
President	Chen, Chin-Lung	624	5,525	—	170	147	242	—	—	—	—	771 1.13%	5,937 8.69%	None
Executive Vice President	Lin, Chih-Min													
President of China subsidiaries	Wang, Miao Hsuan													
President of China subsidiaries	Chang, Chung-Liang													

***The Company does not have any earnings as of the end of 2022. To make up for the deficit, no employee compensation will be paid.

Range of Remuneration

Range of Compensation Paid to the President and Vice Presidents	Name of President and Vice Presidents	
	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities
Less than NT\$1,000,000	Lin, Chih-Min	Lin, Chih-Min
NT\$1,000,000 (included)~NT\$2,000,000 (not included)	-	Chen, Chin-Lung, Wang, Miao Hsuan, Chang, Chung-Liang
NT\$2,000,000 (included)~NT\$3,500,000 (not included)	-	-
NT\$3,500,000 (included)~NT\$5,000,000 (not included)	-	-
NT\$5,000,000 (included)~NT\$10,000,000 (not included)	-	-
NT\$10,000,000 (included)~NT\$15,000,000 (not included)	-	-
NT\$15,000,000 (included)~NT\$30,000,000 (not included)	-	-
NT\$30,000,000 (included)~NT\$50,000,000 (not included)	-	-
NT\$50,000,000 (included)~NT\$100,000,000 (not included)	-	-
More than NT\$100,000,000	-	-
Total	1 person	4 persons

(III-I) Compensation of Top Five Highest-paid Executives

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Title	Name	Salary (A)		Severance Pay and Pensions (B)		Bonuses and Allowances (C)		Employees' Profit Sharing Bonus (D)**				Total Amount of (A+B+C+D) and Proportion in Net Income After Tax		Compensation Paid to Directors from Non-consolidated Affiliates or Parent Company
		From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company		From All Consolidated Entities		From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	
								Cash Bonus	Stock Bonus	Cash Bonus	Stock Bonus			
President of China subsidiaries	Wang, Miao Hsuan	—	1,470	—	170	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	1,735 2.53%	
President of China subsidiaries	Chang, Chung-Liang	—	1,719	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,719 2.52%	
President	Chen, Chin-Lung	—	1,712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,712 2.50%	
Audit assistant manager	Wang, Jen-Hung	840	840	—	—	105	105	—	—	—	—	965 1.92%	965 1.92%	
Executive Vice President	Lin, Chih-Min	624	624	—	—	147	147	—	—	—	—	771 1.13%	771 1.13%	

***The Company does not have any earnings as of the end of 2022. To make up for the deficit, no employee compensation will be paid.

(IV) Employees' Profit Sharing Bonus Paid to Management Team

Unit: NT\$ thousands

	Title	Name	Stock	Cash	Total	Total Employees' Profit Sharing Bonus Paid to Management (%)
Manager	President	Chen, Chin-Lung	—	—	—	—
	Executive Vice President	Lin, Chih-Min				
	Executive Vice President of China subsidiaries	Wang, Miao Hsuan				
	Executive Vice President of China subsidiaries	Chang, Chung-Liang				
	Audit Manager	Wang, Jen-Hung				
	Accounting Manager/Corporate Governance Manager	Li, Tsung-Hsien				
	Finance Manager	Tsai, Jung-Fa				

* The Company does not have any earnings as of the end of 2022. To make up for the deficit, no employee compensation will be paid.

(V) Analysis of total remuneration to be paid by the Company and all consolidated entities to Directors, Supervisors, President and Vice Presidents as a percentage of net income in the recent two years, and explain the remuneration policy, standards, combination, procedures for deciding remuneration, a relation of remuneration to business performance and future risks.

(1) Total remuneration paid to the Company's Director, Supervisor, President, and Vice Presidents as a percentage of net income in the most recent two years

Unit: NT\$ thousands, %

Title	2021				2022			
	Total Remuneration		Proportion in Net Income After Tax (%) (Note)		Total Remuneration		Proportion in Net Income After Tax (%) (Note)	
	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities	From the Company	From All Consolidated Entities
Director	2,038	2,038	4.05%	4.05%	1,490	1,490	2.18%	2.18%
President and Vice Presidents	1,036	4,764	2.06%	9.47%	771	5,937	1.13%	8.69%

Note: Calculated according to net income in audited Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for 2021 and 2022.

(2) Remuneration policy, standards, combination, procedures for deciding remuneration to Directors, Supervisors, President, and Vice Presidents, and the relation of remuneration to business performance:

- a. Directors' remuneration shall be paid according to the directors' participation in the Company's business policies and the Company's profits. Remuneration includes compensation, business execution expenses, etc. In addition, according to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, if the Company makes profits in the current year, it may set aside no more than 5% for the

remuneration of the directors. The performance of directors is evaluated regularly in accordance with the "Rules Governing Performance Evaluation for the Board of Directors". The evaluation results will be provided as a reference basis for selecting and nominating directors and determining their individual remuneration. The rationality of relevant performance evaluation and remuneration will be examined by the Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors.

- b. The remuneration of the president and vice president includes salary, employee compensation, etc. In addition, according to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, if the Company makes profits in the current year, it may set aside no less than 0.5% for employee compensation. The compensation policy for President, and Vice Presidents shall be based on the Company's salary system, the salary level of the position in the peer market, the scope of the power and responsibility of the position in the Company and the contribution to the Company's operating objectives. In addition to taking into account the overall operating performance of the Company, the future business risk and development trend of the industry, the individual performance achievement rate and the contribution to the Company's performance will also be considered. The remuneration system will be reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors and timely looked over with the operation status for reasonable risk control and sustainable operation.

IV Implementation of Corporate Governance

(I) Information of Directors

The Company held 4 Board of Directors' meetings in 2022. The attendance of Directors is as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in person	Attendance by proxy	Attendance Rate in Person (%)
Chairman	Lin, Han-Ching	4	0	100%
Director	Chen, Chin-Lung	4	0	100%
Director	Lin, Chih-Min	4	0	100%
Director	Yeh, Hung-Ming	4	0	100%
Director	Chou, Hui-Ying	4	0	100%
Director	Lin, Chih-Chun	4	0	100%
Independent Director	Chen, Tuoh-Hsiung	3	1	75%
Independent Director	Hou, Rong-Hsien	4	0	100%
Independent Director	Hwang, Shaw-Wen	4	0	100%

Annotations:

- If the following circumstances occurred during the operation of Board of Directors, the date, period, content of the proposals of the Board of Directors meetings, opinions of all independent Directors and treatment of the opinions of the independent Directors by the Company:
 - Matters to be listed in accordance with Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act: None.
 - Other board meeting resolutions that have been objected to or retained by independent Directors

and have a record or written statement other than the aforementioned matters: None.

2. Execution of preventing the conflict of interests on Directors. Name, content of the proposal, reasons for conflict of interests, participation in voting should be stated:

Date of Board of Directors Meeting	Name of Director	Content of Proposal	Reason for Recusal	Participation in Voting
2022.08.22	Non-Independent Directors were required to recuse themselves	Distribution of Directors' remuneration for 2021.	Conflict of interest on matters regarding compensation and remuneration	Did not participate in the discussion and vote.
	Chen, Chin-Lung Lin, Chih-Min	The Company's compensation for managers.	Conflict of interest on matters regarding compensation and remuneration	Did not participate in the discussion and vote.

3. TWSE/TPEX-listed companies shall disclose information on the self-evaluation (or peer evaluation) of the Board of Directors, such as the evaluation cycle and period, the scope of evaluation, evaluation method, and evaluation content. The implementation of Board evaluation is as follows:

Evaluation Cycle	Evaluation Period	Scope of Evaluation	Evaluation Method	Evaluation Content
Once a year	January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022	Board of Directors	Internal self-assessment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Level of participation in the Company's operations Quality of the Board of Directors' decision-making Composition and structure of the Board of Directors Appointment of directors and their continuing education Internal control
Once a year	January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022	Individual Board members	Self-assessment among Board members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Command of the Company's goals and tasks Understanding of directors' responsibilities Level of participation in the Company's operations Internal relationship management and communication Internal control
Once a year	January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022	Functional committees	Self-assessment among committee members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Level of participation in the Company's operations Understanding of the responsibilities of functional committees Quality of decision-making by functional committees Composition of functional

				committees and appointment of committee members
				5. Internal control
<p>Related performance evaluation results have been submitted and reported to the Board of Directors on March 20, 2023.</p> <p>4. Objectives for enhancing the functions of Board of Directors in the current year and in recent years (e.g. establishment of the Audit Committee, enhance information transparency) and the evaluation of the execution status:</p> <p>(1) To enhance the functions of Board of Directors, the Company has established "Rules of Procedures of Board of Directors Meetings" as the principle for the operation of Board of Directors meetings. Three independent Directors have been elected during shareholders' meeting. Moreover, the Company has established the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee to further build up a healthy corporate governance organizational structure.</p> <p>(2) The Company has appointed a spokesman and deputy spokesman and designated an exclusive person to be responsible for information collection and disclosure. The Company has also established an operating system for publishing information on Market Observation Post System to ensure that the information affecting the shareholders and stakeholders could be disclosed in time.</p>				

(II) Operation of Audit Committee

The Company held 4 Audit Committee meetings in 2022. The attendance of the Audit Committee members is as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person	Attendance by proxy	Attendance Rate in Person (%)	Remarks
Independent Director	Chen, Tuoh-Hsiung	3	1	75%	—
Independent Director	Hou, Rong-Hsien	4	0	100%	
Independent Director	Hwang, Shaw-Wen	4	0	100%	

Annotations:

- If the following circumstances occur during the operation of Audit Committee meeting, the date, period, content of the proposals, resolution of the Audit Committee meeting, and the Company's actions in response to the opinions of the Audit Committee:
 - Matters listed in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act: The resolution of the Audit Committee is listed in Note 1. Matters listed in accordance with Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act have been passed by Audit Committee unanimously.
 - Other resolutions that are not ratified by Audit Committee but are approved by over two-thirds of all the Directors other than the aforementioned matters: None.
- Regarding recusals of independent Directors from voting due to conflicts of interests, the names of the independent Directors, contents of motions, reasons for recusal, and participation of the vote shall be specified: None. None.
- Communications between Independent Directors, internal audit manager, and CPAs (which shall include material items, channels, and results on the Company's finances and/or operations, etc.):
 - The Company has established internal control system and relevant operational procedures in accordance with "Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies" and an internal audit department directly under the Board of Directors.
 - The Company's internal audit department should prepare an annual internal audit plan in accordance with the regulations of the competent authority and submit audit reports to independent Directors after the completion every month.
 - Internal audit personnel should attend the Audit Committee to report audit results in accordance with regulations.
 - The Company's independent auditors report the audit results of current year financial statements and other communication matters required by relevant regulations during the annual Audit

Committee meeting. The Audit Committee members have good communication with independent auditors.	
(5)	Other than the aforementioned matters, independent Directors may communicate with independent auditors through phone calls, emails, or meetings if necessary when periodically reviewing the Company's financial statements or invite independent auditors to attend the Board of Directors meeting to advise the Company's related departments to review and rectify.
(6)	Concluding the above, independent Directors can understand the Company's operating status (including financial and business status) and audit status through Board of Directors meetings, Audit Committee meetings, and the audit report periodically submitted by the audit department. They may also communicate with independent auditors well through all kinds of reports and channels (such as telephone, fax, emails, etc.).
(7)	Summary of past communications in 2022 up to the publication date of this annual report is shown in (Note 2) and (Note 3).
4.	Annual focus of the Audit Committee:
(1)	The Audit Committee aims to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities to supervise the quality and integrity of the Company's implementation of accounting, auditing, and financial reporting processes as well as financial control.
(2)	The matters reviewed by the Audit Committee mainly include:
a.	Review financial statements. The Board of Directors prepared the Company's business report, financial statements, and earnings distribution proposal for 2022, where the financial statements were audited by CPAs from PwC Taiwan, with an audit report issued by the CPAs. The above-mentioned business report, financial statements, and earnings distribution proposal were submitted to the Audit Committee for review, with no irregularities found by the Audit Committee;
b.	Auditing and accounting policies and procedures;
c.	Internal control system and related policies and procedures: Assess the effectiveness of policies and procedures related to the Company's internal control system (including control measures associated with finance, operations, risk management, information security, and legal compliance), and review regular reports from the Company's audit department, CPAs, and management, including risk management and legal compliance;
d.	Material asset transactions;
e.	Legal compliance;
f.	Qualifications, independence and performance evaluation of CPAs;
g.	Appointment, dismissal or remuneration of CPAs;
h.	Performance of duties among members of the Audit Committee.

(Note 1) Important resolutions in 2022 up to the publication date of this annual report:

Session	Date	Summary of important resolution
1st Audit Committee meeting in 2022	2022.03.21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of financial report for 2021. Approval of business report for 2021. Approval of the Company's earnings distribution proposal for 2021. Approval of the Company's Statement on Internal Control for 2021. Evaluation of the qualification and independence of external auditors and its engagement. Amendment to the Company's "Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles". Amendment to the Company's "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles". Amendment to the Company's "Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets". Amendments to the Company's "Articles of Incorporation". Discussion on whether the Company's accounts receivable with significant amounts over the normal credit period of 3 months are loans to other parties. Proposal to provide loans to the Company's subsidiary

Session	Date	Summary of important resolution
		Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.
		12. Proposal to apply for short-term comprehensive credit facilities to E.SUN Bank.
		Resolution of the Audit Committee: Approved by all the directors present.
		Board of Directors' actions in response to the opinions of the Audit Committee: Approved by all the directors present.
2nd Audit Committee meeting in 2022	2022.05.09	1. Approval of financial report for 2021 Q1.
		2. Amendment to the Company's "Rules of Procedures of Shareholders' Meeting".
		3. Discussion on whether the Company's accounts receivable with significant amounts over the normal credit period of 3 months are loans to other parties.
		4. Proposal to apply for credit facilities to banks.
		5. Proposal to provide endorsement/guarantee for subsidiaries' application for short-term credit facilities to banks.
		Resolution of the Audit Committee: Approved by all the directors present.
		Board of Directors' actions in response to the opinions of the Audit Committee: Approved by all the directors present.
3rd Audit Committee meeting in 2022	2022.08.22	1. Approval of financial report for 2022 Q2.
		2. Discussion on whether the Company's accounts receivable with significant amounts over the normal credit period of 3 months are loans to other parties.
		3. Proposal to provide endorsement/guarantee for subsidiaries' application for short-term credit facilities to banks.
		4. Proposal to apply for derivatives transaction amount to E.SUN Bank.
		5. Proposal to change the stock agency of the Company since January 3, 2023
		Resolution of the Audit Committee: Approved by all the directors present.
		Board of Directors' actions in response to the opinions of the Audit Committee: Approved by all the directors present.
4th Audit Committee meeting in 2022.	2022.11.07	1. Approval of financial report for 2022 Q3.
		2. Approval of audit plan for 2023.
		3. Approval of budget for 2023.
		4. Proposal to amend the "Rules of Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings".
		5. Proposal to amend "Information and Prevention of Insider Trading".
		6. Discussion on whether the Company's accounts receivable with significant amounts over the normal credit period of 3 months are loans to other parties.
		7. Proposal from Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. to increase its registered capital by US\$6 million.
		8. Proposal to provide endorsement/guarantee for subsidiaries' application for short-term credit facilities to banks.
		Resolution of the Audit Committee: Approved by all the directors present.

Session	Date	Summary of important resolution
		Board of Directors' actions in response to the opinions of the Audit Committee: Approved by all the directors present.
1st Audit Committee meeting in 2023	2023.03.20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of financial report for 2022. 2. Approval of business report for 2022. 3. Pre-approval of the CPAs of PwC Taiwan and PwC Taiwan and its affiliates to provide non-assurance services to the Company and its subsidiaries. 4. Approval of 2022 earnings distribution. 5. Approval of the Company's Statement on Internal Control for 2022. 6. Evaluation of the qualification and independence of external auditors and its engagement. 7. Amendment to the Company's "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles". 8. Amendment to the Company's "Rules for Management of Related Parties, Specific Companies and Group Enterprises". 9. Amendments to the Company's "Articles of Incorporation". 10. Discussion on whether the Company's accounts receivable with significant amounts over the normal credit period of 3 months are loans to other parties. 11. Proposal from Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. to add production line equipment and warehouse expansion. 12. Proposal to provide loans to the Company's subsidiary Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. 13. Proposal to provide endorsement/guarantee for subsidiaries' application for short-term credit facilities to banks. <p>Resolution of the Audit Committee: Except for Case 3, in which Director Hou, Rong-Hsien proposed to amend the contents of the list of uncertain services and decided to discuss it at the next meeting, all the other cases were approved by the Audit committee unanimously.</p> <p>Board of Directors' actions in response to the opinions of the Audit Committee: Approved by all the directors present.</p>
2nd Audit Committee meeting in 2023	2023.05.08	<p>Items discussed and continued from the last meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-approval of PwC Taiwan and its CPAs and affiliates to provide non-assurance services to the Company and its subsidiaries. <p>Items for discussion at this meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of financial report for 2023 Q1. 2. Amendment to the Company's "Rules of Procedures of Shareholders' Meeting". 3. Discussion on whether the Company's accounts receivable with significant amounts over the normal credit period of 3 months are loans to other parties. 4. Proposal to apply for credit facilities to banks. 5. Proposal to provide endorsement/guarantee for subsidiaries' application for short-term credit facilities to banks. 6. Proposal of the Company's financing with its subsidiary Green Leaf Holdings Limited 7. Proposal of opening the Company's deposit account. <p>Resolution of the Audit Committee: Approved by all the directors present.</p>

Session	Date	Summary of important resolution
		Board of Directors' actions in response to the opinions of the Audit Committee: Approved by all the directors present.

(Note) The aforementioned resolutions are executed in accordance with the results of the resolutions.

(Note 2) Communications between Independent Directors and internal audit managers in 2022 up to the publication date of this annual report:

Date	Points of Communication
2022.03.21	Implementation of internal audit in 2021 Q4.
2022.05.09	Implementation of internal audit in 2022 Q1.
2022.08.22	Implementation of internal audit in 2022 Q2.
2022.11.07	Implementation of internal audit in 2022 Q3. Audit plan for 2023.
2023.03.20	Implementation of internal audit in 2022 Q4.
2023.05.08	Implementation of internal audit in 2023 Q1.

(Note 3) Communications between Independent Directors and CPAs in 2022 up to the publication date of this annual report:

Date	Points of Communication
2022.03.21	1. Presentation of material items identified and audit results during the audit of consolidated financial statements for 2021. 2. Discussions and communications are conducted with independent auditors regarding the questions from the Audit Committee members and other attendees.
2022.05.09	Annual audit plan: 1. Roles and responsibilities of CPAs. 2. Audit plan. 3. Preliminary view on key audit matters. 4. Independence of CPAs.
2022.08.22	1. Presentation of material items identified and audit results during the audit of consolidated financial statements for 2022. 2. Discussions and communications are conducted with independent auditors regarding the questions from the Audit Committee members and other attendees.
2023.03.20	1. Presentation of material items identified and audit results during the audit of consolidated financial statements for 2022. 2. Discussions and communications are conducted with independent auditors regarding the questions from the Audit Committee members and other attendees.
2023.05.08	Annual audit plan: 1. Roles and responsibilities of CPAs. 2. Audit plan. 3. Preliminary view on key audit matters. 4. Independence of CPAs.

(III) Implementation of Corporate Governance, Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE or TPEX Listed Companies, and Related Reasons

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and Related Reasons
	Yes	No	Explanation	
I. Has the Company established and disclosed its corporate governance best practice principles in accordance with the “Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies”?	✓		The Company has stipulated the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles," which adheres to the protection of shareholders' rights, strengthens the functions of the Board of Directors, exerts the functions of independent Directors, respects the rights and interests of stakeholders, and enhances information transparency and other important corporate governance principles. At the same time, the Board of Directors also complies with the responsibilities entrusted by shareholders, provides guidance on the Company's operation and effectively monitors the management functions, publishes the Company's material information and discloses financial and non-financial information in accordance with relevant regulations.	No material deviation
II. Shareholding Structure & Shareholders' Rights				
(I) Has the Company established internal operating procedures for handling shareholders' suggestions, concerns, disputes and litigation matters?	✓		(I) The Company has appointed a dedicated stock affairs agency in Taiwan to handle stock affairs, and has appointed a spokesperson and a deputy spokesperson to deal with shareholders' suggestions, concerns, disputes and litigation matters, and coordinate the execution with related departments at the Company.	No material deviation
(II) Does the Company possess a list of major shareholders and the ultimate beneficiary of these major shareholders?	✓		(II) The Company possesses a list of major shareholders and the ultimate beneficiary of these major shareholders and periodically follows up on the status.	No material deviation
(III) Has the Company built and implemented risk control and firewall mechanisms between the Company and its affiliates?	✓		(III) The assets and financial management rights and responsibilities of related enterprises operate independently, and the Company has established "Rules for Management of Related Parties, Specific Companies and Group Enterprises" in the internal control systems to regulate the transactions with related enterprises. These rules have clear norms for the transactions with related enterprises, so as to establish a complete prevention and risk control mechanism. However, there is no	No material deviation

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and Related Reasons
	Yes	No	Explanation	
(IV) Has the Company established internal rules prohibiting insider trading on undisclosed information?	✓		material transaction among related parties this year that should be approved by the Board of Directors and submitted by the shareholders' meeting. (IV) The Company has established the "Operating Procedure for Preventing Insider Trading" to prevent the Company's insiders from trading securities using information not available to the public, in order to protect investors and ensure the rights and interests of the Company.	No material deviation
III. Composition and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors				
(I) Has the Company established a diversification policy and specific management objectives for the composition of its Board of Directors and implemented such policy accordingly?	✓		(I) The Company has established "Procedures for Election of Directors and Supervisors" to define the diversification policy of Board members. The current composition of nine Directors (three of them are independent Directors) has already considered the Company's operation and development need. They are composed of corporate owners, persons with business operation, industry knowledge, legal professions, and finance and accounting professions.	No material deviation
(II) Other than the Remuneration Committee and the Audit Committee which are required by law, does the Company plan to set up other Board committees?		✓	(II) The Company currently has Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee. Other committees will be established based on practical needs in the future.	The Company will consider establishing other functional committees based on practical needs in the future.
(III) Has the Company established a methodology for evaluating the performance of its Board of Directors on an annual basis, reported the results of performance to the Board of Directors, and use the results as reference for Directors' remuneration and renewal?	✓		(III) The Company has established the Rules Governing Performance Evaluation for the Board of Directors and completed self-evaluation. In addition, the Company has also submitted the results of the performance evaluation to the Board of Directors and reported them in accordance with the law. These results will be used as a reference for the nomination of directors for election or remuneration of individual directors. Implementation and Results of Performance Evaluation for Board of Directors in 2022 (Note 1).	No material deviation

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and Related Reasons
	Yes	No	Explanation	
(IV) Does the Company regularly evaluate its external auditors' independence?	✓		(IV) The Company evaluates independence and suitability of the CPAs annually and the CPAs are required to provide information on the Statement of Independence and the latest Audit Quality Indicators (AQIs) of the accounting firm as reference for the evaluation. The Company confirmed that the CPAs have no other financial interests or business relationship with the Company except for the verification fee. The Audit Committee and the Board of Directors deliberated and approved the CPAs on March 20, 2023. Please refer to (Note 2) for the relevant evaluation criteria and results in detail	No material deviation
IV. Does the Company designate a dedicated (or part time) corporate governance department or personnel to be in charge of corporate governance affairs (including but not limited to providing information required for performance of duties by Directors and Supervisors, handling matters related to Board of Directors' meetings and shareholders' meetings in accordance with the law, handling company registration and change of registration, and preparing the minutes of Board of Directors' meetings and shareholders' meetings)?	✓		The Executive Vice President is responsible for overseeing the Company's corporate governance. On March 20, 2023, the Company appointed the accounting manager as the corporate governance manager, who shall be responsible for matters related to corporate governance such as providing information required by directors to carry out business, handling related matters of the Board of Directors and shareholders' meetings in accordance with the law, provide information of directors' training courses, and assist in arranging directors' further study, handle Company registration and change registration, and handle related affairs of the Board of Directors and shareholders' meetings. In addition, the corporate governance manager was newly appointed in 2023, so there is no further study information to disclose.	No material deviation
V. Has the Company established a means of communication with its Stakeholders (including but not limited to shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, etc.) or created a Stakeholders Section on its Company website? Does the Company respond to important corporate social responsibility issues concerned by stakeholders?	✓		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Company has set up designated personnel to maintain good communication with shareholders, customers, suppliers, employees, investors, and other stakeholders, and has set up a Stakeholders Section on the Company website respond to issues of concern to stakeholders. Please refer to (Note 3) for communications with stakeholders in 2022. 2. The Company has established various communication channels to encourage communications between employees and management, and allow the employees to reflect their opinions 	No material deviation

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and Related Reasons
	Yes	No	Explanation	
			and provide advice through emails to maintain close interaction with employees.	
VI. Has the Company appointed a professional registrar for its Shareholders' Meetings?	✓		The Company has engaged the Stock Agency Department of CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. to assist in shareholder-related affairs.	No material deviation
VII. Information disclosure				
(I) Has the Company established a corporate website to disclose information regarding its finances, business and corporate governance status?	✓		(I) The Company has established a corporate website to disclose related company information. Investors can also look up the Company's financial, business, and corporate governance-related information on MOPS.	No material deviation
(II) Does the Company use other information disclosure channels (e.g. maintaining an English-language website, designating staff to handle information collection and disclosure, appointing spokespersons, live streaming investors conference, etc.)?	✓		(II) The Company has appointed designated personnel in charge of information collection and disclosure, and has implemented a spokesperson system.	No material deviation
(III) Does the Company publish and report its annual financial statements within two months after the end of a fiscal year, as well as publish and report its financial statements for the first, second, and third quarters and its operating status for each month before the specified deadline?		✓	(III) The Company announces and reports information related to its financial reports within the time limit prescribed by the law and will continue to assess the necessity to announce and report the aforesaid information in advance according to the Company's actual needs and operations.	No material deviation
VIII. Has the Company disclosed other information to facilitate a better understanding of its corporate governance practices (including but not limited to employee rights, employee care, investor relations, supplier relations, stakeholders' right, training for Directors and Supervisors, implementation of risk management policies and risk evaluation measures, implementation of customer relations policies, and purchase of insurance for Directors and Supervisors)?	✓		(I) Employee rights: The Company hires employees according to local competent authority's rules, values employee rights, and provides employees with a good working environment. (II) Employee care: The Company joins the social security scheme according to local government rules to ensure employee welfare. In addition, the Company organizes team-building activities such as gatherings from time to time and conducts training to provide physical and mental wellness as well as opportunities for continuous learning. (III) Investor relationship, supplier relationship, and stakeholders' rights: The Company keeps an open communication and information exchange with investors, suppliers, and stakeholders, and respects and maintains their rights.	No material deviation

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and Related Reasons
	Yes	No	Explanation	
			<p>(IV) Training for Directors and Supervisors: The Company periodically provides a 6-hour training by Taiwan Corporate Governance Association held in the Company to all Directors. Directors also participate in other courses. Please refer to page 38 of this Annual Report for Directors' training records.</p> <p>(V) Implementation of risk management policy and risk measurement standards: The Company has established various internal control systems and management procedures. All the departments implement risk management according to these procedures and conduct annual self-assessment of internal control. The Internal Audit Office proposes an annual audit plan according to risk measurement and assessment and reports the implementation of the audit plan to the Board of Directors every quarter. The Company issues the Statement on Internal Control System with respect to the implementation of internal control every year.</p> <p>(VI) Implementation of the customer policy: Designated personnel is responsible for maintaining customer contact and complaint channel.</p> <p>(VII) Purchase of liability insurance for directors and supervisors: The Company purchased Director Liability insurance from Chubb Insurance Company in 2022. The insured amount is USD3 million; the insurance period: June 1, 2022 to June 1, 2023.</p>	

IX. The improvement status for the result of Corporate Governance Evaluation announced by Taiwan Stock Exchange, and improvement and measures to be made on first priority for those that have not been improved yet (not applicable for those companies that were not evaluated).

No.	Indicator	Explanation
1.1	Has the Company reported the remuneration of directors to the shareholders' meeting, including remuneration policies, and content and amount of individual remuneration.	The Company has disclosed the remuneration paid to individual directors in the annual report to the shareholders' meeting, and will assess the need to report it to the general shareholders' meeting as the case may be.
1.6	Did the Company hold the shareholders' meeting before the end of May?	The Company will decide whether to hold shareholders' meeting by the end of May according to situation.
1.15	Has the Company formulated and disclosed on its website internal rules, including but not limited to that the directors shall not trade their shares during the closed period 30 days prior to the announcement of the annual financial report and 15 days prior to the announcement of the quarterly financial report for, prohibiting insiders such as Directors or employees from profiteering using information that is not available to the market, and explain the implementation of such rules?	Planning for disclosure on the Company's website is currently in progress.
2.2	Has the Company established a board diversity policy and disclosed the detailed management objective and implementation status of the policy in the Company's website and annual report?	Planning for disclosure on the Company's website is currently in progress.
2.4	Do the Company's Directors have marital relationship or are relatives within the second degree of kinship between each other?	Although more than two Directors of the Company have marital relationship or are relatives within the second degree of kinship, the Company adopts the candidates nomination system for the appointment and dismissal of Directors. Shareholders may obtain information on the academic qualifications and work experience of the candidates on MOPS and review whether the candidates are capable of being a Director.
2.9	Has the Company established a successor plan for Board members and top management, and disclosed its execution at company website or annual report?	Although the Company has not formulated a succession plan for Board members and the top management, the Board of Directors is running stably, and the top management has a strong sense of belonging toward the Company. The Company will assess the necessity of formulating a succession plan depending on future situation.
2.14	Has the Company set up functional committees other than those required by the law, comprising no less than three members each, with more than half the members being Independent Directors, as well as disclosed the composition, duties, and operations of these committees?	The Company's current operation model is still simple. The Company will evaluate the necessity of other functional committees according to operation need in the future.
2.15	Has the Company disclosed communications between Independent Directors, internal auditors, and CPAs (e.g., method, items and results of communication regarding the Company's financial reports as well as financial and business conditions) on its website?	Communications between Independent Directors, internal auditors, and CPAs have been disclosed in the annual report. Planning for disclosure on the Company's website is currently in progress.

No.	Indicator	Explanation
2.18	Has the Company regularly conducted internal performance evaluations of functional committees (including at least the Audit Committee and the Compensation Committee) annually and disclosed the implementation and evaluation results on its website or in its annual report?	The Company disclosed the implementation and evaluation results of the internal performance evaluation of the functional committees in this annual report.
2.21	Has the Company appointed a corporate governance head to take charge of corporate governance-related affairs, and disclosed his responsibility, key points in current year practice, and training status?	The Company has appointed the corporate governance manager at the board meeting held in March 2023.
2.22	Has the Company established risk management policies and procedures approved by the Board of Directors as well as disclosed the scope, organizational structure, and operations of risk management?	Although the Company has yet to formulate a specific management plan, the Company's operations currently comply with various internal controls and various rules and regulations. In case of risk events, such events will be immediately reported to the management for immediate response and actions.
2.23	Have the Procedure for Board Performance Evaluation been approved by the Board of Directors, with the express requirement that an external assessment be carried out at least once every three years, and has it furthermore carried out the assessment within the time limit under its rules, and disclosed the implementation status and assessment results on its website or in its annual report?	The Company's Rules Governing Performance Evaluation for Board of Directors have been approved by the Board of Directors. However, these rules are yet to specify that external evaluation will be performed at least once every three years. In the future, the Company will consider the necessity of implementing external evaluation depending on operating conditions and the status of performance evaluation.
2.24	Has the Company established an information security risk management structure, information security policy and specific management measures, and resources invested in Information and Communication Security, and disclosed it on its website or in its annual report?	Although the Company has yet to formulate a specific management plan, the IT Department is currently responsible for monitoring the Company's information security for the time being. The IT Department will immediately report to management for any risks and take immediate actions and disposition.
2.27	Has the Company established an intellectual property management plan that is linked to operational targets, disclosed the implementation of the plan on the Company's website or annual reports, and reported its status to the Board of Directors at least once a year?	Although the Company has yet to formulate a specific management plan, the Company attaches great importance to issues related to operations and intellectual property. In the future, the Company will consider the necessity of formulating related management rules and regulations depending on operating conditions and needs.
3.4	Has the Company published the annual financial reports within two months after the end of the fiscal year?	The Company will work toward this goal.
3.6	Has the Company disclosed its interim financial report in English within two months after the deadline for reporting the Chinese version of its interim financial report?	The Company will work toward this goal.
3.8	Does the Company voluntarily disclose its financial forecast quarterly, without having any corrections ordered by the competent authority or having any demerits imposed by the TWSE or TPEX?	It will consider the need for financial forecasting reports according to the business conditions and needs.
3.13	Does the Company's annual report voluntarily disclose the individual remuneration of directors and supervisors?	The Company discloses information on Directors' remuneration in accordance with the law. The Company will assess the necessity of disclosing individual remuneration.

No.	Indicator	Explanation
3.14	Does the Company's annual report disclose the connection between performance evaluation for Directors and managers and their remuneration?	It will consider and assess the need to disclose relevant connections according to needs.
3.16	Do the Company's annual report and website disclose the list of major shareholders, including shareholders with a shareholding percentage of over 5%, or the name of the top 10 shareholders by shareholding percentage and the number and percentage of shares they hold if there are no more than 10 shareholders?	The names of major shareholders have been disclosed in the Company's annual report. Planning for related disclosure on the Company's website is currently in progress.
3.17	Does the Company's website disclose finance, business, and corporate governance-related information?	Planning for related disclosure on the Company's website is currently in progress.
3.18	Has the Company set up an English website and disclosed finance, business, and corporate governance-related information?	At present, recipients of the Company's information are mostly local residents. The Company will assess the necessity of publishing material information in English depending on the situation in the future.
3.19	Does the Company's website provide information related to shareholders' meetings and include at least the annual report, meeting notice, meeting agenda, and meeting minutes for the most recent shareholders' meeting?	Planning for disclosure on the Company's website is currently in progress.
3.20	Has the Company attended or voluntarily held investor conferences at least twice in the year being evaluated, and were the first and last investor conferences in the year held at least 3 months apart?	The Company was invited to hold an investor conference on Monday, December 19, 2022. The investor conference has disclosed the Company's current status and future outlook. The Company will evaluate the necessity of holding more investor conferences in the future.
3.21	Does the Company's annual report disclose individual remuneration for the President or Vice President?	The Company will evaluate the necessity of providing such information in the future.
4.1	Has the Company established a dedicated (or part-time) unit for promoting sustainable development, performed risk assessment on environmental, social, and corporate governance issues relating to the Company's operations and formulated relevant risk management policies or strategies based on materiality, authorized the Board of Directors to supervise the implementation of the sustainable development and disclosed on the Company's website and in the annual report?	Planning for disclosure on the Company's website is currently in progress.
4.2	Has the Company established a dedicated (or part-time) unit for promoting ethical corporate management, which is responsible for formulating ethical corporate management policies and prevention plans and supervising the implementation of such policies and plans, as well as explaining the operations and implementation of the aforesaid unit on its website and annual reports? Are these matters reported to the Board of Directors at least once a year?	The Company will evaluate the necessity of establishing a dedicated (adjunct) department according to operation status in the future.
4.3	Has the Company disclosed specific plans for implementing enterprise sustainable development (ESG) and its result on the Company website or in the annual report?	The Company will work toward this goal.
4.4	Has the Company compiled its sustainable development report by reference to the GRI Standards and uploaded it onto MOPS and its website by the end of September?	The Company will evaluate the necessity of preparing reports by internationally recognized guidelines according to operation status in the future.

No.	Indicator	Explanation
4.5	Has the Company obtained third-party verification for its sustainable development report?	The Company will evaluate the necessity of preparing reports by internationally recognized guidelines according to operation status in the future.
4.6	Has the Company formulated human rights protection policies and specific management plans by referring to International Human Rights Treaties, and disclosed them on its website or in its annual report?	The Company has formulated appropriate management measures in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and International Human Rights Treaties, and will further disclose relevant specific management plans in the future.
4.7	Has the Company uploaded the English version of the sustainable development report onto MOPS and its website?	The Company will work toward this goal.
4.8	Does the Company have a policy to appropriately reflect business performance or results in employee remuneration and disclose it on the Company website or in the annual report?	The Company's remuneration policies are in compliance with local regulations and have specific implementation content. The Company will evaluate the connection between the calculation of various bonuses and performance according to the situation in the future.
4.10	Does the Company website disclose employees' working environment, safety protection measures, and their implementation?	The Company's production lines are highly automated. Sections requiring manpower support are less hazardous and dangerous. The Company has always been promoting safety rules. No serious public safety accidents have taken place till now. However, the Company will work toward this goal.
4.11	Does the Company disclose its annual greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and total weight of waste for the past two years?	The Company will work toward this goal.
4.12	Did the Company set management policies for energy conservation, reduction of carbon/greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, water use, or other waste/pollutants, including reduction objectives, promotion measures and achievements?	The Company will work toward this goal.
4.14	Does the Company's website or annual report disclose the identity, issues of concern, communication channels, and response method of the identified stakeholders?	The Company will strengthen disclosure on this aspect.
4.15	Does the Company website or annual report disclose the ethical conduct policy, specific measures, and plans to prevent unethical conduct?	The Company will strengthen disclosure on this aspect.
4.16	Has the Company established and disclosed a whistleblower system for internal and external personnel of the Company to report illegal (including corruption) and unethical conduct?	The Company will stipulate related rules in Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles, and will independently disclose the information at company website.
4.17	Does the Company's website or corporate social responsibility report disclose the supplier management policy formulated by the Company that requires suppliers to comply with regulations related to topics such as environmental protection, occupational safety and health or labor and human rights, and explain the implementation of such policy?	The Company will work toward this goal.
Extra points	Has the Company performed well in the field of corporate governance, or obtained specific benefits in promoting corporate governance?	The Company implements corporate governance in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. In the future, the Company will continue to strengthen corporate governance.

Note 1:

The performance evaluation of the Board of Directors was conducted by questionnaire, including self-evaluation of the Board of Directors, board members and functional committees. The self-evaluation results in 2022 were reported to the Board of directors on March 20, 2023. The evaluation results are as follows:

Performance Evaluation for Board of Directors		Performance Evaluation for Board Members		Performance Evaluation for Functional Committees	
Evaluation Item	Average Score	Evaluation Item	Average Score	Evaluation Item	Average Score
Level of participation in the Company's operations	4.8	Command of the Company's goals and tasks	5.0	Level of participation in the Company's operations	5.0
Quality of the Board of Directors' decision-making	4.8	Understanding of directors' responsibilities	5.0	Understanding of the responsibilities of functional committees	5.0
Composition and structure of the Board of Directors	4.6	Level of participation in the Company's operations	5.0	Quality of decision-making by functional committees	5.0
Appointment of directors and their continuing education	4.9	Internal relationship management and communication	5.0	Composition of functional committees and appointment of committee members	5.0
Internal control	4.9	Profession of directors and their continuing education	5.0	Internal control	5.0
		Internal control	5.0		

Scoring Criteria: Scale 1: Very poor (Very disagree); Scale 2: Poor (Disagree); Scale 3: Medium (Normal); Scale 4: Excellent (Agree); Scale 5: Extremely Excellent (Very agree).

Note 2: Assessment table for CPA independence

I. Review the key components of independence (If any of the items have been ticked "Yes," the Company should further understand the specific facts)					
Item No.	Evaluation content	Please tick			Explanation
		Yes	No	N/A	
1	Do the audit partner or his/her spouse, minor children thereof have investment in the Company or share financial interests?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Has the CPA or his/her spouse and minor children received loans from the Company? Normal dealings with financial institutions are not included.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Do the audit partner or audit team members act as the Company's Directors, Supervisors or managers, or any role that has significant influence on the audit engagement for now or in recent two years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Do the audit partner or audit team members market or act as an agency of the Company's issued stocks or other securities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	Do the audit partner or audit team members act as the Company's defense counsel, or negotiate conflicts with other third parties on behalf of the Company aside from engagements allowed by regulation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

6	Are the audit partner or audit team members a spouse, lineal relative, lineal affinity, or collateral relative within the second degree of kinship, with the Company's Directors, managers, or any role that has significant influence on the audit engagement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	Whether the audit partner and concurring partner who left the audit engagement within one year served as the Directors, managers or any role that has significant influence on the audit engagement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8	Has the CPA or audit team member received gifts with large value or special offers from the Company or directors, managers or major shareholders?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9	Is the CPA hired by the trustor or auditee to do regular job, receive fixed salary, or serve as directors or supervisors?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10	Has the CPA engaged in audit services for consecutive 7 years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
II. Review on the independence of the operation (Please further confirm the actual facts if "No" is ticked for any of the items below)					
Item No.	Evaluation content	Please tick			Explanation
		Yes	No	N/A	
1	Does the CPA recuse himself/herself and not accept engagement when entrusted with matters that are in conflict with his/her interest directly or indirectly which could affect his/her fairness and independence?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Does the CPA maintain independence in substance as well as in a matter of form when providing audit, review, secondary review, or project examination on financial statements and expressing opinions?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Have the audit team members, other concurring partners or shareholders of Incorporated CPA firm, CPA firm, affiliate companies of the CPA firm, and member firms maintained independence to the Company?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Does the CPA demonstrate integrity and rigorous attitude to conduct professional services?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	Does the CPA maintain fair and objective standpoint when conducting professional services and try not to affect professional judgement due to bias, conflict of interests or stakes?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	Has the Company obtained the independence statement provided by the CPA?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
III. Qualification review					
Item No.	Evaluation content	Please tick			Explanation
		Good	Fine	Poor	
1	Does the CPA have disciplinary proceeding records from CPA Discipline Committee in the most recent two years? Has the CPA firm been involved in material litigation cases at present or in the most recent two years?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Does the CPA firm have enough scale, resources and regional coverage in handling audit services for the Company?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Does the CPA firm have clear quality control procedures? Does the coverage include the level and key points of the audit procedures, methods for handling auditing issues and making judgement, independent quality control review and risk management?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

4	Does the CPA firm notify the Board of Directors of any obvious issue and development regarding risk management, corporate governance, financial accounting, and relevant risk control on time?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	The latest Audit Quality Indicators (AQIs) of the accounting firm are referred?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Note 3: Communicate the situation with stakeholders.

Stakeholder	Topics Concerned	Communication Channel and Frequency	Summary of Communication Achievements in 2022
Shareholders and Investors	Corporate governance Operating performance Shareholders participation Risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shareholders' meeting (annually) ● Corporate Information Session (at least quarterly) ● Financial report (quarterly, annually) ● Company website (irregular) ● Investor relations email (irregular) ● Email:ir@jkpkg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The attendance ratio for general shareholders' meetings is 75.96% (over 80% attended by electronic means) ● The votes in favor of the proposal accounted for more than 90% of the votes of the shareholders present ● Holding finance briefings in Taiwan
Employees	Employee Benefits Labor Relations Talent cultivation Occupational health and safety Operating performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Department meetings (weekly) ● Trade Union Committee meeting (irregular) ● Staff suggestion box (irregular) ● Safety and health training courses and supervisor courses ● Email: Emails of Group department heads and HR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Annual fixed supervisor training hours ● Implementation of employee safety and health management courses ● Pass ISO certification and FSSC quality management and food safety management certifications
Customer	Sustainable operation management Product quality management Business secrets Innovation and R&D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Video/Telephone conference (irregular) ● Customer visits (irregular) ● Customer's visit to factory (irregular) ● Email: Emails of heads of the Group's business divisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make occasional visits to customers to understand customer satisfaction ● Cooperate with customers for on-site inspection on safety, health, labor safety and other items, which shall meet the high-quality requirements of customers
Supplier	Supplier management Product quality Operation status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supplier audit (irregular) ● Supplier visits (irregular) ● Email: Emails of heads of the Group's procurement divisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make occasional visits to suppliers from time to time to understand the operating status of suppliers ● Regularly review supplier qualifications, establish and update "List of Qualified Suppliers"

Stakeholder	Topics Concerned	Communication Channel and Frequency	Summary of Communication Achievements in 2022
Government	Law compliance Important message Labor Relations Corporate Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Correspondence of official documents (irregular) ● Corporate governance review (annual) ● Announcement of information on MOPS (irregular) ● Seminars and information sessions held by competent authorities (irregular) ● Cooperate with competent authorities for supervision and verification (irregular) ● Email: Emails of accounting manager/corporate governance manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no penalty for any violation of the law.

(IV) Composition, Responsibilities and Implementation Status of the Remuneration Committee

1. Composition of the Remuneration Committee

The Company has established the "Remuneration Committee Charter" and set up the Remuneration Committee at the Board of Directors' meeting held on January 22, 2016. Three members are appointed in the Remuneration Committee and all three are the Company's Independent Directors. The professional qualification and competency criteria of each member comply with the provisions of laws and regulations. Chen, Tuoh-Hsiung serves as the convener of this committee.

Title	Criteria Name	Professional Qualifications and Experience	Independence status	Number of Other Public Companies Concurrently Serving as a Remuneration Committee Member
Independent Director	Chen, Tuoh-Hsiung	Education degree: Graduated from Arts and Crafts Department, Taipei National University of the Arts Experience: Former President of TonYi Enterprise and Former Director of TonYi Enterprise He has relevant industry experience	Please refer to Page 9 of this annual report for the independence of independent directors	0
Independent Director	Hou, Rong-Hsien	Education degree: Master's Degree from the Department of Accountancy, National Cheng Kung University Experience: Adjunct Lecturer, Department of Accountancy, National Cheng Kung University, Partner, EY Taiwan With rich experience in finance and accounting		3
Independent Director	Hwang, Shaw-Wein	Education degree: Master's Degree from the College of Law, National Taiwan University Experience: Completed the 26th training at the Academy for the Judiciary, Former Judge in Tainan District Court and Prosecutor in the Prosecutors Office With experience in the legal profession and practice		0

2. Responsibilities of Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee shall faithfully perform the following functions and powers with the attention of a prudent administrator and submit the recommendations to the Board of Directors for discussion:

- (1) Establish the policy, system, standard, and structure of the performance evaluation and remuneration of Directors and managers, and periodically review them.
- (2) Evaluate and establish the salaries and remuneration of Directors and managers regularly.
Remuneration Committee meetings are convened by the convener at least twice a year and may be held convened as needed at any time.

3. Operation of Remuneration Committee

- (1) There are 3 members in the Remuneration Committee.
- (2) The term of office for the current Remuneration Committee: From Monday, August 23, 2021 to Monday, August 12, 2024. A total of 2 meetings were convened by the Remuneration Committee in 2022. The attendance of the members is listed as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person	Attendance by proxy	Attendance Rate in Person (%)	Remarks
Convener	Chen, Tuoh-Hsiung	2	0	100%	—
Member	Hou, Rong-Hsien	2	0	100%	
Member	Hwang, Shaw-Wein	2	0	100%	

Annotations:

- I. If the Board of Directors does not adopt or amend the recommendations of the Remuneration Committee, it shall state the date and time of the Board of Directors meeting, the content of the proposal, the results of the resolutions of the Board of Directors, and the Company's handling of the opinions of the Remuneration Committee (if the salary and compensation approved by the Board of Directors are better than Remuneration Committee's recommendations, the difference and reason shall be stated.): None.
- II. If the members have objections or reservations over the resolutions of the Remuneration Committee and provide related records or written statement, the date, period, content of the proposal, the opinions of all members and the handling of the members' opinions shall be stated: None.
- III. Please refer to (Note 1) for resolutions of the Remuneration Committee Meeting.

(Note 1) Important resolutions of the Remuneration Committee in 2022 up to the publication date of this annual report:

Session	Date	Summary of Important Proposal
1st Remuneration Committee meeting in 2021	2022.03.21	1. Approval of Directors' remuneration and employees' profit sharing bonus for 2021.
2nd Remuneration Committee meeting in 2022	2022.08.22	1. Proposal to change managers of the Company and its major subsidiaries. 2. Distribution of Directors' Remuneration for 2021 3. The Company's compensation for managers.
1st Remuneration Committee meeting in 2023	2023.05.08	1. The Company's compensation for managers.

(Note)The aforementioned resolutions are passed as they were and implemented according to the voting results.

(V) Implementation of Sustainable Development and Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies

Implementation Items	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Explanation	
I. Has the Company established a governance structure and set up an exclusively (or concurrently) dedicated unit to promote sustainable development, which is delegated by the Board of Directors to authorize senior management to handle related matters, and supervised by the Board of Directors?	✓		The Chairman's office is served as an adjunct department for sustainable development, and has formulated the "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles". Vice Executive President is served as the chief convener and incorporates the governance manager and personnel of the Administration Department from the parent Company to assist in overall plans. Administration Department personnel in China subsidiaries assist in the execution of sustainable development work at local sites.	No material deviation
II. Does the Company follow the principle of materiality to conduct risk assessment for environmental, social and corporate governance topics related to Company's operations, and establish risk management related policies or strategies?	✓		The Company has established "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles", conducted an assessment on various risks that Company operation may incur to the environment, society, and corporate governance based on the materiality principle, and established various management policies such as corporate social responsibility policy, environmental policy, and strategy for reducing energy consumption and carbon emission.	No material deviation
III. Environmental Issues				
(I) Has the Company set up an environmental management system according to industry characteristics?	✓		(I) The Company has complied with local environment safety and health regulation passed several ISO certifications and continued to promote 6S management standards on environmental hygiene and cleanliness to maintain quality management, safety and health, and environment protection.	No material deviation
(II) Is the Company committed to improving resource utilization efficiency and the use of renewable materials with low environmental impact?	✓		(II) The Company continues to enhance efficiency in the utilization of all kinds of resources and the recycling and reuse of raw materials and promotes solar power generation and electronic paperless operations for cherishing earth resources.	No material deviation
(III) Does the Company evaluate current and future potential risks	✓		(III) The Company usually conducts management and promotion on air	No material deviation

Implementation Items	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies						
	Yes	No	Explanation							
and opportunities for climate change and take measures related to climate related topics? (IV) Does the Company collect data for greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and total weight of waste in the past two years, and set management policies for energy conservation, carbon reduction as well as reduction of greenhouse gas reduction, water consumption or other waste/pollutants?	✓		conditioning temperature and electricity usage saving in offices and production units to utilize energy effectively and reach the objectives of energy conservation and carbon reduction. (IV) The Company complies with local environmental protection laws and regulations and has passed local government environmental protection inspections to maintain the goal of low production pollution, and begin to make a plan for the inventory and verification of green gas emissions.	No material deviation						
IV. Social Issues (I) Does the Company set up policies and procedures in compliance with regulations and internationally recognized human right principles?	✓		<div>(I) To protect the basic human rights of employees, fulfill the Company's corporate social responsibilities, comply with the United Nations "Universal Declaration of Human Rights", "Global Covenant", "International Labor Organization Convention" and other international conventions on human rights to prevent any behaviors that infringe and violate human rights, so that the Company's employees be treated fairly and with dignity, the Company has a developed the "Human Rights Policy" and fully disclose relevant information to the employees to protect their legitimate rights and interests of human rights.</div> <table><tr><th>Management Plan</th><th>Topics Concerned</th><th>Measures Implemented</th></tr><tr><td>1. Regularly identify labor human rights regulations and assess their</td><td>Reasonable working hours</td><td>Establish a time management mechanism in</td></tr></table>	Management Plan	Topics Concerned	Measures Implemented	1. Regularly identify labor human rights regulations and assess their	Reasonable working hours	Establish a time management mechanism in	No material deviation
Management Plan	Topics Concerned	Measures Implemented								
1. Regularly identify labor human rights regulations and assess their	Reasonable working hours	Establish a time management mechanism in								

Implementation Items	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies		
	Yes	No	Explanation			
			applicability and compliance to ensure that the Company is operated in accordance with the regulations.		accordance with local labor laws and regulations	
			2. Regularly assess labor human rights risks to identify various risks, and propose solutions	Diversity, inclusion and equal opportunity	Clear performance appraisal and appeal channels, without discriminating against employees based on province, age, sex, race, disability, pregnancy, religion or marital status	
				Healthy and safe workplace	Check the safe and healthy working environment regularly to prevent the risk of occupational disaster	
				Information security	The stakeholder data are completely controlled and properly stored	

Implementation Items	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Explanation	
(II) Has the Company established appropriate employee welfare measures (including salary and compensation, leave, and other benefits), and linked operational performance or achievements to employee compensation?	✓		<div>Other labor disputes</div> <div>The human resources department accepts and supervises the responsible unit to deal with the complaints and as scheduled propose improvement plans</div>	No material deviation
			<p>Specific human rights management plans:</p> <p>(II) In addition to the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, if the Company has profits in the current year, it will set aside no less than 0.5% of the earnings of the current year for employees' compensation. It has set up and implemented various employee welfare measures, attached importance to the safety and health of employees' working environment and arranged education and training promotion from time to time for employees' safety and health.</p>	
(III) Does the Company provide a healthy and safe work environment, and does it organize health and safety training for its employees on a regular basis?	✓		<p>(III)</p> <p><u>Occupational Safety and Health Policy</u></p> <p>In accordance with relevant occupational safety and health laws and regulations of mainland China, the Company has set up "Safe Production Rules and Regulations" and "Safe Production Responsibility System" and other relevant measures. When entering the Company, the employees are required to comply with all safety and health regulations, so as to avoid all possible human safety hazards and ensure the health and safety of</p>	No material deviation

Implementation Items	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Explanation	
			<p>colleagues. The Company will hold regular meetings to review and report the indicators of labor safety and health and the implementation of work related to labor safety and health, and discuss potential safety issues and safety proposals from colleagues and improve the plan, so as to prevent accidents in advance and ensure the safety of the working environment.</p> <p><u>Work Safety Inspection</u></p> <p>The Company has an annual work safety inspection plan, which records the proposed improvement items and specific improvement situations, and holds regular meetings to review the deficiencies. In addition, it will conduct regular internal and external audits on safety and health certification systems such as ISO 9001 and FSSC 22000.</p> <p><u>Equipment Security Management</u></p> <p>Our Company has a "Special Equipment and Personnel Safety Management" regulation, which manages dangerous machinery, equipment and operators according to law, and conducts regular inspections in accordance with the Company's relevant safety measures to ensure the safe use of equipment.</p> <p><u>Implementation</u></p> <p>The Company has developed "Occupational Safety and Health Education", "Operation Personnel Health Care against Occupational Hazard" and other relevant measures. It provides employees with correct safety and health knowledge through regular education and training and safety and health courses and informs employees of important information through written announcements, emails, electronic announcement systems, etc.</p> <p><u>Company Verification</u></p>	

Implementation Items	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies
	Yes	No	Explanation	
(IV) Has the Company established effective career development and training plans for employees?	✓		The Company has obtained various occupational safety and health and quality management system certifications, such as ISO and FSSC, and passed the occupational safety and health inspection certification of major international factories such as Nestle. (IV) The Company establishes effective occupational capability development training plans for employees each year and implements educational training from time to time to enrich the skills for their positions.	No material deviation
(V) Do the Company's products and services comply with the relevant regulations and international standards in relation to customers' health and safety, customer privacy, marketing, and labeling? Has the Company set policies to protect consumers' rights and set up consumer complaint procedures?	✓		(V) The Company handles products, services, customer privacy, marketing, and labeling in accordance with relevant local regulations and international standards, and provides service platforms such as telephone, Internet, and Email, so that consumers can conduct complaint procedures to protect consumer rights and interests.	No material deviation
(VI) Does the Company set up a supplier management policy and require suppliers to comply with related standards on environmental, occupational safety, and health or labor rights issues and the implementation of such policy?		✓	(VI) Currently, contracts signed between the Company and major suppliers do not include terms to require compliance with a sustainable development by both parties. The Company will study to add relevant terms in the contracts in the future to implement sustainable development policy.	As described on the left
V. Does the Company publish sustainable development reports by referencing international reporting standards or guidelines to disclose non-financial information of the Company? Has the Company obtained third-party verification or statement of assurance for the aforesaid reports?		✓	Although the Company has not prepared sustainable development reports, it still formulates appropriate management methods, policies, and strategies in accordance with relevant international regulations to fulfill its corporate social responsibilities. The Company will properly evaluate the necessity of preparing sustainable development reports in the future.	As described on the left
VI. If the Company has established the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles according to the "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed				

Implementation Items	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies	
	Yes	No	Explanation		
Companies", please describe any deviation between actual operation and the principles: "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles" established by the Company are stipulated in accordance with the articles in "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies" from Taiwan Stock Exchange. In terms of operation, relevant departments have been asked to fully implement and internalize the principle's requirements into daily operation. Hence, there are no deviations between the actual operations and the principles.					
VII. Other important information to facilitate a better understanding of the Company's implementation of sustainable development:					
1. The Company will continue to invest in various energy-saving and green energy facilities to protect the environment, and promote social welfare to benefit society, such as upgrading the ERP system to install a paperless electricity subsystem, building rooftop solar panel power generation devices, replacing liquefied petroleum gas with natural gas, etc., which have effectively reduced carbon emissions.					
2. The name, date of first issuance, date of current issuance, and validity period of certifications obtained by the Company's important production bases are listed as follows:					
Subsidiary	Name of Certification		Date of First Issuance	Date of Current Issuance	Expiry Date
Xiamen Ji yuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	ISO9001: 2015 (Quality Management System)		1997/07/01	2023/04/20	2026/04/20
	FSSC 22000 (Food Safety Management System)		2018/08/02	2021/08/18	2024/08/28
Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	ISO9001: 2015 (Quality Management System)		1997/07/01	2023/04/20	2026/04/20
Hubei Ji yuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	ISO9001: 2015 (Quality Management System)		2023/03/28	2023/03/28	2026/03/21
	FSSC 22000 (Food Safety Management System)		2022/06/17	2022/06/17	2025/06/16
Anhui Ji yuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd.	ISO9001: 2015 (Quality Management System)		2020/07/02	2020/07/02	2023/06/29
Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	ISO9001: 2015 (Quality Management System)		2022/09/21	2022/09/21	2025/09/07
	ISO 14001: 2015 (Quality Management System)		2022/09/21	2022/09/21	2025/09/07
	FSSC 22000 (Food Safety Management System)		2022/09/23	2022/09/23	2025/09/28

(VI) Implementation of Ethical Corporate Management, Deviations from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE or TPEX Listed Companies, and Related Reasons

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and Related Reasons
	Yes	No	Explanation	
I. Establishment of Corporate Conduct and Ethics Policy and Implementation Measures	✓		(I) The Company has established the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles." The Company will gradually realize the Board of Directors' and top management's commitment to actively implementing ethical corporate management policies after taking into account the current status of the Company and the relevant laws and regulations.	No material deviation
(I) Does the Company have a clear ethical corporate management policy approved by the Board of Directors, as well as bylaws and publicly available documents addressing its ethical corporate management policy and measures, and commitment regarding implementation of such policy from the Board of Directors and the top management?	✓		(II) When the personnel of the Company encounters others conducting dishonest behaviors, and if the action involves illegal matters, the Company should inform relevant facts to judicial and prosecutorial authorities; if the action involves government agencies or public servants, the Company shall notify the Department of Government Ethics. The "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" expressly forbids bribery or receiving bribery and forbids illegal political donations.	No material deviation
(II) Whether the Company has established an assessment mechanism for the risk of unethical conduct; regularly analyzes and evaluates within a business context, the business activities with a higher risk of unethical conduct; has formulated a program to prevent unethical conduct with a scope no less than the activities prescribed in paragraph 2, Article 7 of the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies?	✓		(III) All employees and board members follow the aforementioned "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles." In addition to internal announcement and promotion, external activities are properly held to enable suppliers, customers and employees of the Company to understand the concepts and rules of ethical corporate management. Moreover, the Company will formulate and implement plans and operating procedures to prevent unethical conduct.	No material deviation
(III) Has the Company established relevant policies that are duly enforced to prevent unethical conduct as well as provided implementation procedures, guidelines, consequences of violation and complaint procedures? Does the Company periodically review and revise such policies?	✓			

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and Related Reasons
	Yes	No	Explanation	
II. Ethic Management Practice				
(I) Has the Company assessed the ethics records of whom it has business dealings with and included business conduct and ethics-related clauses in business contracts?	✓		(I) Before the Company builds business relationships with others, the Company should evaluate the legality, and ethical corporate management policies of the agencies, suppliers, customers or other business correspondence and whether they had records of conducting dishonest behaviors to ensure that the business operation method is fair, and transparent and they will not ask, provide or receive bribery.	No material deviation
(II) Has the Company set up a unit dedicated to promoting the Company's ethical standards and regularly (at least once a year) reports directly to the Board of Directors its ethical corporate management policy and unethical conduct prevention program and monitor the implementation of such policy and program?		✓	(II) The Company has yet to set up dedicated (or part-time) departments to promote ethical corporate management. However, the Company has established the "Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles." The Company should still pay attention to fulfilling social responsibilities during operation. The Company will comply with relevant laws and regulations according to business demands in the future.	As described on the left
(III) Has the Company established policies to prevent conflict of interests, provided appropriate communication and complaint channels, and implemented such policies properly?	✓		(III) The Company has formulated policies against conflict of interests in the aforementioned "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles."	No material deviation
(IV) To implement relevant policies on ethical conducts, has the Company established effective accounting and internal control systems, and prepared audit plans based on the assessment of unethical conduct by the internal audit department? Has the Company's ethical conduct program been audited by internal or external auditors?	✓		(IV) The Company has established relevant accounting systems, internal control systems and audit systems, reviewed and revised in accordance with changes in laws and actual demands at all times. Internal audit personnel performs audit regularly to ensure the design and execution of the systems are continuously effective to reach the objectives of corporate governance, risk control and implement	No material deviation

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and Related Reasons
	Yes	No	Explanation	
(V) Does the Company provide internal and external ethical conduct training programs on a regular basis?	✓		ethical corporate management. (V) The Company plans to hold educational training courses on ethical corporate management from time to time to strengthen the promotion of ethical corporate management concepts to all employees.	No material deviation
III. Implementation of Complaint Procedures				
(I) Does the Company establish a specific complaint and reward system, set up conveniently accessible complaint channels, and designate responsible personnel to handle the complaint received?	✓		(I) The Company provides relevant reporting channels. Designated personnel are responsible for receiving, handling and responding to complaints of employees. The Company should keep absolute confidentiality on the identity of the whistle-blower and the contents reported.	No material deviation
(II) Has the Company established standard operating procedures for investigating the complaints received and follow-up measures after investigations are completed, and ensured that such complaints are handled in a confidential manner?	✓		(II) Responsible personnel of the Company should understand the reporting matters first and then reply back to the responsible department manager for evaluating the disposition and follow-up measures that need to be adopted. All of the processes should be kept strictly confidential.	No material deviation
(III) Does the Company adopt proper measures to protect whistleblowers from improper treatment due to whistleblowing?	✓		(III) The Company keeps the identity of the whistleblower and the reported contents strictly confidential.	No material deviation
IV. Information Disclosure Does the Company disclose its guidelines on business ethics as well as information about the implementation of such guidelines on its website and MOPS?		✓	The Company has established important rules such as "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles," "Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles" and "Human Rights Policies" and disclosed them in the corporate governance section on the Company website.	As described on the left
V. If the Company has established the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles according to the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies," please describe any deviation between actual operation and the principles:				

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and Related Reasons
	Yes	No	Explanation	
The Company has established the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" and implements these principles step by step. No significant deviations have been observed.				
VI. Other important information to facilitate a better understanding of the operation of ethical corporate management at the Company: (e.g., reviewing the Company's Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles, etc.) The Company has established the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles." Going forward, the Company will plan and strengthen the promotion of these principles and review the implementation of these principles on a regular basis.				

- (VII) If a Company has a corporate governance code and related regulations, the method for inquiry should be disclosed.

The Company has established relevant regulations on corporate governance such as "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles," "Procedures for Election of Directors," "Rules Governing the Scope of Power and Responsibility of Independent Directors," "Audit Committee Charter," "Remuneration Committee Charter," "Rules of Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings," "Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings," "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles," "Code of Conduct," "Operating Procedures for Preventing Insider Trading," "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles," "Rules Governing Performance Evaluation for Board of Directors," and conducted matters in accordance with the relevant regulations. The Company has disclosed the method for inquiring about relevant regulations on its website.

- (VIII) Other important information that can sufficiently facilitate an understanding of the operation of corporate governance at the Company shall be disclosed together:
1. The Company has established the "Procedures for Handling Material Insider Information and Preventing Insider Trading" as the basis for handling internal material information and its disclosure system in order for Directors, managers, and all employees to comply with. The Company reviews these operating procedures from time to time in order to comply with the current laws and regulations and meet the need for practical management.
 2. The Company regularly makes arrangements for Directors, senior managers, and audit manager to attend corporate governance courses regularly. The status of continuing education/training in 2022 is as follows:

Title	Name	Date	Hosted by	Course Name	Number of hours
Chairman	Lin, Han-Ching	2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Mainland China Transfer Pricing Auditing Practices	3 hours
		2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Sustainable Transformation of Enterprises from ESG Investment and Financing	3 hours
Director and President	Chen, Chin-Lung	2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Mainland China Transfer Pricing Auditing Practices	3 hours
		2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Sustainable Transformation of Enterprises from ESG Investment and Financing	3 hours
Director and Executive Vice President	Lin, Chih-Min	2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Mainland China Transfer Pricing Auditing Practices	3 hours
		2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Sustainable Transformation of Enterprises from ESG Investment and Financing	3 hours
Director	Yeh, Hung-Ming	2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Mainland China Transfer Pricing Auditing Practices	3 hours
		2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Sustainable Transformation of Enterprises from ESG Investment and Financing	3 hours

Title	Name	Date	Hosted by	Course Name	Number of hours
Director	Chou, Hui-Ying	2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Mainland China Transfer Pricing Auditing Practices	3 hours
		2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Sustainable Transformation of Enterprises from ESG Investment and Financing	3 hours
Director	Lin, Chih-Chun	2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Mainland China Transfer Pricing Auditing Practices	3 hours
		2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Sustainable Transformation of Enterprises from ESG Investment and Financing	3 hours
Independent Director	Chen, Tuoh-Hsiung	2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Mainland China Transfer Pricing Auditing Practices	3 hours
		2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Sustainable Transformation of Enterprises from ESG Investment and Financing	3 hours
Independent Director	Hou, Rong-Hsien	2022.03.24	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	How Should the Board of Directors Review the Sustainability Report	3 hours
		2022.08.10	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Considerations for M&A Transactions at Home and Abroad and Case Sharing	3 hours
		2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Mainland China Transfer Pricing Auditing Practices	3 hours
		2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Sustainable Transformation of Enterprises from ESG Investment and Financing	3 hours
Independent Director	Hwang, Shaw-Wen	2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Mainland China Transfer Pricing Auditing Practices	3 hours
		2022.11.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Sustainable Transformation of Enterprises from ESG Investment and Financing	3 hours

(IX) Implementation of Internal Control System

1. Statement on Internal Control System

Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited

Statement of Internal Control System

Date: March 20, 2023

Based on the findings of a self-assessment, Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited states the following with regard to its internal control system during the year 2022:

1. The company's Board of Directors and managers are responsible for establishing, implementing, and maintaining the internal control system. The company has established such system. Our internal control is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance over the effectiveness and efficiency of our operations (including profitability, performance and safeguarding of assets), reliability, timeliness, transparency of our reporting, and compliance with applicable rulings, laws and regulations.
2. An internal control system has inherent limitations. No matter how perfectly designed, an effective internal control system can provide only reasonable assurance of accomplishing its stated objectives. Moreover, the effectiveness of an internal control system may be subject to changes due to extenuating circumstances beyond our control. Nevertheless, our internal control system contains self-monitoring mechanisms, and the company takes immediate remedial actions in response to any identified deficiencies.
3. TSMC evaluates the design and operating effectiveness of its internal control system based on the criteria provided in the Regulations Governing the Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies (herein below, the "Regulations"). The criteria adopted by the Regulations identify five key components of managerial internal control: (1) control environment, (2) risk assessment, (3) control activities, (4) information and communication, and (5) monitoring activities. Each of the key components includes several items. Please refer to the provisions of "Regulations" for the aforementioned items.
4. The company has evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of its internal control system according to the aforesaid Regulations.
5. Based on the findings of such evaluation, the company believes that, on December 31, 2022, it has maintained, in all material respects, an effective internal control system (that includes the supervision and management of our subsidiaries), to provide reasonable assurance over our operational effectiveness and efficiency, reliability of reporting, and compliance with applicable rulings, laws and regulations.
6. This Statement is an integral part of the company's annual report and prospectus, and will be made public. Any falsehood, concealment, or other illegality in the content made public will entail legal liability under Articles 20, 32, 171, and 174 of the Securities and Exchange Law.
7. This Statement was passed by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on March 20, 2023, with none of the nine attending directors expressing dissenting opinions, and the remainder all affirming the content of this Statement.

Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited

Chairman: Lin, Han-Ching

General manager: Chen, Chin-Lung

2. If CPAs are engaged to conduct a special audit of internal control system, an audit report shall be disclosed: None.

(X) Penalties imposed on the Company and its internal staff, penalties imposed on its internal staff by the Company for violation of internal control regulations, major deficiencies and status of improvements made in the most recent year up to the publication date of this annual report: None

(XI) Major resolutions made in shareholders' meetings and Board of Directors meetings in recent years and as of the date of the annual report:

Major Resolutions of the Board of Directors

Session	Date	Summary of important resolution
1st Board of Directors meeting in 2022	2022.03.21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of Directors' remuneration and employees' profit sharing bonus for 2021. 2. Approval of financial report for 2021. 3. Approval of business report for 2021. 4. Approval of the Company's earnings distribution proposal for 2021. 5. Approval of the Company's Statement on Internal Control for 2021. 6. Evaluation of the qualification and independence of external auditors and its engagement. 7. Amendment to the Company's "Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles". 8. Amendment to the Company's "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles". 9. Amendment to the Company's "Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets". 10. Amendments to the Company's "Articles of Incorporation". 11. Discussion on whether the Company's accounts receivable with significant amounts over the normal credit period of 3 months are loans to other parties. 12. Proposal for 2022 Annual Shareholders' meeting. 13. Approval of the period and place for handling proposals from shareholders for 2022 Annual Shareholders' meeting. 14. Proposal to provide loans to the Company's subsidiary Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. 15. Proposal to apply for short-term comprehensive credit facilities to E.SUN Bank.
2nd Board of Directors meeting in 2022	2022.05.09	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of financial report for 2022 Q1. 2. Amendment to the Company's "Rules of Procedures of Shareholders' Meeting". 3. Discussion on whether the Company's accounts receivable with significant amounts over the normal credit period of 3 months are loans to other parties. 4. Proposal to apply for credit facilities to banks. 5. Proposal to provide endorsement/guarantee for subsidiaries' application for short-term credit facilities to banks.
3rd Board of Directors meeting in 2022	2022.08.22	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of financial report for 2022 Q2. 2. Proposal to change managers of the Company and its major subsidiaries. 3. Distribution of Directors' remuneration for 2021. 4. The Company's compensation for managers. 5. Discussion on whether the Company's accounts receivable with significant amounts over the normal credit period of 3 months are loans to other parties. 6. Proposal to provide endorsement/guarantee for subsidiaries' application for short-term credit facilities to banks. 7. Proposal to apply for derivatives transaction amount to E.SUN Bank. 8. Proposal to change the stock agency of the Company since January 3, 2023
4th Board of Directors meeting in 2022	2022.11.07	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of financial report for 2022 Q3. 2. Approval of audit plan for 2023. 3. Approval of budget for 2023. 4. Proposal to amend the "Rules of Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings". 5. Proposal to amend "Information and Prevention of Insider Trading". 6. Discussion on whether the Company's accounts receivable with significant amounts over the normal credit period of 3 months are loans to other parties. 7. Propose to change the overseas registered agent. 8. Proposal from Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. to increase its registered capital by US\$6 million. 9. Proposal to provide endorsement/guarantee for subsidiaries' application for short-term credit facilities to banks.
1st Board of Directors meeting in	2023.03.20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of financial report for 2022. 2. Approval of business report for 2022.

Session	Date	Summary of important resolution
2023		3. Approval of 2022 earnings distribution. 4. Approval of the Company's Statement on Internal Control for 2022. 5. Evaluation of the independence and suitability of external auditors and their engagement. 6. Appointment of Corporate Governance Manager. 7. Amendment to the Company's "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles". 8. Amendment to the Company's "Rules for Management of Related Parties, Specific Companies and Group Enterprises". 9. Amendments to the Company's "Articles of Incorporation". 10. Discussion on whether the Company's accounts receivable with significant amounts over the normal credit period of 3 months are loans to other parties. 11. Proposal for 2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting. 12. Approval of the period and place for handling proposals from shareholders for the 2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting. 13. Proposal from Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. to add production line equipment and warehouse expansion. 14. Proposal to provide loans to the Company's subsidiary Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. 15. Proposal to provide endorsement/guarantee for subsidiaries' application for short-term credit facilities to banks.
2nd Board of Directors meeting in 2023	2023.05.08	1. Approval of financial report for 2023 Q1. 2. Amendment to the Company's "Rules of Procedures of Shareholders' Meeting". 3. Discussion on whether the Company's accounts receivable with significant amounts over the normal credit period of 3 months are loans to other parties. 4. The Company's Remuneration for managers 5. Proposal to apply for credit facilities to banks. 6. Proposal to provide endorsement/guarantee for subsidiaries' application for short-term credit facilities to banks. 7. Proposal of the Company's financing with its subsidiary Green Leaf Holdings Limited. 8. Proposal of opening the Company's deposit account.

(Note) The aforementioned resolutions are passed as they were and implemented according to the voting results.

Major Resolutions of the Shareholders' Meeting

Session	Date	Summary of Important Proposal	Implementation Status
2022 Annual Shareholders' Meeting	2022.06.17	1. Business Report and Financial Report for 2021. 2. Adoption of 2021 Earnings Distribution. 3. Amendment to the Company's "Procedures for Acquisition and Disposal of Assets". 4. Amendment of Articles of Incorporation.	The relevant reports and statements have been filed with the competent authority for future reference, disclosure, and declaration pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations. Fully distributed on Friday, September 30, 2022. Effective upon approval of Shareholders' meeting and executed according to amended Procedures.

(XII) Different opinions of Directors or Supervisors on material resolutions approved by the Board of Directors with record or written statement in the most recent year up to the publication of this annual report: None.

(XIII) Resignation or dismissal of persons related to financial reports (including Chairman, President, accounting manager, and internal audit manager) in the most recent year up to the publication of this annual report: None.

V. Audit Fees

(I) CPA Professional Fees

CPA professional fees

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Accounting Firm	Name of CPA		Audit Period	Audit Fee	Non-Audit Fee	Total	Remark
PwC Taiwan	Lin, Chia-Hung	Huang, Shih-Chun	January, 1 2022 to December 31, 2022	5,500	-	5,500	-

(II) Audit fee paid in the year when the accounting firm is replaced is less than the audit fee in the previous year: Not applicable.

(III) Audit fee is reduced by 10% or more compared to last year: Not applicable.

VI. Replacement of CPA

Not applicable.

VII. The Company's Chairman, President, Managers in Charge of Financial or Accounting Operations Holding Any Positions in the Firms Where the CPAs Worked or Its Affiliates in the Most Recent Year

Not applicable.

VIII Share Transfer and Pledge of Shares by Directors, Supervisors, Managers and Shareholders with over 10% of Shareholdings in the Most Recent Year up to the Publication of this Annual Report

(I) Net Change in Shares Held by Directors, Supervisors, Managers, and Major Shareholders

Unit: shares

Title	Name	2022		As of April 18, 2023	
		Net Change in Shares held	Net Change in Shares Pledged	Net Change in Shares held	Net Change in Shares Pledged
Chairman	Lin, Han-Ching	0	0	0	0
Director and President	Chen, Chin-Lung	0	0	0	0
Director and Executive Vice President	Lin, Chih-Min	0	0	0	0
Director	Yeh, Hung-Ming	0	0	0	0
Director	Chou, Hui-Ying	0	0	0	0
Director	Lin, Chih-Chun	0	0	0	0
Independent Director	Chen, Tuoh-Hsiung	0	0	0	0
Independent Director	Hou, Rong-Hsien	0	0	0	0
Independent Director	Hwang, Shaw-Wen	0	0	0	0
Audit assistant manager	Wang, Jen-Hung	0	0	0	0
Accounting Manager and Corporate Governance Manager	Li, Tsung-Hsien	0	0	0	0
Finance Manager	Tsai, Jung-Fa	0	0	0	0
Major Shareholder	Handy Capital Limited	0	0	0	0

(II) Information on the counterparty of share transfer who is a related party: Not applicable

(III) Information on the counterparty of share pledge who is a related party: Not applicable

IX. Information on the Relationships between the Company's Top Ten Shareholders Who Are Related Parties, or Having Spousal Relationship, or Are Relatives Within the Second Degree of Kinship

April 18, 2023; Unit: shares, %

Name	Shares Held		Shares Held by Spouse & Minors		Shares Held in the Name of Others		Name and Relationship Between the Company's Top 10 Shareholders Who Are Related Parties, or Having Spousal Relationship, or Are Relatives Within the Second Degree of Kinship		Remarks
	Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%	Name	Relationship	
Handy Capital Limited	11,963,595	17.7%	—	—	—	—	Original Holding/ Ample Ocean /Asia Century	The representative is the same person	—
Representative: Lin, Han-Ching	1,613,233	2.4%	1,613,233	2.39%	25,306,930	37.49%	Ever Jubilant / Sun Reach Investments	The representative is spouse thereof	—
Original Holding Ltd	5,915,188	8.8%	—	—	—	—	Handy Capital / Ample Ocean /Asia Century	The representative is the same person	—
Representative: Lin, Han-Ching	1,613,233	2.4%	1,613,233	2.39%	25,306,930	37.49%	Ever Jubilant / Sun Reach Investments	The representative is spouse thereof	—
Zong Heng Investments Limited	5,688,061	8.4%	—	—	—	—	New Epoch Holdings Limited	The representative is the same person	—
Representative: Chen, Chin-Lung	911,968	1.4%	60,000	0.09%	5,688,061	8.40%			
Ample Ocean Limited	5,592,147	8.3%	—	—	—	—	Handy Capital /Original Holding /Asia Century	The representative is the same person	—
Representative: Lin, Han-Ching	1,613,233	2.4%	1,613,233	2.39%	25,306,930	37.49%	Ever Jubilant / Sun Reach Investments	The representative is spouse thereof	—
Ever Jubilant Limited	4,851,523	7.2%	—	—	—	—	Sun Reach Investments	The representative is the same person	—
Representative: Chou, Hui-Ying	1,613,233	2.4%	—	—	9,153,478	13.56%	Lin, Han-Ching/ Handy Capital / Original Holding/ Ample Ocean /Asia Century	The representative is spouse thereof	—
Sun Reach Investments Ltd.	4,301,955	6.4%	—	—	—	—	Ever Jubilant Limited	The representative is the same person	—
Representative: Chou, Hui-Ying	1,613,233	2.4%	—	—	9,153,478	13.56%	Lin, Han-Ching/ Handy Capital / Original Holding/ Ample Ocean /Asia Century	The representative is spouse thereof	—
New Epoch Holdings Limited	2,679,511	4.0%	—	—	—	—	Zong Heng Investments Limited	The representative is the same person	—
Representative: Chen, Chin-Lung	911,968	1.4%	60,000	0.09%	5,688,061	8.40%			
Eternal Challenge Investments Inc.	2,024,858	3.00%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Representative: Weng, Jung-Hua	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Representative: Shen,Tao	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Representative: Hou, Chi-Jen	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Asia Century International Ltd.	1,836,000	2.7%	—	—	—	—	Handy Capital / Original Holding / Ample Ocean	The representative is the same person	—
Representative: Lin, Han-Ching	1,613,233	2.4%	1,613,233	2.39%	25,306,930	37.49%	Ever Jubilant / Sun Reach Investments	The representative is spouse thereof	—
Lin, Han-Ching	1,613,233	2.4%	1,613,233	2.39%	25,306,930 (Note)	37.49% (Note)	Handy Capital / Original Holding / Ample Ocean / Asia Century	The representative is the same person	—
							Ever Jubilant / Sun Reach Investments	The representative is spouse thereof	—

Note: Shares held through Handy Capital Limited, Original Holding Ltd., Ample Ocean Limited and Asia Century International Ltd.

X. Shareholdings of the Company, Directors, Supervisors, Managers and Businesses Directly or Indirectly Controlled by the Company at the Same Affiliate and Consolidated Shareholding Ratio

April 18, 2023; Unit: shares, %

Affiliate (Note)	Investment by the Company		Investment by Directors, Supervisors, managers and Directly or Indirectly Controlled Businesses		Total Investment	
	Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%
Green Leaf Holdings Limited	41,915,825	100%	—	—	41,915,825	100%
Fareast Vantage Holdings Limited	28,550,000	100%	—	—	28,550,000	100%
Xiamen Jiyuan	—	—	(Note)	100%	(Note)	100%
Jifu (Xiamen)	—	—	(Note)	100%	(Note)	100%
Hubei Jiyuan	—	—	(Note)	100%	(Note)	100%
Anhui Jiyuan	—	—	(Note)	100%	(Note)	100%
Guangdong Ji Duo Bao	—	—	(Note)	100%	(Note)	100%
Chengdu Jiyuan	—	—	(Note)	100%	(Note)	100%

Note: Affiliates in China are not companies that issue shares. Hence, number of shares is not available.

Chapter 4 Capital Overview

I Capital and Shares

(I) Capitalization

1. Type of stock

April 18, 2023; Unit: shares

Type of Stock	Authorized Shares			Remarks
	Issued Shares	Unissued Shares	Total	
Common Stock	67,500,000	132,500,000	200,000,000	Publicly listed

April 18, 2023; Unit: NT\$ thousands

Year and month	Issue Price	Authorized Share Capital		Capital Stock		Remarks		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capitalization	Capital Increase by Assets Other than Cash	Others
March 2014	10	100,000,000	100,000,000	1	10	Registration established	-	-
October 2015	10	100,000,000	100,000,000	60,000,000	600,000,000	Incorporated into all business entities through stock transfer	-	-
January 2016	10	200,000,000	200,000,000	60,000,000	600,000,000	Increase in authorized shares	-	-
December 2016	10	200,000,000	200,000,000	67,500,000	675,000,000	Capital increase by cash	-	-

2. Shelf registration: None.

(II) Composition of Shareholders

April 18, 2023; Unit: persons, shares, %

Composition of Shareholders quantity	Government Agencies	Financial Institutions	Other Institutional Shareholders	Domestic Natural Persons	Foreign Institutions and Foreign Natural Persons	Total
Number of Shareholders	—	—	6	705	27	738
Shares Held	—	—	422,715	16,088,761	50,988,524	67,500,000
%	—	—	0.63%	23.84%	75.53%	100%

Note: The shareholding percentage of investments from Mainland China is 0%.

(III) Distribution Profile of Share Ownership

1. Common stock

April 18, 2023; Unit: persons, shares, %

Shareholder Ownership (Unit: shares)	Number of Shareholders	Shares Held	%
1 to 999	85	4,423	0.01
1,000 to 5,000	417	842,659	1.25
5,001 to 10,000	77	637,000	0.94
10,001 to 15,000	32	425,000	0.63
15,001 to 20,000	25	466,400	0.69
20,001 to 30,000	22	466,000	0.84
30,001 to 40,000	8	282,008	0.42
40,001 to 50,000	14	660,000	0.98
50,001 to 100,000	14	1,054,000	1.56
100,001 to 200,000	14	2,067,382	3.06
200,001 to 400,000	5	1,381,429	2.05
400,001 to 600,000	4	2,041,319	3.02
600,001 to 800,000	3	2,068,328	3.06
800,001 to 1,000,000	4	3,454,438	5.12
1,000,001 or more	14	51,549,614	76.37
Total	738	67,500,000	100.00

2. Preferred stock: None.

(IV) List of Major Shareholders: Shareholders With a Shareholding Percentage of More Than 5% or Top 10 Shareholders in terms of Shareholding Percentage

April 18, 2023; Unit: shares, %

Name of Major Shareholders	Shares Held	%
Handy Capital Limited	11,963,595	17.72
Original Holding Ltd.	5,915,188	8.76
Zong Heng Investments Limited	5,688,061	8.43
Ample Ocean Limited	5,592,147	8.28
Ever Jubilant Limited	4,851,523	7.19
Sun Reach Investments Ltd.	4,301,955	6.37
New Epoch Holdings Limited	2,679,511	3.97
Eternal Challenge Investments Inc.	2,024,858	3.00
Asia Century International Ltd.	1,836,000	2.72
Lin, Han-Ching	1,613,233	2.39

(V) Market Price, Net Worth, Earnings, and Dividends Per Share in the Most Recent Two Years

Unit: NT\$

Item		Year	2021	2022	As of March 31, 2023
Market price per share	Highest (NT\$)		19.85	19.20	16.70
	Lowest (NT\$)		13.65	14.60	14.85
	Average (NT\$)		15.99	16.44	15.44
Net worth per share	Before distribution (NT\$) (Note)		37.68	36.93	36.70
	After distribution (NT\$)		37.39	36.93	—
Earnings per share	Weighted average number of shares (thousand shares)		67,500	67,500	67,500
	Earnings per share (NT\$)		0.75	-1.01	-0.41
Dividends per share	Cash dividends (NT\$)		0.30	—	—
	Issuance of bonus shares (NT\$)	Stock Dividend from Retained Earnings	—	—	—
		Stock Dividend from Capital Surplus	—	—	—
	Accumulated undistributed dividend		—	—	—
Return on investment	Price/earnings ratio		21.32	-16.28	—
	Price/dividend Ratio		53.30	—	—
	Cash dividend yield		1.88%	—	—
Note 1: Distribution of dividends for 2022 has not been approved by the shareholders' meeting.					
Note 2: Price/earnings Ratio = Average market price per share/ Earnings per share					
Note 3: Price/dividend Ratio = Average market price per share/Cash dividends per share					
Note 4: Cash dividend yield = Cash dividends per share/Average market price per share					

(VI) The Company's Dividend Policy and Its Implementation

1. Dividend policy stipulated by the Articles of Incorporation:

According to the Articles of Incorporation, during the period in which the Company is listed, unless otherwise provided for in the law and listing regulations in the Cayman Islands, the Company's Articles of Incorporation or other rules attached to the shares, if there is any annual profit after the end of a fiscal year, the Company shall first pay income tax, offset its losses in previous years and set aside legal reserve according to listing regulations, and then set aside special reserve (if any). The remaining undistributed earnings may be distributed by an ordinary resolution adopted at the shareholders' meeting. The Company's dividend policy is based on the future capital expenditure budget and capital needs. The proportion of dividends may not be less than 10 percent of the total distributable earnings. Distribution for the current year, together with all or part of the undistributed earnings for the previous year (including adjusted undistributed earnings) set by an ordinary resolution adopted at the annual shareholders' meeting, will be distributed to shareholders according to shareholding percentage. The proportion of cash dividends may not be less than 10 percent of the total dividends. When accumulated distributable earnings for the current year (distributable earnings plus undistributed earnings for the previous year) is less than 10 percent of the amount of paid-in capital, the Company may decide not to distribute dividends to shareholders.

2. Proposed distribution of dividend in the annual shareholders' meeting this year

The Company does not have any earnings as of the end of 2022. To make up for the deficit, no employee compensation will be paid.

3. Any predictable major change in the dividend policy should be illustrated: None.

(VII) Effect of Proposed Issuance of Bonus Shares on the Company's Business Performance and Earnings Per Share:

Not applicable as the Company does not issue bonus shares.

(VIII) Employees' Profit Sharing Bonus and Directors' Remuneration

1. Percentage or range of employees' profit sharing bonus and Directors' remuneration stipulated in the Company's Articles of Incorporation:

During the period in which the Company is listed, unless otherwise provided for in the law and listing regulations in the Cayman Islands or the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall set aside no less than five percent of its annual profit as employees' profit

sharing bonus by a majority vote at a meeting attended by over two-thirds of the Directors, and distribute such bonus to employees in the form of shares or cash. The Company may set aside no more than five percent of its annual profit as Directors' remuneration by a majority vote at a meeting attended by over two-thirds of the Directors. However, if the Company still records accumulated loss (including adjusted undistributed earnings), the Company shall first reserve its annual profit first to offset such loss. The remaining amount shall be set aside as employees' profit sharing bonus and Directors' remuneration. Proposal on the distribution of employees' profit sharing bonus and Directors' remuneration shall be reported at the shareholders' meeting.

2. Accounting treatment for the basis of estimating employee bonus and remuneration for directors and supervisors, the basis of calculating the number of shares to be distributed as bonus, and any difference between the actual amount distributed and the estimated figures:
 - (1) Basis of estimating employees' profit sharing bonus and Directors' remuneration for the current period: Estimation was made based on a certain percentage within the range specified in the Articles of Incorporation after considering the appropriation of legal reserve for the current period.
 - (2) Basis for distribution of bonus shares: Not applicable as the Company does not distribute bonus shares.
 - (3) Accounting treatment for any difference between the actual amount distributed and the estimated figures: When there is a significant change in the amount distributed based on the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors after the end of a fiscal year, the change will be recognized as expense for the current year. If there is a change of amount at the shareholders' meeting, it will be treated as a change in accounting estimates, and will be adjusted and recorded in the accounts based on the resolution adopted at the shareholders' meeting.
3. Distribution of remuneration approved by the Board of Directors:
 - (1) Employees' profit sharing bonus and Directors' remuneration are distributed in the form of cash or shares. If there is a difference between the recognized estimated amount, the discrepancies, reasons and handling situation: The proposed distribution of employee cash compensation, stock bonus and director compensation approved by the board of directors is 0. There is no difference with expense recognized in the year.
 - (2) Amount of employees' profit sharing bonus distributed in the form of shares and its percentage to income after tax and total employees' profit sharing bonus: Not applicable as employees' profit sharing bonus is paid in the form of cash.
 - (3) The Company's procedures for paying remuneration to Directors have taken into account the relevant results of Directors' performance evaluation.
4. Actual distribution of employee bonus and remuneration for directors and supervisors (including the number, amount, and price of shares distributed) in the previous year, as well as the amount, cause, and treatment of difference between the actual amount and recognized amount of employee bonus and remuneration for directors and supervisors shall be stated: The amount of employees' profit sharing bonus and Directors' remuneration for 2021 distributed by the Company were NT\$408,000 each. There was no difference between these amounts and the estimated amount of expenses recognized for the year.

(IX) Buyback of Common Stock: None.

II Issuance of Corporate Bonds (including Overseas Corporate Bonds)

None.

III Preferred Shares

None.

IV Issuance of Overseas Depository Receipt

None.

V Status of Employee Share Option Plan

None.

VI Status of Employee Restricted Shares

None.

VII Status of New Share Issuance in Connection with Mergers and Acquisitions

None.

VIII Financing Plans and Implementation

There were no marketable securities issued by the Company but the capital utilization plan was not completed or completed in the past three years and the benefits of the plan were not yet apparent.

Chapter 5 Operational Highlights

I Business Activities

(I) Business Scope

1. Main content of business

Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited is a professional leader in the metal packaging industry, specializing in the production, printing, and sales of three-piece tinplate cans, tinplate bottom covers, and two-piece aluminum cans. The Company has imported advanced equipment from Europe, the U.S., and Japan, and its production bases are located across China in Fujian, Hubei, Anhui, and Guangdong. At present, the Company's annual production volume of tinplate cans and aluminum cans has reached 1.5 billion cans and over 1.5 billion cans, respectively.

2. Proportion of operations

The Company's revenue by product in 2022 and 2021 are listed as follows:

Unit: NT\$ thousands, %

Major Products	2022		2021	
	Revenue	Percentage	Revenue	Percentage
Tinplate can	1,994,768	50.8%	2,315,806	57.1%
Aluminum can	1,867,505	47.5%	1,657,529	40.9%
Processing revenue	65,690	1.7%	79,683	2.0%
Total	3,927,963	100.0%	4,053,018	100.0%

3. Current products (services)

Major Products	Areas of Application
Tinplate can (three-piece can)	High temperature resistance, high pressure resistance, good light blocking and sealing, long expiry date. It is mainly used for packaging of soft drinks such as eight-treasure porridge and other granular drinks, protein drinks, coffee and fruit juice, and food cans.
Aluminum can (two-piece can)	Highly automated, high speed, high efficiency continuous production. Mainly used in carbonated beverages, beer, herbal tea and other packages.

4. New products and technologies to be developed

- (1) Improvement of coating line oven equipment
- (2) Add powder machine and replace welding wall under welding machine
- (3) Replacement of glue machine glue gun
- (4) Improvement of printing machine, coater and large furnace connecting base
- (5) Improvement of cleaning inlet transport belt
- (6) Improvement of oven outlet and boiler
- (7) Improvement of two-line palletizer
- (8) Increase the isolation product turning table
- (9) Improvement of new type of can

(II) Industry Overview

1. Industry status and development

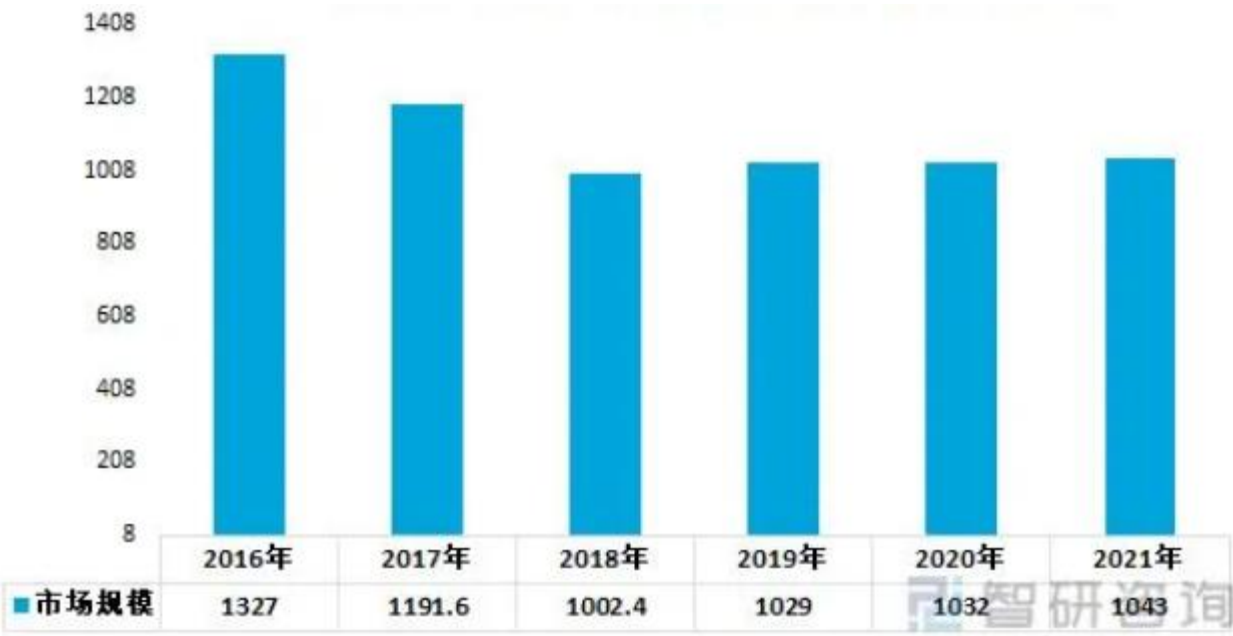
The Chinese metal packaging industry started in the 1950s and began its initial development in the 1960s and 1970s. In the 1980s, with the continuous deepening of open up reform and economic system reform, the metal packaging industry entered a period of rapid development. At that time, the number of metal packaging manufacturers increased rapidly to 700~1,000. However, since the 1990s, the number of metal packaging enterprises has rapidly increased to

1,500, and there has been a vicious competition in the market. A large number of corporate losses have led to the withdrawal of foreign capital. The metal packaging industry had entered a difficult time since then.

After 2003, with the continuous development of food, beverage and chemical industries and the continuous introduction of new technologies, the metal packaging industry has re-entered a stable development. Between 2014 and 2020, the sales revenue of the metal packaging industry increased from RMB108.326 billion to RMB139.401 billion. In 2021, the cumulative operating revenue of the metal packaging and container manufacturing industry was RMB104.3 billion yuan. At present, the metal packaging industry in mainland China has entered a period of steady development. The modern technology equipment and complete industrial chain have developed cross-regional metal packaging enterprises with new products and sound efficiencies, such as CPMC Holdings Limited., ORG Technology Co., Ltd., Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited, Kingcan Holdings Limited, and Sunrise Company.

Scale of Metal Packaging Industry in China in 2016-2021

Unit: RMB hundred millions; %



Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China, sorted by Intelligence Research

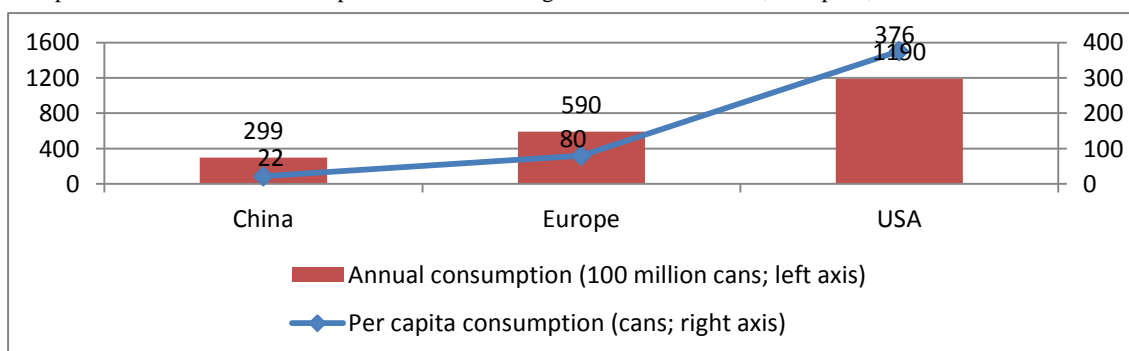
In recent years, China's metal packaging industry has continued to develop rapidly. Metal packaging is widely used in the food, beverage, cosmetic and household goods industries due to its good sealing properties. The food and beverage industry is the largest market for the metal packaging industry. With the development of China's economy and the improvement of residents' consumption power, the market demand for China's metal packaging industry has continued to grow. The packaging industry is quite supported by China's industrial policy and has gradually become one of the important components of China's national economic development. According to the 13th-Five Year Plan in mainland China, the China Packaging Federation has drawn up proposals for the development of the packaging industry. During the 13th-Five Year Plan period, the packaging industry will focus on green packaging, safe packaging and smart packaging. In this way, the packaging industry is fully committed to building a new industrial form of green environment, resource conservation, recycling, and sustainable development. China's latest 14th Five-Year Plan also emphasizes a series of programs, such as promotion of green development and development of environmentally-friendly industries.

In the context of the continuous development of China's economy and the continuous growth of national income, people's consumption power will be further enhanced. Easy-open beverages and beer, as the most representative consumption methods in modern convenient and fast consumption, have created a good development space and potential for the Chinese metal packaging industry. Take metal beverage cans, an important segment of metal packaging, as an example, the annual consumption of U.S., the world's largest region in metal beverage can consumption, is about 119 billion cans and 376 cans per capita. As for consumption in Europe, it is about 59 billion cans and 80 cans per capita. The annual consumption in mainland China is about 29.9 billion cans and 22 cans per capita. There is still room for growth.

Relevant statistics show that China is the world's largest beer producer and consumer country. The beer industry has entered a mature period, but China's beer canning rate is still at a low level. The current Chinese beer canning rate is about 26%, which is far lower than 70% to 90% in developed countries. Compared with glass bottle packaging, metal packaging has the advantage of light-weight and high space utilization, which is easy to transport and carry. With the continuous integration of the beer industry, demand for branded operations, cross-regional sales, and long-distance transportation has been increasing. The beer industry has continuously increased canning rate, which will maintain stable growth in beer can demand over the long term.

In addition to beer, metal easy-open cans are widely used in the packaging of carbonated beverages, fruit and vegetable juices, milk-containing beverages, tea beverages and other products. According to statistics, the size of the China's soft drinks market grew continuously from 2014 to 2019, where sales revenue from China's overall soft drinks market reached RMB991.4 billion in 2019, recording a compound annual growth rate of 5.9% within these five years. Based on the calculation of compound annual growth rate from 2014 to 2019, the size of China's soft drinks market will surpass RMB1 trillion in 2020 and is expected to reach RMB1.323 trillion by 2024. However, carbonated beverages are mainly packaged in cheaper two-piece cans. With the improvement of technology, tea beverages have replaced traditional three-piece cans with two-piece cans in recent years. Three-piece can packaging is still used in milk-containing beverages, fruit and vegetable juices, and coffee in consideration of its compressive ability. As people's living standards improve, the industry consumption upgrade will lead to the continuous introduction of new products and packaging by beverage manufacturers, and promote the continuous development of soft drink metal packaging.

Comparison of the annual consumption of metal beverage cans between China, European, and American countries



Source: KGI Securities

In recent years, due to the introduction of policies on environmental protection and industrial transformation and upgrade in mainland China, large enterprises have faced dual pressures from policy and rising raw material prices. Some large enterprise groups have to

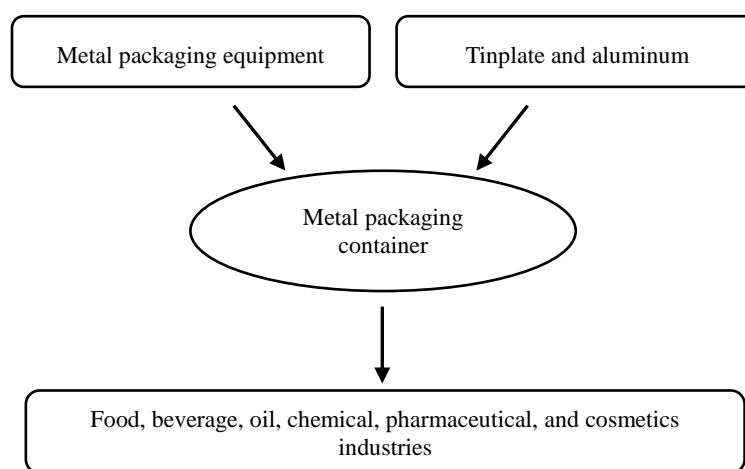
engage in large-scale production through capital export, low-cost expansion, reorganization, mergers, and leases, thus further reducing raw material costs and pressure from related policies. The metal container manufacturing industry has entered an accelerated period of M&A financing, and the future development prospects are promising.

2. Correlation analysis of the upstream, midstream, and downstream sectors of the industry

The Company is a professional metal packaging industry dedicated to the production and sales of tinfoil cans and aluminum cans. Our products are used in a wide range of applications, including food, beverage and other industries. The Company is located in the midstream of the industry supply chain. The upstream comprises manufacturers of raw materials such as tinfoil and aluminum coils, while the downstream involves filling by various food and beverage factories and the sale of finished products to consumers.

Metal packaging container companies mainly provide packaging services for downstream food, beverage, oil, chemical, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic industries. Therefore, the development of the above industries will also affect the metal packaging industry. In other words, if the consumer's demand for products from downstream manufacturers changes, the metal packaging industry will also be directly affected. The correlation of industries in the metal packaging container manufacturing industry is illustrated as follows:

Industry chain in the metal packaging container manufacturing industry

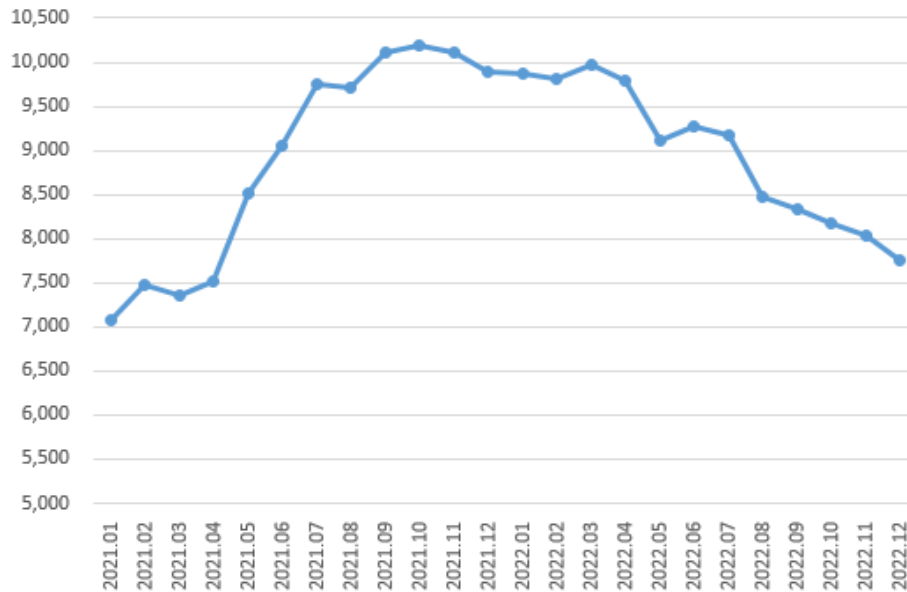


Source: Prospective Industry Research Institute

The cost of raw materials in the metal packaging container manufacturing industry accounts for 80% of the production cost. Since 2017, benefited from the clearing of strip steel and the improvement in the supply and demand pattern of the steel industry brought about by the reduction in production capacity, steel prices have risen sharply. The comprehensive steel price index was always above 100 points in 2020. Hence, steel prices are expected to increase slowly in 2023.

Trend of tinplate prices in China from January 2021 to December 2022

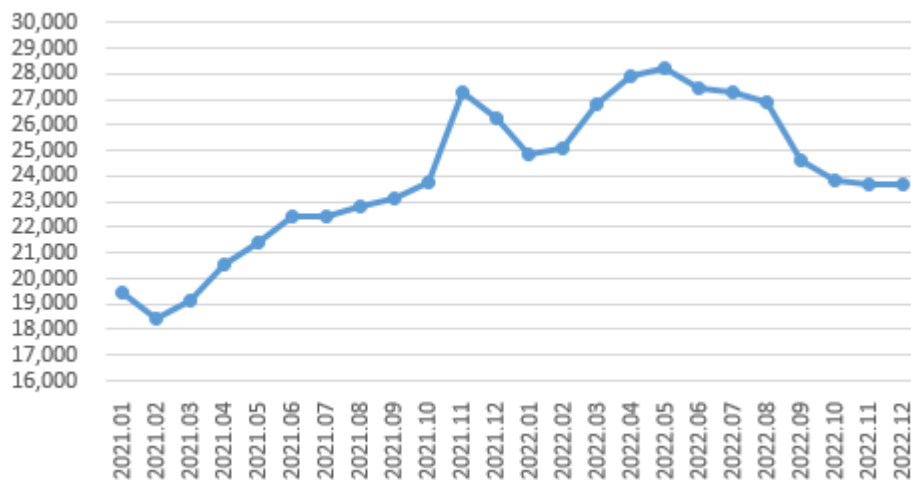
Unit: RMB/ton



Besides, aluminum prices in mainland China were generally strong in the most two recent years, where aluminum prices seemed to always be higher than the average price at the beginning of the year. This was mainly due to the impact of the country's policy on shutting down illegal production capacity and the continuous deepening of supply-side reform. Despite not continuously rising sharply from 2018 to 2019, aluminum prices remained at high levels. In 2020, however, aluminum prices also increased gradually with rising international raw material prices, international geopolitics and war. As a commodity, aluminum still has considerable price uncertainty in the future, and the rising cost of raw materials that the metal packaging container manufacturing industry faces remains severe.

Trend of aluminum prices in China from January 2021 to December 2022

Unit: RMB/ton



3. Product development trends

Energy saving is the basic national policy of mainland China. Therefore, energy saving and emission reduction has become the guidance of China's industrial development, and the development of metal packaging container manufacturing industry is driven by innovation,

technology, and environmental protection. To innovate in industry operation management, products and workmanship, it is necessary to increase investment in research and development and aim at new areas of international metal packaging. It is necessary to pay attention to forward looking research so as to gradually narrow the gap between China and developed countries. The recycling, regeneration and reuse of metal packaging waste must be taken seriously, and practical and doable measures should be put forward to promote the industrialization of metal packaging waste recycling and regeneration, so as to produce greater economic and social benefits.

4. Product competition

In view of the rapid development of China's metal packaging container processing machinery manufacturing industry, the products mainly include tinplate metal packaging cans, two-piece beverage cans, three-piece beverage cans, milk powder cans, ordinary food cans, aerosol cans, crown caps, screw cap, easy-open lids, miscellaneous cans, chemical tanks, steel drums of 200 liters or more, etc. In terms of existing industry structure, a complete metal packaging industry chain, including iron printing and coating, can making, cap making, barrel making, and other products, has been formed in the metal packaging industry. China has become the world's second largest metal packaging manufacturing country, and a large number of large-scale metal packaging industry groups are emerging. However, from the perspective of the entire industry, there are many small and medium-sized packaging enterprises in China, where duplicated construction and excess capacity of low-end products exist. Metal packaging enterprises have undergone significant changes in their business philosophy: From extensive to intensive; from extended development to connotative development; from homogenous low-price competition to differentiated, full-service competition. The industry chain extends both upstream and downstream.

(III) Technology and R&D Overview:

1. Research and development expenses invested in the most recent year up to the publication of this annual report are listed as follows:

Item	2022	2023 Q1
R&D expenses	18,072	4,432
Consolidated revenue	3,927,963	845,733
Percentage of R&D expenses in terms of revenue	0.46%	0.52%

2. Technology and specific achievements in research and development:

Year	Item
2013	Auxiliary tool for cutting chain, segmented multi-layer can road, full sprayer for empty tank, automatic induction rejection device for inverted can
	Color printing feeder, empty can flipper, empty can climbing device
2014	Cap falling device of can sealing machine, mixing device of paint in barrel
	Positioning mechanism of pre-wave iron wave shearing machine and can-feeding device of full spraying machine
2015	Input and output conveying device for neck shrinking machine, tinplate dryer receiving device
	Feed conveying device of tinplate dryer, metal can body shearing machine
2016	Conveyor belt tensioning device for small drying room, external coating device for empty

Year	Item
	can welding, side positioner for the anti-iron displacement of coating machine
	Inner coating without melamine, inner coating without bisphenol A, inner coating recycling device
2017	Stainless steel bush for climbing belt magnet seat
	Receiver with anti-scratch transmission system
	Servo receiver blanking anti-collision baffle
2018	Research and development for can type 5118#
	Thickness reduction of the two-piece aluminum can from 0.273mm to 0.263mm
2019	Improvement of two-in-one covering channel for coating machine
	Modification of coating base coating tank
	Research and development of 6100# new can
	Modification of the magnetic separation of the botto
2020	Thickness reduction of the tinplate from 0.17mm to 0.16mm
	Upgrading and transformation of can production line packaging and conveying system
	Improvement of the server at the furnace mouth of the drying room
2021	Robotic arm, inverted tank detector, foreign body detector
	Reformation of Punch Mould
	The belts at the entrances and exits of the can-making necks are changed to steel sheets
	Motorized color printing turning machine
	Optimization design of bottom shape of aluminum two-piece can
2022	Transformation of Synchronous Connection System of Color Printing Drying Furnace
	Transformation of air compressor energy saving
	Transformation of RTO Environmental Protection Waste Gas Equipment
	Research and development of 698# tank type
2023	Improvement of coating line oven equipment
	Improvement of glue machine glue gun
	Improvement of oven outlet and boiler
	Improvement of two-line palletizer
	Improvement of printing machine, coater and large furnace connecting base

(IV) Long-term and Short-term Business Development Plans

1. Short-term business development plans

- (1) First, winning new orders from existing three-piece can customers to deliver new orders to their factories in different locations other than current factories. At the same time, the certification of new customers in Central and South China will be carried out to gain new contacts, thereby taking advantage of the Company's market strategy and win new customers for two-piece beer cans.
- (2) The new production line of 500ml large capacity aluminum cans has been completed, which will meet the needs of more different customers with diversified cans.

2. Medium- and long-term business development plans

- (1) Cooperate with core customers to develop curved or embossed cans to meet customers' demand for new products.
- (2) Develop new businesses such as beverage filling and export markets.
- (3) Develop new market products such as milk powder cans, canned food cans, and spray cans, in addition to the beverage market.

II Market and Sales Overview

(I) Market Analysis

1. Major regions for product sales

Unit: NT\$ thousands, %

Geographical region	2021		2022	
	Revenue	Percentage	Revenue	Percentage
China	4,053,018	100%	3,927,963	100%
Others	—	—	—	—
Total	4,053,018	100%	3,927,963	100%

2. Market share

According to statistics from Prospective Industry Research Institute, the current sales of three-piece beverage cans in mainland China is about RMB15.3 billion and 14.3 billion cans, while the current sales of two-piece beverage cans in mainland China is about RMB18.5 billion and 16.8 billion cans. The Company's annual sales volume of three-piece cans and two-piece cans in 2022 was 540 million cans and 1050 million cans, respectively, accounting for a market share of 3.8% and 6.3%.

3. Future market supply and demand and its growth

(1) Market demand

In mainland China, three-piece tinplate cans are mainly used in products such as eight-treasure porridge and dairy products. Affected by changes in people's consumption habits, especially after Company C replaced three-piece cans with two-piece cans in their herbal tea products, the growth of three-piece cans has slowed down. Therefore, in the short term, the forecast for three-piece cans expansion will not significantly fluctuate. As for the two-piece aluminum can, the main areas of application are herbal tea, beer, and carbonated beverages. Due to the low cost and low unit selling price of two-piece aluminum can with high production speed, it meets the needs of downstream beverage factories for rapid expansion and cost control. In view of the advantages above, some beverage factories have changed from three-piece cans to two-piece cans. Therefore, there is a large room for development in the two-piece can sales market over the long run.

(2) Market supply

Mainland China is currently the second largest metal packaging manufacturer in the world. However, the scale of metal packaging manufacturing enterprises is generally small, and the number of small and medium-sized enterprises is large, which lead to the excess capacity of low-end products. At present, the leading metal packaging enterprises in mainland China have begun to shift to large-scale, group-oriented and professional development, and have gradually become a capital-intensive industry. They have powerful capital strength to expand scale and upgrade equipment, forming economies of scale and cost advantages, which lead to the dominance by large-scale companies.

4. Competitive niche

(1) Advantages of production base layout

The Company currently operates four production bases in Xiamen, Hubei, Anhui,

and Guangdong. It has established a comprehensive production network in East China, Central China, and South China, and has the ability for timely massive product delivery to core customers in multiple regions. Moreover, through the close-to-customer layout, each location is located within two kilometers of the main customer. In addition to shortening the response time to customers' instant orders, this arrangement can significantly reduce shipping costs and increase profitability.

(2) Keeping abreast of mainstream customers in the industry

The Company maintains long-term strategic partnership with its core customers, of which Customer C and A are the leading brands of Chinese herbal tea and porridge. The Company's core customers have high brand awareness and strong marketing ability. Therefore, we can expect good development in the future.

(3) Stable source of materials and procurement advantages

The Company's major tinplate suppliers are well-known manufacturers in Taiwan or joint ventures between Taiwan and Japan, which provides high-quality tinplate and ensure stable supply of tinplate. As the Company has long-term cooperation with them and engages in mutual growth, a strategic relationship is maintained by both parties. The Company can keep track of fluctuations in purchase price and the supply and demand of raw materials in a timely manner, thereby enabling the Company to have an industry advantage in terms of timeliness of supply, cost and quality.

(4) Complete quality control system

The three-piece tinplate cans produced by the Company have been granted the ISO9001 international standard certification and the FSSC 22000 food safety management system certification. The two-piece aluminum cans have been granted the ISO9001, ISO14001, and FSSC22000 quality and food safety certification. The Company uses high-quality tinplate, aluminum coils, easy-open lids, and other materials to strictly maintain quality. In addition, in the aspect of quality control, the electronic data collection system and automatic online detection and reporting system have been adopted to reduce the possibility of human misjudgment. At the same time, a complete quality control system was established, including receiving inspection, online testing, shipping inspection, and supplier inspection. The Company is one of the first can manufacturing company in China to have successfully obtained the Nestlé coffee certification.

(5) Tooling design and process development capabilities

The Company's technical team has accumulated more than 20 years of industry experience. In addition to strong technology in equipment adjustment and process improvement, the Company also has development capability in tooling design and new material research. We have successively obtained over 16 patents and developed tinplate thinning materials to reduce the thickness of the can wall to effectively reduce costs. Moreover, the Company has imported globally advanced automated production equipment from Europe, the U.S., Japan, and Taiwan. In addition to rapid production, high efficiency, and stable quality, the two-piece can production line is quickly and stably put into operation after launch, which demonstrates the technical team's ability and experience in adjusting key parameters of the equipment.

5. Favorable and unfavorable factors in development prospects and related countermeasures

(1) Favorable factors

- A. The continuous development of China's food and beverage industry leads to a steady growth in demand for metal packaging.
- B. China's beer metal canning rate is much lower than that of Europe, the U.S., and Japan, thus demonstrating strong potential for growth.
- C. Metal packaging materials are easy to recycle and environmentally friendly, which is in line with global environmental protection trends.

(2) Unfavorable factors

- A. The volatility of raw material prices has caused a large fluctuation in production costs.
- B. The depreciation of RMB has increased foreign exchange rate risks in US dollar borrowings and reduced the advantage of interest spread.
- C. The life cycle of food and beverage products is shortened because consumers tend to seek new products.

(3) Countermeasures

- A. With a stable procurement policy and a reasonable amount of safety stocks, we can timely grasp the price trend of raw materials to reduce the impact on business performance.
- B. Reduce foreign currency borrowings in a timely manner and increase local currency borrowing positions to reduce the risk of exchange rate fluctuations.
- C. Improve tooling design and irregular can development technology to meet the trend of attracting customers with new packaging.

(II) Important Uses of Major Products and Production Process

1. Important uses of major products

Metal packaging is widely used with various specifications. It can be used to fill beverages and foods, etc. The main uses of the Company's products are described below:

Product Items	Main purpose or function
Tinplate can	It is mainly used for packaging soft drinks, such as eight-treasure porridge and other granular drinks, protein drinks, coffee and fruit juice, and food cans.
Aluminum can	Mainly used in carbonated beverages, beer, herbal tea, and other packages.

Metal packaging has the following advantages:

- (1) Good sealing performance with the best protective effect on food.
- (2) Break the restrictions of seasons so you can eat foods of different seasons in another season.
- (3) Resistant to transportation and not easy to deform, which is suitable for long-distance transportation.
- (4) The exterior can be printed exquisitely and meet environmental protection requirements.

2. Production process of major products

(1) The three-piece tinplate production process is as follows:

A. Color printing process:

Tinplate → inner coating → drying → external coating (white butadiene or transparent base oil) → drying → plate making → drying → varnish → drying → color printing iron storage

B. Yellowing process:

Tinplate → outer coating (clear paint) → drying → yellowing storage

C. Can making process:

Color printing iron → cutting → high frequency electric welding → internal and external coating → drying → necking and turning → sealing → canning → inside full spraying → drying → automatic stacking → bundling → storage

D. Covering process:

Yellow iron → cutting → die → glue (including IPQC) → packaging → storage

(2) The two-piece aluminum can production process is as follows:

Aluminum coil → cup making → stretching → trimming → cleaning → drying → bottom coating → drying → can body color printing → bottom coating → drying → inner coating → drying → necking and turning → palletizing → bundling → storage

(III) Supply of Major Raw Materials

The Company's major raw materials are tinplate, aluminum coil, easy-open lid, ink and coatings. The major suppliers are renowned Taiwanese companies, Chinese companies, or joint ventures of Chinese and foreign companies with good quality and stable supply.

(IV) Purchases (Sales) Amount and Percentage of Suppliers and Customers Accounting for More Than 10% of the Total Purchases (Sales) Amount in the Most Recent Two Years, and Reason for Increase (Decrease):

1. List of major suppliers

Unit: NT\$ thousands, %

Ranking	2021				2022				2023 Q1			
	Name	Amount	Percentage of Total Sales (%)	Relationship with the Issuer	Name	Amount	Percentage of Total Sales (%)	Relationship with the Issuer	Name	Amount	Percentage of Total Sales (%)	Relationship with the Issuer
1	Company A	847,755	24.00	None	Company A	1,066,873	32.48	None	Company A	238,393	33.15	None
2	Company B	842,999	23.90	None	Company B	556,284	16.94	None	Company B	88,066	12.25	None
3	Company C	541,824	15.30	None	Company C	380,627	11.59	None	Company C	73,371	10.20	None
4	Company D	419,649	11.90	None	Company D	348,882	10.62	None	Company D	69,145	9.62	None
5	Company E	132,019	3.73	None	Company E	351,057	10.69	None	Company E	114,480	15.92	None
	Others	750,944	21.24		Others	580,877	17.68		Others	135,679	18.86	
	Net Purchase	3,535,190	100.00		Net Purchase	3,284,600	100.00		Net Purchase	719,134	100.00	

* Suppliers accounting for over 10 percent of the Company's total amount of purchase in the most recent two years are listed in this table.

** Reason for increase/decrease: Mainly due to adjustments to the proportion of suppliers in line with the Company's business and operational needs.

2. List of major customers

Unit: NT\$ thousands, %

Ranking	2021				2022				2023 Q1			
	Name	Amount	Percentage of Net Sales (%)	Relationship with the Issuer	Name	Amount	Percentage of Net Sales (%)	Relationship with the Issuer	Name	Amount	Percentage of Net Sales (%)	Relationship with the Issuer
1	Company A	600,289	14.81	None	Company A	322,448	8.21	None	Company A	37,376	4.42	None
2	Company B	521,130	12.86	None	Company B	492,987	12.55	None	Company B	25,546	3.02	None
3	Company C	423,005	10.44	None	Company C	375,661	9.56	None	Company C	53,462	6.32	
4	Company D	334,803	8.26	None	Company D	562,515	14.32	None	Company D	126,912	15.00	None
	Others	2,173,791	53.63		Others	2,174,352	55.36		Others	602,437	71.24	
	Net Sales	4,053,018	100.00		Net Sales	3,927,963	100.00		Net Sales	845,733	100.00	

* Customers accounting for over 10 percent of the Company's total amount of sales in the most recent two years are listed in this table.

** Reason for increase/decrease:

Mainly due to changes in the proportion of customers caused by changes in orders from the Company's customers.

(V) Production Volume and Value of the Company in the Most Recent Two Years

Unit: thousand pieces, NT\$ thousands

Production Volume and Value Main Product	Year	2021			2022		
		Capacity	Production Volume	Production Value	Capacity	Production Volume	Production Value
Tin can (Note)		1,500,000	683,296	1,935,114	1,500,000	524,544	1,520,773
Aluminum can		1,000,000	1,018,541	1,710,807	1,500,000	1,096,100	2,165,080
Total		2,500,000	1,701,837	3,645,921	3,000,000	1,620,644	3,685,853

Note: Production value includes tinplate coated color printing processing income.

(VI) Sales Volume and Value of the Company in the Most Recent Two Years

Unit: thousand pieces, NT\$ thousands

Sales Volume and Value Main Product	Year	2021		2022	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Tin can (Note)		667,273	2,395,489	544,068	2,060,458
Aluminum can		1,080,087	1,657,529	1,052,510	1,867,505
Total		1,747,360	4,053,018	1,596,578	3,927,963

Note: Sales value includes tinplate coated color printing processing income.

III Human Resources

Year		2021	2022	As of March 31, 2023
Number of employees	Manager	8	8	8
	General employee	151	143	138
	Production line employee	305	308	314
	Total	464	459	460
Average age		38.3	39.1	38.9
Average years of service		5.5	6.4	6.4
Education (%)	Doctorate	0	0	0
	Master	1.7	1.7	1.7
	College or University	20.5	20.3	20.7
	High School	30.6	30.7	29.8
	Below High School	47.2	47.3	47.8

IV Environmental Protection Expenditure

- (I) Losses suffered as a result of environmental pollution (including compensation and violations of environmental protection regulations based on environmental protection inspection results, where the date of punishment, related document number, regulations violated, the content of violation, and content of punishment shall be listed) and disclosure on the estimated amounts of losses incurred at present and that may occur in the future and related response measures, where facts shall be provided if such amounts cannot be estimated:

	<u>As of March 31, 2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Pollution status (type and degree)	None	None
Compensation target or disciplinary unit	None	None
Amount of compensation or penalty	0	0
Other losses	0	0

(II) Future response measures (including improvement measures) and possible expenditures of the Company and its affiliates (including the estimated amount of possible loss, penalty, and compensation for failure to take response measures):

The industrial pollution caused by tinplate cans is very low during the production process. They are mainly due to the cleaning of paints and the pollutants generated by the operation of the machine. Aluminum cans must be cleaned with a large amount of pure water, so the amount of industrial sewage discharged is much higher than that of tinplate cans. Therefore, the Company's subsidiary Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd has established a sewage treatment plant for sewage discharge purification treatment. It is expected that there will be no significant capital expenditures related to environmental protection in the future, and the Company's earnings and competitiveness will not be affected by environmental protection related matters.

(III) Estimated Environmental Expenditures of the Company and Its Affiliates for the Next Three Years:

The Group's main production and operation base is located in mainland China, and the new investment and layout of the new business is two-piece aluminum can production equipment. The sewage handling equipment is set up in accordance with local first-class emission standards in the place of operations to meet the Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Policies. Moreover, environmental protection, energy conservation and emission reduction have been implemented to be in line with local environmental protection regulations.

V Labor Relations

(I) Various Employee Welfare Measures, Education, Training, Retirement System and Its Implementation, as well as the Agreement between Labor and Management and the Maintenance Measures of Various Employee Rights:

1. Employee benefits

- (1) The Company has cultivated and promoted the development and promotion of employees in a timely manner, conducted the evaluation of outstanding employees every year, and recognized and rewarded them.
- (2) The Company values the importance of employee education and training, including onboard training, on-the-job training, and external professional training to help employees improve their professional knowledge and skills.
- (3) The Company has set a performance bonus system, which will give certain rewards to those who have achieved excellent results in production, thus encouraging employees to be active.
- (4) The Company promulgates and implement the "Human Rights Policy" complying with local laws and regulations to prohibit forced labor. It never forces or coerces any unwilling personnel to perform labor service, and pays labor health insurance, five social insurance and one housing fund for all employees according to law
- (5) All China subsidiaries provide employees with staff dormitories, clean and tidy food, and annual dinner to provide a comfortable and pleasant working and living environment.

2. Status of education and training

The Company conducts onboard training for all employees, including factory regulations, environmental protection, and 6S (organization, neatness, cleaning, standardization, discipline, training and safety) concept advocacy. The Company also conducts training on skills and safety management for existing employees and supervisors, and combine employees' personal development plans with regular professional training to enhance employees' overall quality. At the same time, opportunities for internal or external professional training for full time employees are provided as needed to improve their personal qualities and work skills.

3. Retirement system and its implementation status

The Company's main operations are located in mainland China. According to relevant Chinese laws and regulations, the Company should make monthly contribution to five social insurances such as endowment insurance at local social security bureau. As long as the employee reaches the statutory retirement age, he can apply for a pension reimbursement from the Social Security Bureau. The Company handles relevant retirement procedures for employees who have reached the statutory retirement age in accordance with the relevant regulations of the local government.

The Company's branch company registered in the Republic of China has established a defined contribution retirement plan according to the Labor Pension Act, which are applicable to employees whose nationality is the Republic of China. For employees applicable to the Labor Pension Act, the Company makes monthly contribution based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The pension is paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

4. Labor-management agreement and various measures to maintain the rights and interests of employees

The Company attaches great importance to the rights and interests of employees, actively communicates with employees, and strives for people-oriented management. Employees may express their opinions at any time through meetings and labor unions, and communication channels between labor and management are smooth. The relevant regulations and measures are handled in accordance with law with good implementation.

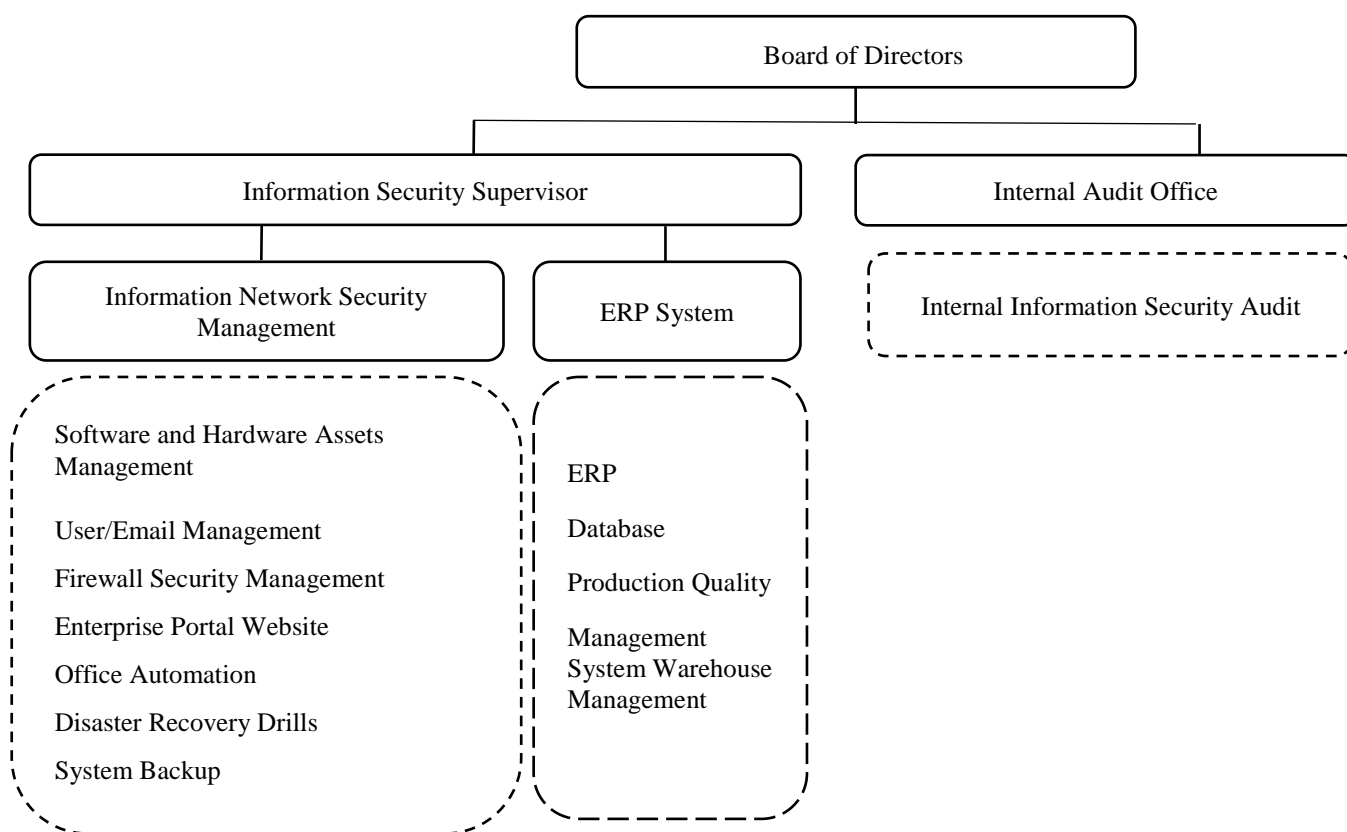
(II) Losses as a result of labor disputes (including violations of the Labor Standards Act based on labor inspection results, where the date of punishment, related document number, regulations violated, the content of violation, and content of punishment shall be listed) and disclosure on the estimated amounts of losses incurred at present and that may occur in the future and related response measures, where facts shall be provided if such amounts cannot be estimated:

	<u>As of March 31, 2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
1. Labor disputes	None	None
2. Amount of loss that has occurred	None	None
3. Amount of estimated possible future loss	None	None
4. Company's response measures	Not applicable	Not applicable

VI Information and Communication Security Management

- (I) Information and Communication Security Risk Management Structure, Information and Communication Security Policy, Specific Management Plans, and Resources Invested in Information and Communication Security, etc.:

1. Information Security Management Structure:



2. Information Security Management Policy:

In order to strengthen information security management, maintain the security and trust of electronic communication, system integrity, data confidentiality and various process management, equipment and network security, and prevent losses caused by information security issues, so as to ensure the continuing operation of the Company.

3. Specific Management Plans:

Category	Specific Management Activities
Authority management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management and audit of personnel account permissions 2. Regular check of personnel accounts 3. Strengthen employee awareness and training on information and communication security
System access control and management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management of personnel access to internal/external systems and data transmission 2. Remote access management 3. Internal/external network firewall partition

External threats	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regularly update virus protection and virus code programs 2. Regular vulnerability scans 3. Protection methods for information system viruses, potential security weaknesses, and vulnerabilities 4. Email security and spam filtering mechanism
Information availability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Network and system usage monitoring and reporting 2. Response to information service interruption 3. Daily data backup and remote backup, and data storage at a safe location 4. Data leakage protection, and ensure data confidentiality 5. Regularly implement disaster recovery drills

4. Resources invested in communication security management:

The Company regularly promotes information and communication security based on current events to enhance employees' awareness of information and communication security.

- (II) In the most recent year up to the publication date of this annual report, any losses, possible impacts, and response measures resulting from significant information security incidents that cannot be reasonably estimated, the facts that why these cannot be reasonably estimated shall be stated: Not applicable

VII Material Contracts

Nature of Contract	Counterparty	Contract Duration	Major Contents	Restrictions
Loan agreement	Borrower: Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Lender: CTBC Bank / O-Bank and other consortium banks	2022.02.17–2027.02.16	Five-year joint credit line	Maintain commitment in financial ratios
Loan agreement	Borrower: Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited Lender: E.SUN Bank	2022.06.14–2023.06.14	Short term comprehensive credit line	Nil
Loan agreement	Borrower: Green Leaf Lender: CTBC Bank	2022.05.31 – 2024.05.31	Medium term comprehensive credit line	Nil
Loan agreement	Borrower: Xiamen Jiyuan Lender: Agricultural Bank of China, Tong' An Sub-branch Guarantor: Jifu (Xiamen)	2022.08.23 – 2023.08.22	Short term comprehensive credit line	Nil
Loan agreement	Borrower: Hubei Jiyuan Lender: Fubon Bank (China), Wuhan Sub-branch Guarantor: Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	2021.09.07 – 2024.09.30	Medium term comprehensive credit line	Nil
Loan agreement	Borrower: Hubei Jiyuan Lender: Bank SinoPac(China) Guarantor: Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	2022.06.29 – 2023.06.29	Short term comprehensive credit line	Nil
Loan agreement	Borrower: Guangdong Ji Duo Bao/ Hubei Jiyuan Lender: Land Bank of Taiwan, Wuhan Sub-branch Guarantor: Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	2023.02.17 – 2024.02.17	Short term comprehensive credit line	Nil
Loan agreement	Borrower: Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Lender: Bank SinoPac(China) Guarantor: Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	2022.06.09 – 2023.06.09	Short term comprehensive credit line	Nil
Loan agreement	Borrower: Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Lender: CTBC Bank , Guangzhou Sub-branch Guarantor: Xiamen Jiyuan	2022.05.31 – 2023.05.31	Short term comprehensive credit line	Nil
Loan agreement	Borrower: Xiamen Jiyuan/Guangdong Ji Duo Bao / Jifu (Xiamen) Lender: Xiamen Bank Guarantor: Xiamen Jiyuan/Guangdong Ji Duo Bao / Jifu (Xiamen)	2021.08.09 – 2024.08.09	Medium term comprehensive credit line	Nil
Loan agreement	Borrower: Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Lender: Green Leaf	2020.06.18 – 2023.06.17	Mid-term working capital	Nil

Chapter 6 Financial Highlights

I Condensed Balance Sheet and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Most Recent Five Years

(I) Condensed Balance Sheets

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item \ Year		Financial Summary for the Most Recent Five Years (Note 1)					
		2018 年	2019 年	2020 年	2021 年	2022 年 (註 2)	2023 年截至 3 月 31 日
Current assets		2,097,283	2,081,479	2,377,528	2,919,355	2,597,796	2,458,644
Property, plant and equipment		2,879,513	2,621,523	2,493,351	2,818,012	2,686,040	2,650,376
Investment property, net		27,520	25,207	24,385	23,017	64,609	42,731
Intangible assets		4,903	5,149	5,330	4,235	8,394	8,028
Other assets		648,456	600,381	463,220	413,062	425,647	425,241
Total assets		5,657,675	5,333,739	5,363,814	6,177,681	5,782,486	5,585,020
Current liabilities	Before distribution	2,920,845	2,419,917	2,510,900	3,444,529	2,336,769	2,204,017
	After distribution	2,954,595	2,453,667	2,531,150	3,464,779	2,336,769	2,204,017
Non-current liabilities		225,403	444,235	324,552	189,116	952,835	903,605
Total liabilities	Before distribution	3,146,248	2,864,152	2,835,452	3,633,645	3,289,604	3,107,622
	After distribution	3,179,998	2,897,902	2,855,702	3,653,895	3,289,604	3,107,622
Shareholders' equity attributable to owners of the parent company		2,511,427	2,469,587	2,528,362	2,544,036	2,492,882	2,477,398
Equity		675,000	675,000	675,000	675,000	675,000	675,000
Capital surplus	Before distribution	2,043,573	1,848,746	1,814,996	1,814,996	1,814,996	1,814,996
	After distribution	2,009,823	1,814,996	1,814,996	1,814,996	1,814,996	1,814,996
Retained earnings	Before distribution	162,844	420,531	470,982	501,060	412,462	384,972
	After distribution	162,844	420,531	450,732	480,810	412,462	384,972
Other equity		(369,990)	(474,690)	(432,616)	(447,020)	(409,576)	(397,570)
Treasury stock		—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-controlling interests		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total equity	Before distribution	2,511,427	2,469,587	2,528,362	2,544,036	2,492,882	2,477,398
	After distribution	2,477,677	2,435,837	2,508,112	2,523,786	2,492,882	2,477,398

Note 1: Consolidated financial statements from 2018 to 2022 have been fully audited and attested by the CPAs, whereas consolidated financial statements for 2023 Q1 has been reviewed by the CPAs.

Note 2: The earnings distribution proposal for 2022 has yet to be approved at the shareholders' meeting.

(II) Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item \ Year	Financial Summary for the Most Recent Five Years (Note)					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	As of March 31, 2023
Operating revenue	3,838,171	3,878,329	2,791,573	4,053,018	3,927,963	845,733
Gross profit	311,156	364,439	266,116	281,437	156,374	38,081
Operating profit (Loss)	(115,748)	205,593	155,576	72,506	(65,469)	(10,318)
Non-operating income and expenses	(128,086)	(54,577)	(16,856)	7,364	(8,330)	(20,459)
Net income before tax	(243,834)	151,016	138,720	79,870	(73,799)	(30,777)
Income from continuing operations	(201,034)	96,610	50,451	50,328	(68,348)	(27,490)
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	(201,034)	96,610	50,451	50,328	(68,348)	(27,490)
Other comprehensive income (loss) (Net of Tax)	(46,069)	(104,700)	42,074	(14,404)	37,444	12,006
Total comprehensive income	(247,103)	(8,090)	92,525	35,924	(30,904)	(15,484)
Net income attributable to owners of the parent company	(201,034)	96,610	50,451	50,328	(68,348)	(27,490)
Net Income attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company	(247,103)	(8,090)	92,525	35,924	(30,904)	(15,484)
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(2.98)	1.43	0.75	0.75	(1.01)	(0.41)

Note: Consolidated financial statements from 2018 to 2022 have been fully audited and attested by the CPAs, whereas consolidated financial statements for 2023 Q1 has been reviewed by the CPAs.

(III) Auditor's Opinion for the Most Recent Five Years

Year	Accounting Firm	Name of CPA	Audit Opinion
2018 (Consolidated)	PwC Taiwan	Yeh, Tsui-Miao and Wu, Yu-Lung	Unqualified opinion
2019 (Consolidated)	PwC Taiwan	Yeh, Tsui-Miao and Wu, Yu-Lung	Unqualified opinion
2020 (Consolidated)	PwC Taiwan	Chen, Hsien-Cheng and Wu, Yu-Lung	Unqualified opinion
2021 (Consolidated)	PwC Taiwan	Lin, Chia-Hung and Huang, Shih-Chun	Unqualified opinion
2022 (Consolidated)	PwC Taiwan	Lin, Chia-Hung and Huang, Shih-Chun	Unqualified opinion

II Financial Analysis for the Most Recent Five Years

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item		Financial Analysis for the Most Recent Five Years					
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	As of March 31, 2023
Financial Structure (%)	Debt-to-asset ratio	55.61	53.69	52.86	58.81	56.88	55.64
	Long-term capital-to-property, plant and equipment ratio	95.04	111.14	114.42	96.98	128.28	127.56
Liquidity Analysis (%)	Current ratio	71.80	86.01	94.68	84.75	111.17	111.55
	Quick ratio	57.57	75.46	78.18	69.17	91.68	90.29
	Interest coverage ratio	(2.11)	3.28	4.27	3.19	(0.26)	(0.85)
Operating Performance Analysis	Receivables turnover ratio (times)	2.57	2.98	2.12	2.88	2.77	2.56
	Days sales outstanding	142	122	172	127	132	142
	Inventory turnover ratio (times)	10.33	11.21	7.74	8.20	8.12	7.56
	Payables turnover ratio (times)	2.40	2.39	1.75	2.11	1.92	1.90
	Inventory turnover days	35	33	47	45	45	48
	Property, plant and equipment turnover (times)	1.29	1.41	1.09	1.52	1.42	1.24
	Total assets turnover (times)	0.64	0.70	0.52	0.70	0.65	0.56
Profitability Analysis	Return on assets (%)	(2.39)	2.66	1.53	1.34	(0.41)	(0.26)
	Return on equity (%)	(7.51)	3.87	2.01	1.98	(2.71)	(1.10)
	Operating profit	(17.14)	30.45	23.04	10.74	(9.69)	(1.52)
	Income before tax	(36.12)	22.37	20.55	11.83	(10.93)	(4.55)
	As a percentage of paid-in capital (%)						
	Net profit margin (%)	(5.23)	2.49	1.80	1.24	(1.74)	(3.25)
Cash Flow (%)	Earnings per share (NT\$)	(2.98)	1.43	0.75	0.75	(1.01)	(0.41)
	Cash flow ratio	19.32	18.28	0.92	14.88	1.23	(2.92)
	Cash flow adequacy ratio	35.48	66.34	129.43	208.89	128.72	94.22
Leverage	Cash flow reinvestment ratio	13.35	10.40	(0.25)	11.97	0.17	(1.31)
	Operating leverage	(4.39)	2.81	2.76	6.25	(5.00)	(8.26)
	Financial leverage	0.59	1.47	1.37	2.00	0.52	0.38

Note: Consolidated financial statements from 2018 to 2022 have been fully audited and attested by the CPAs, whereas consolidated financial statements for 2023 Q1 has been reviewed by the CPAs.

The reasons for an increase or decrease in the financial ratios with more than 20% for the most recent two years:

1. Increase in long-term capital-to-property, plant and equipment ratio: mainly due to increase of loans from other banks for repayment of syndicated loans.
2. Increase in the current ratio: Mainly due to the increase in loans and cash on account from other banks for repayment of short-term loans.
3. Increase in the quick ratio: Mainly due to the increase in loans and cash on account from other banks for repayment of short-term loans, and inventory decrease.
4. Decrease in interest earned ratio: Mainly due to an increase in interest costs caused by a deficit in 2022 and an increase in the average borrowing rate.
5. Decrease in return on assets: Mainly due to an increase in interest costs caused by a deficit in 2022 and an increase in the average borrowing rate.
6. Decrease in rate of return on equity, ratio of operating profit to paid-in capital, ratio of net profit before tax to paid-in capital and ratio of net profit: Mainly due to losses in 2022.
7. Decrease in earnings per share: Mainly due to losses in 2022.
8. Decrease in cash flow ratio: Mainly due to the pre-tax net loss and the decrease in notes and accounts payable in 2022.
9. Decrease in cash flow adequacy ratio: Mainly due to the decrease in cash flow and capital expenditure from operating activities in 2022 compared to last year.
10. Decrease in cash flow reinvestment ratio: Mainly due to the decrease in cash flow and short-term loans from operating activities in 2022.
11. Decrease in operating leverage: Mainly due to a decrease in revenue and operating profit in 2022.
12. Financial Leverage Mainly due to a decrease in operating profit and the increase in interest expenses in 2022.

1. Financial structure

(1) Debt-to-asset ratio = Total liabilities / Total assets.

(2) Long-term capital-to-property, plant and equipment ratio = (Total equity + Non-current liabilities) / Net property, plant and equipment.

2. Liquidity Analysis

(1) Current ratio = Current assets / Current liabilities.

(2) Quick ratio = (Current assets - Inventory - Prepaid expenses) / Current liabilities.

(3) Interest coverage ratio = Earnings before interest and taxes / Interest expenses.

3. Operating Performance Analysis

(1) Receivables turnover ratio (including accounts receivables and notes receivables arising from business operations) = Net sales / Average receivables balance (including accounts receivables and notes receivables arising from business operations).

(2) Days sales outstanding = 365 / Receivables turnover ratio.

(3) Inventory turnover ratio = Cost of goods sold / Average inventory.

(4) Payables turnover ratio (including accounts payable and notes payable arising from business operations) = Cost of goods sold / Average payable balance (including accounts payable and notes payable arising from business operations).

(5) Inventory turnover days = 365 / Inventory turnover ratio.

(6) Property, plant and equipment turnover = Net sales / Average net property, plant and equipment.

(7) Total assets turnover = Net sales / Average total assets.

4. Profitability Analysis

(1) Return on total assets = [Net income after tax + Interest expenses × (1 - tax rate)] / Average total assets.

(2) Return on equity = Net income after tax / Average total equity.

(3) Net profit margin = Net income after tax / Net sales.

(4) Earnings per share = (Net income attributable to equity holders of the Company - Preferred dividend) / Weighted average number of shares outstanding.

5. Cash Flow

(1) Cash flow ratio = Net cash flows from operating activities / Current liabilities.

(2) Cash flow adequacy ratio = Cash flow from operating activities for the most recent five years / Sum of capital expenditures, inventory additions, and cash dividends for the most recent five years.

(3) Cash flow reinvestment ratio = (Cash flows from operating activities - Cash dividends) / (Gross property, plant and equipment + Long-term investments + Other non current assets + Working capital).

6. Leverage:

(1) Operating leverage = (Net sales - Variable costs and expenses) / Operating income.

(2) Financial leverage = Operating income / (Operating income - Interest expenses).

III Audit Committee Review Report of Financial Reports for the Most Recent Year

Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited
Audit Committee Check Report

The Board of Directors has created the Company's 2022 annual business report, financial statements and profit and loss allocation proposals. The financial statements have been commissioned by PwC Taiwan for verification and a verification report has been issued. The above business report, financial statements and profit and loss allocation proposal have been checked by the Audit Committee and it is considered that there is no disagreement. Therefore, the above report has been submitted in accordance with the provisions of the company's articles of association, please check and approve.

Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited
Convener of the Audit Committee: Chen Tuoh-Hsiung

2023.3.20

IV Financial Reports and Independent Auditors' Report for the Most Recent Year

Please refer to page 109

V The Company's Audited Individual Financial Reports in the Most Recent Year

Not applicable as the Company is a foreign issuing company.

VI Impact of the Financial Distress Occurred to the Company and Affiliates in the Most Recent Year up to the Publication of this Annual Report

Not applicable

Chapter 7 Review of Financial Status, Financial Performance, and Risk Management

I Financial Status

Unit: NT\$ thousands, %

Item \ Year	2022	2021	Difference	
			Amount	%
Cash and cash equivalents	371,916	507,893	(135,977)	(26.77%)
Notes receivables, net	380,673	269,365	111,308	41.32%
Prepayments	54,834	40,173	14,661	36.49%
Financial assets measured at cost - non current	6,142	16,608	(10,466)	(63.02%)
Investment Property, net	64,609	23,017	41,592	180.70%
Short-term Loans	116,864	1,029,212	(912,348)	(88.65%)
Accounts payable	369,239	511,081	(141,842)	(27.75%)
Long-term liabilities due within one year or one operating cycle	195,724	55,360	140,364	253.55%
Long-term loans	920,346	156,021	764,325	489.89%
Unappropriated retained earnings	(54,297)	53,738	(108,035)	(201.04%)
If the changes in the two periods are more than 20% and the amount of change is more than NT\$10 million, explain as below:				
1. Cash and cash equivalents: Mainly due to the repayment of short-term bank loans by cash on hand in 2022				
2. Notes receivables, net: Mainly caused by the increase in notes receivable due to the change in some customers' payment conditions and the difference in cash points.				
3. Prepayments: Mainly due to the increase in demand for orders, thus an increase in prepayments for raw materials at the end of 2022.				
4. Financial assets measured at cost - non current: Mainly due to the decrease in pledged fixed deposits in 2022.				
5. Investment Property, net: Mainly due to the reclassification of leased plants to net investment real estate				
6. Short-term Loans: Mainly due to an increase of loans from other banks for repayment of syndicated loans in 2022.				
7. Accounts payable: Mainly due to the change of trading conditions of some suppliers from invoicing to pre-invoicing.				
8. Long-term liabilities due within one year or one operating cycle: Mainly caused by transferring long-term loans to long-term loans due within one year.				
9. Long-term Loans: Mainly due to the increase in short-term borrowings and repayment of borrowings as a result of the increase in operating demand in 2022.				
10. Unappropriated retained earnings: Mainly due to the distribution of retained earnings for 2021 in 2022 as well as the losses in 2022.				

II Financial Performance

(I) Comparison and Analysis of Financial Performance

Unit: NT\$ thousands, %

Item \ Year	2022	2021	Increase (decrease)	%
Operating Revenue	3,927,963	4,053,018	(125,055)	(3.09%)
Operating costs	(3,771,589)	(3,771,581)	(8)	0.00%
Net operating margin	156,374	281,437	(125,063)	(44.44%)
Operating expenses	(221,843)	(208,931)	(12,912)	6.18%
Operating profit	(65,469)	72,506	(137,975)	(190.29%)
Non-operating Income and Expenses	(8,330)	7,364	(15,694)	(213.12%)
Income tax benefit (expense)	5,451	(29,542)	34,993	(118.45%)
Net income	(68,348)	50,328	(118,676)	(235.81%)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	37,444	(14,404)	51,848	(359.96%)
Comprehensive income	(30,904)	35,924	(66,828)	(186.03%)

If the changes in the two periods are more than 20% and the amount of change is more than NT\$10 million, explain as below:

1. Gross profit: Mainly due to the continuous increase in the cost of tinplate and aluminum in 2022, resulting in higher production costs.
2. Operating profit: Mainly due to the decrease in net operating gross profit in 2022 and the increase in operating expenses in response to operating requirements.
3. Non-operating Income and Expenses: Mainly due to the recognition benefit of the recovery of overdue accounts in 2022, the benefit from disposing of idle equipment, the depreciation of the RMB exchange rate in 2022 and the foreign exchange loss caused by the recognition of US dollar liabilities by the Group.
4. Income tax expense: Mainly due to the increase in deferred tax assets for the reversal of losses in 2022.
5. Net profit for the year: Mainly due to losses in 2022.
6. Exchange differences on translating foreign operations: Mainly due to changes in exchange rates in 2022, resulting in changes in the exchange differences resulting from the translation of financial statements of foreign operating agencies.
7. Comprehensive income: Mainly due to the negative exchange differences in the translation of financial statements of foreign operations in 2022.

(II) Expected future sales volume and its basis, possible impact on the Company's future financial business and the countermeasures

The Company's overall sales revenue is expected to maintain steady growth in 2023. Such forecast is made according to changes in the macroeconomic environment, industry outlook, and the Company's future development, as well as by referencing the operational targets proposed based on the Company's operating conditions.

III Cash Flow

(I) Analysis of Changes in Cash Flows in the Most Recent Two Years

Unit: NT\$ thousands, %

Item	2022	2021	Increase (decrease)	
			Amount	%
Cash flow generated from (used in) operating activities	28,963	512,852	489,607	2,106.29%
Cash flow generated from (used in) investing activities	(69,015)	(533,992)	(602,530)	(879.12%)
Cash flow generated from (used in) financing activities	(172,764)	53,837	166,581	(147.75%)
The main reasons for changes in cash flows in the recent year are as follows:				
1. Decrease in cash flow generated from operating activities: Mainly due to the reduction of invoices for purchasing material at the end of 2022.				
2. Decrease in cash flow generated from investing activities mainly due to the decrease in capital expenditure in 2022 compared to last year.				
3. Decrease in cash flow used in financing activities: Mainly due to the repayment of more bank loans in 2022.				

(II) Liquidity Improvement Plan and Cash Flow Analysis for the Following Year:

There is cash inflow from the Company's operating activities, and at the same time, the Company maintains good relationships with banks operating in Taiwan and China to secure abundant credit lines. Therefore, there is no liquidity risk at present and in the coming year.

IV Major Capital Expenditures in the Most Recent Year and Impacts on Financial and Operational Status

(I) Major capital expenditures and the operation: None

(II) Expected Benefit: None

V Investment Policies in the Most Recent Year, Profit and Loss Analysis, Improvement Plan, and Investment Plan in the Coming Year

(I) The Company's Investment Policy:

The Company currently focuses on investments relating to its basic lines of business and does not invest in other sectors. The relevant executive departments follow the internal control system "investment cycle" and "Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets." The above methods or procedures have been discussed and approved by the board of directors or the shareholders' meeting.

(II) Main Causes for Profits or Losses from Investment in the Most Recent Year (2022):

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Investment	Gain (Loss) from Investments	Reason for profit or loss	Improvement plan
GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED	8,791	Mainly due to investment gain recognized by equity method	—
FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED	(57,256)	Mainly due to investment loss recognized by the equity method	—
Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	(5,846)	Recognition of investment losses from reinvestment	—
Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	43,664	The industry posted a steady profit	—
Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	8,140	The industry posted a steady profit	—
Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd.	(29,308)	(Note 1)	(Note 1)
Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	(102,392)	(Note 2)	(Note 2)

(Note 1) This Company posted a loss in 2022 because the cost of the main raw material tinplate remained high in 2022 which affected gross profit while the capacity utilization rate is yet to reach economies of scale. In the future, with the development of the business in the central China, and strengthening the bargaining power with customers and suppliers, we will start to create profits.

(Note 2) In 2022, the cost of the main raw material aluminum remained at a high level, eroding gross profit, and the depreciation of RMB against the US dollar caused by the rise in US dollar interest rate resulted in the unrealized conversion loss of the Company's US dollar loans, resulting in a loss in 2022. In the future, we will strengthen the customer development of products for the new production line, and continue to convert the loan currency to spread the exchange rate risk, in order to return to normal profits.

(III) Investment plan for the coming year: Investment evaluation of the second aluminum can production line.

VI Risk Issues and Assessment

(I) Impacts of Any Fluctuation of Interest Rates, Exchange Rates and Inflation on the Company's Profit (Loss) and Future Countermeasures:

1. Interest rate change

The interest income of the Company for 2021 and 2022 was RMB 10,409,000 and RMB 10,385,000, respectively, representing 0.26% and 0.26% of operating income. Interest expense was RMB 36,398,000 and RMB 58,301,000, respectively, accounting for 0.90% and 1.48% of operating income. The Company maintains good relationships with banks operating in Taiwan and China to secure abundant credit lines and the lowest borrowing rate. In the future, the Company will consider the credit lines and cost of various sources of funds to obtain

necessary funds. In case of large interest rate fluctuations, the Company will strengthen the close relationship with banks to understand the interest rate trends, and reduce the risk of interest rate changes by sound financial planning and appropriate use of other financial instruments.

2. Exchange rate changes

The exchange rate loss of the Company in 2021 and 2022 were RMB9,820,000 and RMB

(53,273,000), respectively, while exchange gains and losses accounted for 0.24% and 1.36% of operating income, respectively. The main operating bases of the Company are all located in mainland China. The purchase and sales are mainly denominated in RMB. The exchange rate risk is mainly due to the exchange rate effect arising from the borrowing of US dollar foreign debt. In order to cope with the operational risks arising from the changes in exchange rate of the future, the Company will gradually increase the proportion of RMB bank borrowings in entities operating in the PRC with functional currency in RMB to replace foreign currency borrowings, thereby reducing the impact of RMB fluctuations in a timely manner. The Finance Department will also actively collect exchange rate-related information and the exchange rate trend in banks that the Company has relation with, and pay close attention to exchange rate changes, thereby determining the foreign currency position based on actual capital demand and exchange rate. The Group adopts the New Taiwan Dollar as the presentation currency of its financial statements and therefore there is risk in exchange rate gain/loss on the book. However, it is a merely a presentation loss, which does not actually affect the operating conditions.

3. Inflation

The Company has not been significantly affected by inflation in the past. Moreover, most of the Group's quotes to customers and suppliers are flexibly adjusted with the market. If the purchase cost increases due to inflation, the Group will also keep abreast of the price changes of upstream commodities, and reflect them in the cost and quotation in a timely manner, thereby reducing the impact on the Company's profit due to cost changes.

- (II) Policies on high risk, highly leveraged investments, lending funds to other parties, endorsements, guarantees, and derivatives trading; main reasons for the profits or losses generated; and future response measures to be undertaken:

The Company is committed to focusing on primary business and does not step in other high-risk industries. Moreover, the Company's financial policy has always been conservative and the Company does not engage in high-risk, highly leveraged investments.

Due to the working capital needs from the Group's subsidiaries, there are loans or endorsement guarantees between the parent company and its subsidiaries. Neither the Company nor the subsidiaries have any derivative financial products. Loans, endorsements, and guarantees are conducted in accordance with the policies and response measures of the "Procedures for Endorsement and Guarantee," "Procedures for Lending Funds to Other Parties" and "Rules for Monitoring Subsidiaries" of the Company and its subsidiaries. Relevant risks should be limited.

- (III) Future R&D plans and estimated R&D expenses:

The Company's research and development program focuses on the development and testing of process and equipment improvement, material thinning, new can type and mold. It has obtained more than 20 patents. In 2023, it will continue to renovate the coating line oven equipment, increase the powder machine and replace the welding wall under the welding machine, replacement of glue machine glue injection gun, renovation of the connecting base between the printing machine, the coater and the large furnace, renovation of cleaning inlet conveyor belts, renovation of outlet air table of the oven, the increase of isolation products overturning platforms, and transformation of hot water from the boiler to solar energy and auxiliary electric heating.

The Company's investment in research and development is appropriated according to milestones of new product and new technology development progress. Future annual R&D expenses will gradually increase with the growth of revenue. The Company's research and development expenses for 2021 and 2022 are NT\$16,160,000 and NT\$18,072,000, respectively. The Company expects to invest about NT\$15,000,000 to NT\$25,000,000 in research and development expenses in 2023 to improve the manufacturing process and develop specially-shaped cans and thereby enhance the competitiveness of the Company's products.

(IV) Changes in material domestic and overseas policies and laws and its impact on the Company's financial operations, and the countermeasures:

The Company is registered in the Cayman Islands and there is no relevant activity with economic substance. The main place of operation is China. The Company and its important subsidiaries have always paid attention to the changes in important policies, legal changes and the policies and regulations of the competent authorities in their respective countries and have responded to them in a timely manner, so they have no significant impact on the financial operations of the Company and its important subsidiaries.

(V) Impact of technology (including information and communication security risks) and industry change on the Company's financial operations and related countermeasures:

1. The industry that the Group is engaged in is the traditional consumer goods industry. The Company always pays attention to the changes in the relevant manufacturing process technology and raw material prices in the industry and grasps the market trends. At present, there has not been any possibility that the technological changes may have a significant impact on the Company's finance and business.
2. Information Security Risk Assessment: For information security management policy and specific management plan of the Company, please refer to page 76 of this annual report. The Company regularly assesses the risks of information and communication security, performs education and training on information and communication security, and formulates audit mechanisms for information and communication security to fully implements information and communication security management. In the most recent year up to the date of publication of the annual report, the Company has not experienced any financial impacts due to the loss suffered from severe information and communication security incidents

(V) Potential impacts of changes in corporate image on corporate crisis management and related countermeasures:

The Company and its subsidiaries adhere to the corporate philosophy of "Dedication, Integrity, Innovation, Value" and the business policy of "Service as the top priority; Win by quality." Since its establishment, the Group has continued to actively strengthen its internal management and enhance its quality management capabilities to establish the corporate image of the Group. In this way, the Company can further increase customers' trust in the Company's brand, so there is no such crisis.

(VI) Anticipated benefits and potential risks of mergers and acquisitions and related countermeasures:

Until the most recent year and the date of publication of the annual report, the Group has no plans to acquire other companies. In case there is any plan for acquisition, the Company will carefully assess and consider the synergy in the merger to protect shareholders' right.

(VII) Anticipated benefits and potential risks of capacity expansion and related countermeasures:

In 2013, the Group established its subsidiary, Guangdong Ji Duo Bao, in response to the continuous growth of its operation scale. In March 2016, the subsidiary was officially put into operation and entered the production of two-piece aluminum cans for new businesses. As the Guangdong factory supports our main customer Jiaduobao, the risk of sales should be controllable.

In addition, with the increasing demand for two-piece cans in the mainland market, the Company purchased additional production line equipment through Guangdong Ji Duo Bao by the Board of Directors in March 2021 to build a second production line, which has been completed in 2022. In the future, with the gradual stabilization of the production capacity and yield of two-piece cans at Guangdong Ji Duo Bao, the Group's ability to take orders, increase production capacity, and reduce management and production costs will be strengthened; hence, there should be no significant risks.

(VIII) Potential risks of concentrated procurement and sales and related countermeasures:

1. Purchase:

The Company's businesses are mainly the production and printing of tinplate cans and aluminum cans. The main raw materials purchased are tinplate, aluminum coil, paint and aluminum cover. Because it is more space-consuming with heavy weight, it is purchased in the local market in China for easy access and transportation. Moreover, in order to maintain the stability of product quality, delivery commitment, and a relatively stable source of supply, more than two suppliers are maintained for each item. After reviewing the Company's major purchasers in 2021 and 2022, the purchase ratio of Company A accounted for 23.87% and 32.48% of the above periods, respectively. Purchase from Company A was around more than 20% of total purchase in each period. Due to the close cooperation between the Company and the supplier, and the stable delivery and product quality, the procurement ratio is relatively high. In order to diversify the risk of concentrated procurement, the Company searches for suitable sources of tinplate and easy-open lid every year. The purchase ratios of the major easy-open lid supplier D in 2021 and 2022 were also 11.87% and 10.62%, respectively, mainly because it is the largest aluminum cover manufacturer in China and is a stable and high-quality source of supply. The Company also maintains good trade relationships with other canning factories to understand the market conditions and to disperse the source of supply in a timely manner.

2. Sales:

(1) Main reason why Yinlu Food accounts for a relatively high proportion of the Company's revenue

Long-term cooperation and mutual growth: The Company has cooperated with Yinlu Foods since 20 years ago, and the Company's factory is located near Yinlu Food's factory. In the early days, both parties business scales were not large, but with the development of Yinlu Food's products, it has become a well-known brand in China, so the Company's business scale has grown as well. Moreover, due to the demand in stable quality, fast delivery and large-scale supply capacity from large-scale food and beverage brand factories, it is a common practice to set up canning factories beside the food and beverage factories. Therefore, when Yinlu Food started to set up factories outside Xiamen, the Company was privileged to be invited to set up factories in other regions. The Company has successively set up factories in Hubei, Anhui and Chengdu, and has become the largest supplier of tinplate cans of Yinlu Group. The two parties maintain long-term strategic partnerships.

Customer consolidation and conversion of packaging materials: The Company passed Nestlé certification in 2008 and is one of the first qualified suppliers that have passed the certification in mainland China. Nestlé has also been an important customer of the Company other than Yinlu Food. Yinlu and Nestlé's products account for only about 30% of the Company's revenue.

In the past, Jiaduobao Group has been the Company's main customer for tinplate cans. The revenue from Jiaduobao accounted for about 10% of total revenue. Since 2012 and 2013, the customer converted the packaging materials to two-piece aluminum cans and reduced the amount of orders, which indirectly caused the percentage growth in revenue to Yinlu. However, due to the good long-term relationship between the Company and Jiaduobao Group, the Company has also been invited to set up a new aluminum can factory in Guangdong. As the factory officially began operations in 2016, Jiaduobao Group accounted for 15% of the Company's revenue in 2021, while Yinlu Food's share dropped to below 30%.

(2) The Company's countermeasures for customer concentration

Development of new products and new tank types: Due to the maturing of the development of tinplate products, the market has slowed down. In recent years, the Company has actively invested in the development of a new product two-piece aluminum cans and successfully put it into production in the first quarter of 2016. With the steady shipment of herbal tea to customers, the revenue of aluminum cans has reached 35% in 2020 and is expected to exceed 40% this year. In addition, with the increasing demand for two-pieces of cans in the mainland market, the Company purchased additional production line equipment through Guangdong Ji Duo Bao by the Board of Directors in March 2021 to build a second production line, which has been completed in 2022. The second production line will be used to produce beer products and develop large-capacity cans to meet the needs of more customers.

Expansion into new regions and acquisition of new customers: In addition to supporting the number one Chinese herbal tea brand Jiaduobao Group, Tiandi No. 1 and Kirin Beer, the Company has been working with other beer customers for factory visits and certifications. It is expected that we will start business with other beer customers in the future.

Overall, according to the current customer's order progress, the risk of the Company's customer concentration will be effectively dispersed and reduced.

(IX) Potential impacts and risks of the sales or transfers of significant numbers of shares by the Company's directors, supervisors, or major shareholders holding more than 10% of outstanding shares and their countermeasures:

In October 2015, the share transfer of the Company occurred due to organizational restructuring, in which the substantive control of the shareholder did not change. The Company's major business decisions and operational management mechanisms are still effectively implemented. The Company has selected three independent directors to strengthen the functions of the board of directors in making major decisions and to effectively implementing corporate governance. Therefore, as a whole, there is no operational risk due to the substantial transfer or replacement of ownership as of the publication date of the annual report.

(X) Potential impact and risks of changes in management rights and related countermeasures:

There has been no change in the management right in the most recent year and until the date of publication of the annual report. The Company has strengthened various corporate governance measures and introduced independent directors to set up an Audit Committee and a remuneration committee with a view to enhancing the protection of the overall shareholders' right. In addition, the Company's operations rely on professional managers with good business performance that will be supported by shareholders, and a complete internal control system and related management regulations have been formulated. Therefore, if the management rights change, there should be no major impact on the Company's operations.

(XI) Litigation and non-litigation events: None.

(XII) Other material risks and related countermeasures:

1. Risk of not being able to obtain or renew certificates, licenses, and permits

At present, the land use certificate and property ownership certificate of part of the production base of Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. have not been obtained. The above issue is mainly due to the practice of Chinese local governments to invite investments, plan and build production base first before the application of relevant property

certificates to competent authorities. This has caused the incomplete relevant procedures. However, in April 2016, the local government issued a confirmation letter for Guangdong Ji Duo Bao's overall land area (including land without land certificate) as part of Fogang County's overall land use plan adjustment and improvement work plan and the confirmation letter for the land delivery to Guangdong Ji Duo Bao. Therefore, the Company will not be punished by the local government for failing to obtain the property certificate. At present, the plant is still being used normally, so there should be no major risks.

2. Macroeconomic, political, foreign exchange, and legal risks

The Company is registered in the Cayman Islands, but its main place of operation is located in mainland China. Therefore, changes in the overall economic and political environment of the place of registration and the place of operation, fluctuations in foreign exchange and changes in the laws and regulations will affect the operation of the Company.

3. Risk of protecting shareholders' rights and interests

The Cayman Islands, in which the Company is registered, has very different laws from Taiwan. The Company has amended the Articles of Incorporation in accordance with the "Checklist of Shareholders' Equity Protection Measures at Foreign Issuer's Domicile" as stipulated in the regulations promulgated by Taiwan Stock Exchange without prejudice to the law of the Cayman Islands.

VII Other Important Matters

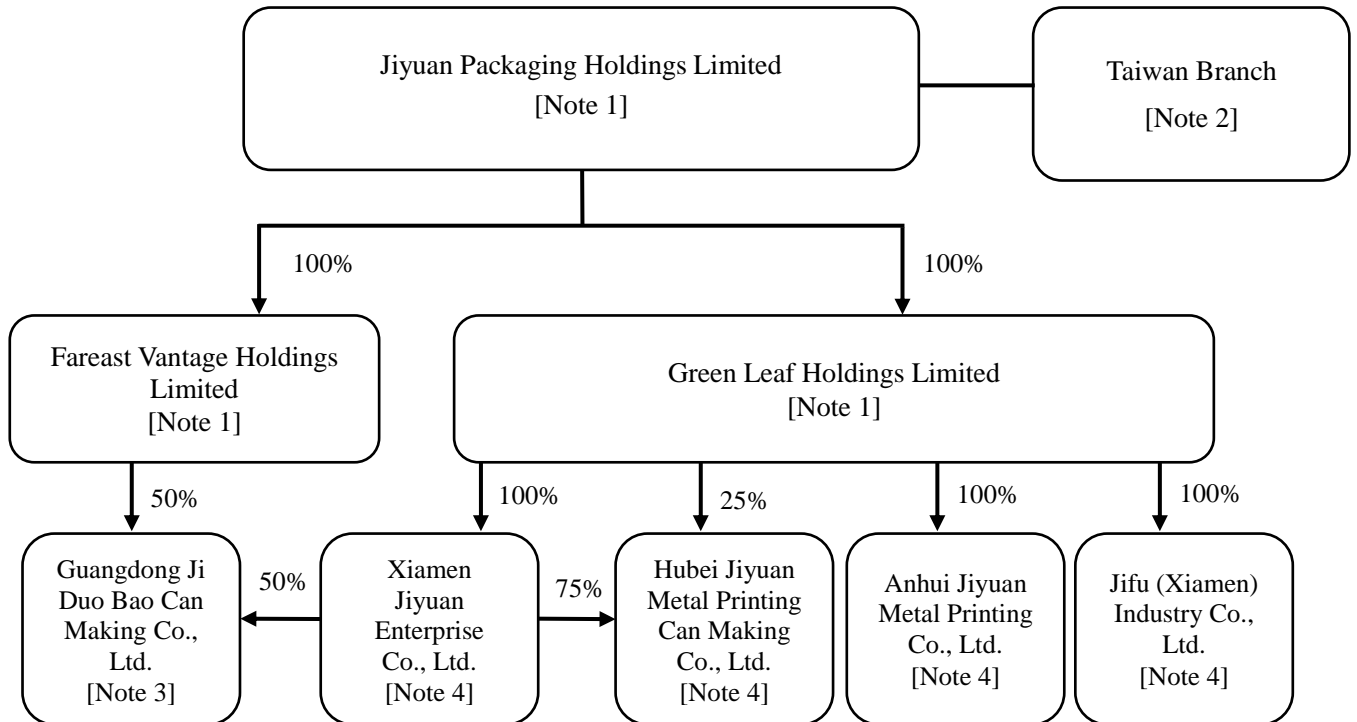
None.

Chapter 8 Other Special Notes

I Related Information for Subsidiaries in the Most Recent Year

(I) Consolidated Business Report of Affiliates

1. Organization Chart of Affiliates



Note 1. The Company, its subsidiaries Green Leaf Holdings Limited and Fareast Vantage Holdings Limited are all holding companies and have no actual operating activities.

Note 2. The Taiwan branch is the main contact window in Taiwan and has no actual operating activities.

Note 3. Guangdong Ji Duo Bao engages in color printing of aluminum cans.

Note 4. Xiamen Jiyuan, Jifu (Xiamen), Hubei Jiyuan, and Anhui Jiyuan engage in tinplate canning.

2. Basic data of each Affiliate

April 30, 2022

Name of Company	Date of Incorporation	Address	Paid-up Capital	Main Business or Products
Green Leaf Holdings Limited	2011.12.19	Offshore Chambers, P.O. Box 217, Apia, Samoa	US\$41,915 thousand	Investment holding
Fareast Vantage Holdings Limited	2013.02.19	Offshore Chambers, P.O. Box 217, Apia, Samoa	US\$28,550 thousand	Investment holding
Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited Taiwan Branch	2017.03.16	2nd Floor, No. 15, Lane 199, Section 1, Fu Nong Street, Eastern District, Tainan City	NT\$3,000 thousand	The operation and management office of Jiyuan Packaging Holding in Taiwan
Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	1993.05.19	No. 3, Matang Road, Matang Village, Xinyi Town, Xiang'an District, Xiamen, Fujian, China	US\$14,000 thousand	Production, Processing and Sales of tin cans for all kinds of food and beverages
Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	1995.09.05	No. 3, Matang Road, Matang Village, Xinyi Town, Xiang'an District, Xiamen, Fujian, China	US\$2,500 thousand	Color printing & processing of tin can
Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	2009.09.21	2nd Road, Economic Development Zone, Hanchuan City, Hubei Province, China	RMB63,000 thousand	Production, processing and sales of tin cans for all kinds of food and beverages and color printing and processing of tin cans
Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd.	2011.11.11	No. 28, Fuyang Road, Economic and Technological Development Zone, Chuzhou City, Anhui Province, China	US\$15,500 thousand	Production, Processing and Sales of tin cans for all kinds of food and beverages
Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	2013.03.05	South side of National Highway 106, Lianhe Village, Tangtang Town, Fogang County, Qingyuan City, Guangdong Province, China	US\$57,000 thousand	Production, processing and sales of aluminum can and cap for all kinds of food and beverages

3. Shareholders in Common of the Company and Its Affiliates with Deemed Control and Subordination: None

4. Business Scope of the Company and its Affiliates:

Name of Company	Major Scope of Business
Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited Taiwan Branch	Operation and management office in Taiwan
Green Leaf Holdings Limited	Investment holding
Fareast Vantage Holdings Limited	Investment holding
Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Production of tin cans
Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Color printing of tin cans
Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	Production and color printing of tin cans
Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd.	Production of tin cans
Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	Production and color printing of aluminum cans

5. Operational highlights of affiliated companies

2022								
Unit: NT\$ thousands								
Name of Company	Capital (Note 1)	Total assets (Note 1)	Total liabilities (Note 1)	Net Worth (Note 1)	Operating revenue (Note 2)	Operating profit (Note 2)	Net Income (Note 2)	Earnings per share (NT\$)
Green Leaf Holdings Limited	1,375,886	2,112,228	188,610	1,923,618	-	(582)	2,013	—
Fareast Vantage Holdings Limited	926,503	563,919	-	563,919	-	(39,640)	(57,256)	—
Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	429,940	1,969,920	1,093,598	876,322	1,383,316	(31,147)	(57,726)	—
Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	76,775	876,128	358,341	517,787	927,073	45,137	43,616	—
Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	277,827	938,802	250,563	688,239	776,901	(19,122)	19,400	—
Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd.	476,005	436,123	50,861	385,262	110,715	(35,155)	(29,276)	—
Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	1,750,470	3,508,312	2,381,052	1,127,260	1,865,440	(9,748)	102,279	—

Note 1: Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are expressed in NTD based on the exchange rate on the day of the financial statements. (Conversion rate CNY:USD = 1:6.9637 USD:NTD = 30.71)

Note 2: Foreign exchange gain/loss is expressed in NTD based on average exchange rate in 2022. (Conversion rate CNY:USD = 1:6.7208 USD:NTD = 29.8)

6. Directors, Supervisors and Presidents of each affiliate

April 18, 2021

Name of Company	Title	Name or Representative	Shares Held	
			Number of Shares/Capital	%
Green Leaf Holdings Limited	Chairman President	Lin, Han-Ching Chen, Chin-Lung	-	-
Fareast Vantage Holdings Limited	Chairman	Lin, Han-Ching	-	-
	Director and President	Chen, Chin-Lung	-	-
	Director	Lin, Chih-Min, Yeh, Hong-Ming, Chou, Hui-Ying, Lin, Chih-Chun, and Weng, Jung-Hua	-	-
Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Chairman	Chen, Chin-Lung	-	-
	Director	Lin, Han-Ching, Lin, Chih-Min, Yeh, Hong-Ming, and Chou, Hui-Ying	-	-
	Supervisor	Lin, Chih-Chun	-	-
Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Chairman	Chen, Chin-Lung	-	-
	Director	Lin, Han-Ching, Lin, Chih-Min, Yeh, Hong-Ming, and Chou, Hui-Ying	-	-
	Supervisor	Lin, Chih-Chun	-	-
Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd.	Chairman and President	Chen, Chin-Lung	-	-
	Director	Lin, Han-Ching, Lin, Chih-Min, Yeh, Hong-Ming, and Chou, Hui-Ying	-	-
	Supervisor	Lin, Chih-Chun	-	-
Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	Chairman and President	Chen, Chin-Lung	-	-
	Director	Lin, Han-Ching, Lin, Chih-Min, Yeh, Hong-Ming, and Chou, Hui-Ying	-	-
	Supervisor	Lin, Chih-Chun	-	-
Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	Chairman	Chen, Chin-Lung	-	-
	Director	Lin, Han-Ching, Lin, Chih-Min, Yeh, Hong-Ming, and Chou, Hui-Ying	-	-
	Supervisor	Lin, Chih-Chun and Weng, Jung-Hua	-	-

(II) Consolidated financial statement of affiliates: Please refer to Page 109 of the annual report.

(III) Declaration on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliates

Representation

The company whose consolidated financial statements containing affiltates prepared by “Affiltate Consolidated Business Report & Affiltate Consolidated Financial Statement and Relationship Report Preparation Principle” in the fiscal year of 2022 (from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022) shall be the same as the company whose consolidated financial statement containing consolidated financial statement of parent company and subordinate prepared in accordance with “International Finance Report Guideline No. 10” approved by Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C.; besides, all relevant information that shall be disclosed in the consolidated financial statement of affiltates have been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of the preceding parent company and subordinates, hence, another one for affiltates will be no longer prepared.

In Witness of,

Company Name: Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited

Chairman : Lin Han Ching

Date: March 22, 2023

(IV) Affiliation Reports: NA

II Issuance of Private Placement Securities in the Most Recent Year and Until the Publication of the Annual Report

N/A.

III The Company's Shares Held or Disposed by Subsidiaries in the Most Recent Year and Until the Publication of the Annual Report

N/A

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IV Other Supplementary Information

N/A

.

V Pursuant to the Article 36-2-2 of Securities and Exchange Act, Event Having Material Impact on Shareholders' Equity or Share Price in the Most Recent Year and Until the Publication of the Annual Report:

N/A.

VI Details of Material Difference Between the Company's Articles of Incorporation and R.O.C. Regulation Governing Shareholder Rights

The Company has amended the "Articles of Incorporation" (hereinafter referred to as "the Company's Articles of Incorporation") in accordance with the important matters stated in the "Checklist for the Protection of Shareholders' Rights in the Country of Registered Foreign Issuers" announced by the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation on March 11, 2022. In addition, the Company will revise the "Articles of Incorporation" during this year's annual shareholders' meeting to comply with the additional items set out in the "Checklist for the Protection of Shareholders' Rights in the Country of Registered Foreign Issuers" (hereinafter referred to as the "Checklist for the Protection of Shareholders' Rights") amended by the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation on January 9, 2023. Due to the slight inconsistency between regulations in the British Cayman Islands and the Republic of China, the regulations are not applicable to the Company in every item. The following list shows the differences between the Company's "Articles of Incorporation" in accordance with the provisions of the British Cayman Islands Act and the "Checklist for the Protection of Shareholders' Rights", and the provisions of the Company's "Articles of Incorporation".

Difference	The British Cayman Islands Act and Description	The Articles of Incorporation and Description
The definition of a "special resolution": A shareholders' meeting is presented by more than two-thirds of issued shares, with a majority of vote by presented shares. If the total number of shares presented is less than the above-mentioned threshold, it may be approved by over half of issued shares presented with a vote of two thirds of the presented shares.	According to the Companies Law of the British Cayman Islands, a special resolution refers to a shareholders' meeting presented by over half of the issued shares with "consent by more than two-thirds of the presented shares".	According to the intention of the Taiwan Stock Exchange's Letter No.0991701319 on April 13, 2010, Articles 39(1) and 2(1) of the Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulated that the special resolution shall be resolved by a shareholders' meeting with over half of issued shares presented by shareholders in person. If the shareholder is a judicial person shareholder, it shall be presented by the legally authorized representative or through proxy. The resolution shall be passed by more than two-thirds of the voting rights of the shareholders presented. The above amendment can fulfill the requirement from both the Cayman Act and Taiwan Company Law regarding attendance and voting in terms of publicly listed companies.
Shares issued without par value by the	Article 8(1), the last paragraph of the Cayman	As an exempted company, the issued shares of

Difference	The British Cayman Islands Act and Description	The Articles of Incorporation and Description
Company may not be converted into shares with par value.	Companies Law stipulates that: Provided further that no exempted company shall divide its capital into both shares of a fixed amount and shares without nominal or par value. (Original English: Provided further that no exempted company shall divide its capital into both shares of a fixed amount and shares without nominal or par value.) According to advice of the Cayman lawyer, in terms of the above rule and issuance process in practice, the exempted company in Cayman Islands shall not convert shares with par value into shares with no par value, or vice versa.	the Company are all with par value, the Company has not issued any shares with no par value, or converted the shares with par value into shares with no par value. Therefore, the leftmost column is not applicable to the Company. For the avoidance of doubt, the Company has stipulated in Article 7(5) of the Articles of Incorporation in accordance with the Company's current situation: "The Company shall not issue shares without par value or convert shares with par value into shares without par value."
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Company shall not reduce its capital unless resolved by the shareholders' meeting; the reduction of capital shall be done according to the proportion of shares held by the shareholders. 2. The reduction of capital may be done by returning assets other than cash; the returning of assets and the amount shall be approved by the shareholders' meeting, and the consent from the shareholder that receives the assets shall be obtained. 3. The value of the property of the preceding paragraph and the amount of the offset 	Articles 14 to 18 of the Cayman Companies Law have strict procedures and substantive rules for capital reduction. The related rules are mandatory and may not be changed by the Articles of Incorporation.	The Cayman Companies Law has strict procedures and substantive rules for capital reduction. The related rules are mandatory and may not be changed by the Articles of Incorporation. The rules have relative degree of difference with requirements from the "Checklist of Shareholders' Right Protection" regarding capital reduction. For the avoidance of doubt, after obtaining the opinions of Cayman Islands lawyers, Article 14 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation is amended that the Company's capital reduction shall be handled in accordance with the

Difference	The British Cayman Islands Act and Description	The Articles of Incorporation and Description
<p>shall be submitted by the board of directors to the certified public accountant in the Republic of China for audit before the shareholders' meeting.</p>		<p>procedures and conditions stipulated in the Cayman Islands Act and listing (counter) regulations. As for the requirement from "Checklist of Shareholders' Right Protection" regarding capital reduction, it is handled through shares buyback, which is stipulated in Article 24(1) of the Company's Articles of Incorporation.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Company's Articles of Incorporation may stipulate that the earnings distribution or deficit offset is made after the end of each quarter or every half of the fiscal year. 2. The proposal of the Company's first three quarters or the first half of the fiscal year's earnings distribution or deficit offset shall be submitted along with the business report and financial statements to the supervisors or Audit Committee for review and then approved by the Board of Directors. 3. When the Company distributes earnings as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, it shall first estimate and retain taxable profits, then offset the accumulated deficit and set aside legal reserve until the accumulated legal reserve has equaled the total capital of the Company. Where such 	<p>There are no such regulations in the Cayman Companies Law.</p>	<p>According to Article 100(3) of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company adopts the annual earnings distribution system and does not adopt the interim period earnings distribution system. Therefore, the requirements specified at the leftmost column do not apply to the Company.</p>

Difference	The British Cayman Islands Act and Description	The Articles of Incorporation and Description
<p>legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in capital, this provision shall not apply.</p> <p>4. When the Company makes earnings distribution according to the second paragraph through the issuance of new shares, it shall be approved by a majority vote by presented shares with over two-thirds of issued shares presenting in the meeting. If the total number of shares presented by the attending shareholders is less than the above-mentioned threshold, the resolution may be adopted by over half of issued shares presented with a vote of two thirds of the presented shares; if such earning is distributed in the form of cash, it shall be approved by a meeting of the board of directors.</p> <p>5. When the Company makes earnings distribution or offsets deficit according to the preceding 4 items, it shall do so based on the financial statements audited or reviewed by external auditors.</p>		
<p>1. The Company's shareholders' meeting shall be held physically within the territory of the Republic of China. When the Company convenes a physical shareholders' meeting</p>	<p>There are no such regulations in the Cayman Companies Law.</p>	<p>Pursuant to the first paragraph of Article 31 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation. "During the Relevant Period, the Company's shareholders' meeting shall be held physically</p>

Difference	The British Cayman Islands Act and Description	The Articles of Incorporation and Description
<p>outside the Republic of China, it shall report to Taiwan Stock Exchange and obtain its approval two days within the Board of Directors' resolution or within two days upon obtaining permit from competent authority by shareholders.</p> <p>2. When the Company convenes a shareholders' meeting outside the Republic of China, it shall engage a professional stock affairs agency in the territory of the Republic of China to handle shareholder voting affairs.</p>		<p>within the territory of the Republic of China. Without exception, thus there is no need to stipulate a process of applying for a permit or reporting for convening a physical shareholders' meeting outside of the Republic of China. In addition to holding the Company's physical shareholders' meeting in the Republic of China during the listing period, the Company also engages professional stock affairs agency in the Republic of China to handle shareholder voting and other related matters.</p>
<p>A shareholder who continues to hold more than 3% of the total number of issued shares for more than one year may write down the proposed matters and reasons to request the board of directors to convene a temporary shareholders' meeting. If the Board of Directors does not convene the meeting within 15 days after the request is made, the shareholder may convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting with the competent authority's permission.</p>	<p>There is no local authority in the Cayman Islands to approve the convening of the shareholders' meeting.</p>	<p>As the Company is a company established under the Cayman Companies Law and there is no responsible competent authority to review whether the shareholders may convene the shareholders' meeting by themselves, Article 32 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulates: "A shareholder who continues to hold more than 3% of the total number of issued shares for more than one year may write down the proposed matters and reasons to request the Board of Directors to convene a temporary shareholders' meeting. If the Board of Directors does not convene the meeting within 15 days after the request is made, the</p>

Difference	The British Cayman Islands Act and Description	The Articles of Incorporation and Description
		shareholder may convene the extraordinary shareholders' meeting.” without the competent authority's permission.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the Company has set up supervisors, they shall be elected by the shareholders' meeting. At least one of the supervisors must have a residence in the country. 2. The term of the supervisor shall not be more than three years. However, a supervisor may be eligible for re-election. 3. When all supervisors are dismissed, the Board of Directors shall convene a temporary meeting of shareholders within 60 days. 4. The supervisor shall supervise the execution of the Company's business and may investigate the Company's business and financial status at any time, check, copy the books and documents, and may request the board or manager to submit a report. 5. The supervisor shall review various reports prepared and submitted to the shareholders' meeting by the Board of Directors and report his opinion to the shareholders' meeting. 	There are no such regulations in the Cayman Companies Law.	Since the Company adopts the Audit Committee system and does not have a supervisor, the requirements of the leftmost column do not apply to the Company.

Difference	The British Cayman Islands Act and Description	The Articles of Incorporation and Description
<p>6. The supervisor may appoint a public accountant or a lawyer for audit matters on behalf of the Company.</p> <p>7. The supervisor may attend the Board of Directors meeting to make comments. Where the board of directors or directors violate the law, Articles of Incorporation, or shareholders' meeting resolution when conducting business, the supervisor shall immediately notify the board of directors or the director to stop the action.</p> <p>8. A supervisor may exercise his power of audit independently.</p> <p>9. The supervisor shall not concurrently serve as a Company's director, manager or other employee.</p>		
<p>Shareholders who exercise their voting rights in writing or electronically are deemed to be present in person at the shareholders' meeting.</p>	<p>According to the opinion of the Cayman Islands lawyers, the shareholders who exercise their voting rights in writing or electronically shall not be deemed to be present in person; it shall rather be construed as appointing the chairman as an agent.</p>	<p>The last paragraph of Article 57 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulates that: "A shareholder who exercises voting rights in writing or electronically shall be deemed to have entrusted the chairman of the shareholders' meeting to act as an agent to exercise voting rights in accordance with the contents of the written or electronic documents. However, the chairman of the shareholders' meeting does not have the right to vote on</p>

Difference	The British Cayman Islands Act and Description	The Articles of Incorporation and Description
		<p>matters not mentioned or indicated in the above, the special motions or the amendment to the original proposal. For the avoidance of doubt, when the shareholders exercise the right to vote in the above manner, the special motion of the shareholders' meeting and the amendment to the original proposal shall be deemed abstained." The actual operation of this Article is not significantly different from the provisions of ROC laws, but the explanation is to use the chairman of the shareholders 'meeting as the agent of these shareholders who vote in writing or electronically to comply with the Cayman Islands Act for the requirement to entrust an agent to exercise voting rights on the spot.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shareholders who hold more than one percent of the total number of issued shares of the Company for more than six months can request the supervisor to file a lawsuit against the Company. The court of first instance shall be the Taiwan Taipei District Court. 2. Where the supervisor does not file a lawsuit within 30 days of receiving the shareholder's request, the shareholder may 	<p>There are no such regulations in the Cayman Companies Law.</p>	<p>According to the fact that the Company has not set up a supervisor, the leftmost functions regarding the said supervisor shall be replaced by an independent director of the Audit Committee, referring to the provision set forth in Paragraph 3, Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act in Taiwan. Article 86 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulates that the Company's minority shareholders can request any independent director of the Audit</p>

Difference	The British Cayman Islands Act and Description	The Articles of Incorporation and Description
initiate litigation against the Company. The court of first instance shall be the Taiwan Taipei District Court.		Committee to file a lawsuit against a director who caused damage to the Company when performing his duties or violated the Cayman Islands Laws, Orders, Listing (OTC) regulations or the Company's Articles of Incorporation. If the independent director does not file a lawsuit within 30 days of receiving the aforementioned request, the shareholders who made the request may file a lawsuit for the Company to the extent permitted by the Cayman Islands Law.
The shareholders who vote against or waive their voting rights at the shareholders' meeting may, by resolution of the shareholders' meeting, request the Company to purchase the shares owned by them for division, merger, acquisition or conversion of shares. The number of shares waiving the voting rights that may not be exercised under the preceding paragraph shall not be calculated as part of the voting rights represented by attending shareholders.	There are no such regulations in the Cayman Companies Law.	The Company will revise the Articles of Incorporation at this year's annual shareholders' meeting to meet the requirements in the leftmost column.
At the time of merger and acquisition, the Company shall state in the meeting of shareholders the important contents of the directors' interests and the reasons for or against the merger resolution. The contents may	There are no such regulations in the Cayman Companies Law.	The Company will revise the Articles of Incorporation at this year's annual shareholders' meeting to meet the requirements in the leftmost column.

Difference	The British Cayman Islands Act and Description	The Articles of Incorporation and Description
be posted on the website designated by the securities authority of the Republic of China or the Company, and the website shall be listed in the notice.		

Regarding the newly added items listed in the "Checklist of Shareholders' Right Protection," the Company intends to propose the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation at the annual shareholders' meeting in this year in order to meet the requirements; as for part of the differences, the Company's Articles of Incorporation has more strict rules than regulations in ROC, or the substance does not violate the content of the "Checklist of Shareholders' Right Protection," it should not have an adverse impact on shareholders' rights and interests.

Attachment 2022& 2021 Consolidated Financial Statement
and Independent Auditors' Report

JIYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND
SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Stock Code: 8488)

Company Address: P. O. Box 31119 Grand Pavilion, Hibiscus Way,
802 West Bay Road, Grand Cayman, KY1 - 1205
Cayman Islands.

Tel: (06)289-5658

Notice to Reader:

For the convenience of readers, this report has been translated into English from the original Chinese version, prepared and used in the Republic of China. The English version has not been audited or reviewed by independent auditors. If there are any discrepancies between the English version and the original Chinese version, or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language report shall prevail.

JIYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report
for December 31, 2022 and 2021

Table of Contents

Item	Page
1. Cover	1
2. Table of Contents	2
3. Independent Auditors' Report	3 ~ 8
4. Consolidated Balance Sheets	9 ~ 10
5. Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	11
6. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	12
7. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	13 ~ 14
8. Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	15 ~ 64
a. Company History and Scope of Business Activities	15
b. Date and Procedure for Approval of Financial Statements	15
c. Application of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations	15 ~ 16
d. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	17 ~ 28
e. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty	29 ~ 30
f. Descriptions of Major Accounting Items	30 ~ 52
g. Related-Party Transactions	52 ~ 53
h. Pledged Assets	53
i. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contractual Commitments	53 ~ 54
j. Significant Disaster Losses	54
k. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date	54
l. Others	54 ~ 61
m. Supplementary Disclosures	61 ~ 62
n. Information on Operating Segments	62 ~ 64

Independent Auditors' Report

(2023)Cai-Shen-Bao-Zi No. 22004249

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Jiyan Packaging Holdings Limited

Audit Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Jiyan Packaging Holdings Limited and subsidiaries (the "Group") as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity, and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and 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 Group as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and Standards on Auditing in the Republic of China (TWSA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of this report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We are convinced that we have acquired enough and appropriate audit evidence to serve as the basis of our audit opinions.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. Such matters have been dealt with in the course of auditing and compiling the consolidated financial statements and in the preparation of our audit opinion. As such, we do not respond to each key matter individually.

Key audit matters for the Group's consolidated financial statements of the current period are stated as follows:

Estimate of provision of loss allowance for accounts receivables

Key audit matters

For the accounting policy of accounts receivable, please refer to Note 4(8) of the consolidated financial statements; for the accounting estimation and the uncertainty of assumption of the loss allowance for notes receivable, please refer to Note 5(2) of the consolidated financial statements; for the details of accounts receivable, please refer to Note 6(2) of the consolidated financial statements; for Disclosure of relevant credit risk information, please refer to Note 12(2) of the consolidated financial statements.

Jiyuan Packaging Holdings mainly engaged in processing, manufacturing and sales of aluminum cans sells tin cans and aluminum cans and manages the operations of receipt and asking for payment from customers, which bears related credit risks. The management periodically evaluates credit quality of customers and receipt operations thereof to adjust the credit policy to customers in time. In addition, the evaluation on appropriation of loss for notes receivable is based on relevant regulations of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" to evaluate loss on expected credit. The management makes the evaluations based on multiple factors that could possibly affect the payment ability of the customers, such as overdue period of individual customers on the record date of the balance sheet and in the past history, financial status of the customers, etc. and include future forward-looking information to create expected loss rate. We considered the estimation on the allowance for uncollectible accounts as one of the key audit matters because the amount of receivables of Jiyuan Packaging Holdings was material and the evaluation process of the appropriation of loss allowance involved management judgement.

Audit procedure

We performed the audit procedures in response to the aforementioned key audit matter as follows:

1. Obtained an understanding of the credit quality of customers and evaluated their policies and procedures for the appropriation of allowance for uncollectible accounts.
2. Obtained and reviewed the historical loss rate in previous years provided by management and considered the future forward-looking information to evaluate its appropriate rate of allowance for uncollectible accounts.
3. Performed test on the changes in the age of receivables and checked the relevant verification documents for date of its receivables to ensure the correctness of the categories in terms of age.
4. Obtained an understanding of the reason for overdue receivables, reviewed the subsequent collections and discussed with management about the loss on allowance appropriated for those with significant amounts of overdue receivables.
5. Recalculate the required allowance losses according to the ratio of allowance losses.

Cut-off of sales revenue

Key audit matters

For the accounting policy for recognition of revenue, please refer to Note 4(25) of the consolidated financial statements; for the details of operating revenue, please refer to Note 6(17) of the consolidated financial statements.

Jiyuan Packaging Holdings mainly engaged in processing, manufacturing and sells tin cans and aluminum cans and its sale type can be divided into two categories, the combined sale of both the can and the can cover and the separate pricing for the can and the can cover. Among the two, the timing for recognition of revenue for the combined sale of both the can and the can cover is upon shipment of the whole set (transfer of control rights). Jiyuan Packaging Holdings mainly used the actual shipment information and the check-up document of customers as the basis for recognition of revenue. Such type of process for recognition of revenue involves manual operation and adjustments and therefore may lead to potential inappropriate timing for recognition of income. Therefore, we considered the cut-off of sales revenue as one of the key audit matters.

Audit procedure

We performed the audit procedures in response to the aforementioned key audit matter as follows:

1. Obtained an understanding the internal control procedure of periodic check-up and accounting treatment between the corporate group and customers who sell a complete set of priced goods, sampled relevant sheets to perform verification whether they satisfy the control procedures, verified relevant documents and ensured the correctness of timing for recognition of revenue.
2. Performed cut-off tests for can body and can lid shipment on sales revenue transactions after reconciliation before the record date of balance sheet and verified of supporting documents.
3. Sent out letters for inquiry to certain sampling implementation of the whole set of pricing sales customers. If the replies indicated discrepancies, then investigated the reasons. Performed tests on the reconciling items prepared by the corporate group to ensure that major differences have been adjusted in the books.

Assessment of allowance for valuation of inventory

Key audit matters

For the accounting policy of valuation of inventory, please refer to Note 4(12) of the consolidated financial statements; for the accounting estimation of valuation for inventory and the uncertainty of assumptions, please refer to Note 5(2) of the consolidated financial statements; for the details of inventory, please refer to Note 6(3) of the consolidated financial statements.

Jiyuan Packaging Holdings mainly processes, produces and sells tin cans and aluminum cans. However, such inventories are easily affected by market competition and the fluctuations of price of raw materials, which affects its net realizable value and results in the risk of potentially lower prices of the inventories. Jiyuan Packaging Holdings applies judgement and estimation to decide the net realizable value of inventories as of the record date of balance sheet and compares each item using the lower of cost or net realizable value method. We considered the valuation of inventories as one of the key audit matters since the valuation of inventories for Jiyuan Packaging Holdings involves management judgement and the balance of inventories is significant.

Audit procedure

We performed the audit procedures in response to the aforementioned key audit matter as follows:

1. Understand the inventory evaluation policy, evaluate its presentation policy, and confirm the adoption of the inventory evaluation policy during the financial statement period.
2. Perform a period-end physical inventory observation to identify whether there are sluggish, damaged or unsellable inventory.
3. For the inventory aging report, perform inventory aging test, check inventory item numbers to check inventory transaction records, and confirm the impact of inventory aging range classification and assessment on inventory value.
4. Obtained the net realizable value sheet of the inventories, ensured the calculation logic was applied consistently and sampled relevant data and relevant evaluation documents for testing. Moreover, performed recalculations on the valuation allowance appropriated by comparing one-by-one the lower of its costs and net realizable value.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC as endorsed by the FSC, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The auditors' 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 errors, and to issue the auditors' audit report and opinion thereon. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ROC TWSA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misrepresentations 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 ROC TWSA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We have also performed the following tasks:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements of the consolidated financial statements resulting from fraud or errors, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a solid basis for the auditors' professional opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of all accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and any related disclosures made by the management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we believe there are events or conditions indicating the existence of a material uncertainty, we are required to remind the users of the Consolidated Financial Statements in our audit report of the relevant disclosures therein, or to amend our audit opinion when any inappropriate disclosure was found. Our conclusion is based on the audit evidence acquired as of the date of the audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall expression, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements

(including related notes) and whether the consolidated financial statements include the relevant transactions and events expressed adequately.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our audit 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.

PWC Taiwan

Chia-Hung Lin

CPA

Shih-Chun Huang

Financial Supervisory Commission

Approved attestation number:

Jin Guan Zheng Shen Zi No. 1080323093

Jin Guan Zheng Shen Zi No. 1050029449

March 22, 2023

JIYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2022 and 2021
Unit: in Thousand NT Dollars

Assets		Note	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current Assets						
1100	Cash and Cash Equivalents	VI (I)	\$ 371,916	6	\$ 507,893	8
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost - current	VI (I) and VIII	406,737	7	494,791	8
1150	Notes receivables, net	VI (II) and VIII	380,673	7	269,365	4
1170	Accounts receivable, net	VI (II)	974,781	17	1,106,173	18
1200	Other receivables		3,813	-	4,521	-
1220	Current tax assets		4,628	-	21	-
130X	Inventories	VI (III)	400,414	7	496,418	8
1410	Prepayments		54,834	1	40,173	1
11XX	Current Assets		2,597,796	45	2,919,355	47
Non-current assets						
1535	Financial assets measured at amortized cost - non-current	VI (I) and VIII	6,142	-	16,608	-
1600	Property, Plant and Equipment	VI (IV)	2,686,040	47	2,818,012	46
1755	Right-of-use assets	VI (V) and VII (II)	167,695	3	167,593	3
1760	Investment Property, net	VI (VII)	64,609	1	23,017	-
1780	Intangible Assets		8,394	-	4,235	-
1840	Deferred tax assets		118,797	2	100,296	2
1900	Other Non-current Assets	VI (VIII)	133,013	2	128,565	2
15XX	Total non-current assets		3,184,690	55	3,258,326	53
1XXX	Total assets		\$ 5,782,486	100	\$ 6,177,681	100

(continued)

Liability and equity			December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current Liabilities						
2100	Short-term Loans	VI (IX)	\$ 116,864	2	\$ 1,029,212	17
2130	Contract liabilities - current	VI (XVII)	29,649	1	38,045	1
2150	Notes payable		1,443,158	25	1,605,332	26
2170	Accounts payable		369,239	6	511,081	8
2200	Other Payables	VI (X)	170,753	3	189,930	3
2230	Current tax liabilities		9,897	-	13,426	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current	VII (II)	987	-	410	-
2320	Long-term loans matured within one year or one operating cycle	VI (XI)	195,724	3	55,360	1
2399	Other current liabilities - others		498	-	1,733	-
21XX	Current Liabilities		2,336,769	40	3,444,529	56
Non-Current Liabilities						
2540	Long-term Loans	VI (XI)	920,346	16	156,021	2
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current	VII (II)	1,591	-	472	-
2600	Other Non-current Liabilities	VI (XII)	30,898	1	32,623	1
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		952,835	17	189,116	3
2XXX	Total Liabilities		3,289,604	57	3,633,645	59
Shareholders' Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent						
	Equity	VI (XXIV)				
3110	Common stock		675,000	12	675,000	11
	Capital Surplus	VI (XV)				
3200	Capital Surplus		1,814,996	31	1,814,996	29
	Retained Earnings	VI (XVI)				
3310	Legal reserve		19,739	-	14,706	
3320	Special reserve		447,020	8	432,616	7
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings (to offset deficits)		(54,297)	(1)	53,738	1
	Other Equity					
3400	Other Equity		(409,576)	(7)	(447,020)	(7)
31XX	Equity attributable to owners of the parent		2,492,882	43	2,544,036	41
3XXX	Total equity		2,492,882	43	2,544,036	41
	Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contractual Commitments	IX				
	Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date	XI				
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		\$ 5,782,486	100	\$ 6,177,681	100

The Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are part of the Consolidated Financial Statements and should be read together.

Chairman: Lin, Han-Ching

General Manager: Chen, Chin-Lung

Accounting Supervisor: Li, Tsung-Hsien

JIYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
Unit: in Thousand NT Dollars
(EXCEPT FOR (DEFICIT) EARNINGS PER SHARE)

	Item	Note	2022		2021	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating Revenue	VI (XVII)	\$ 3,927,963	100	\$ 4,053,018	100
5000	Operating costs	VI (III) (XXIII)	(3,771,589)	(96)	(3,771,581)	(93)
5950	Net operating margin		<u>156,374</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>281,437</u>	<u>7</u>
	Operating expenses	VI (XXIII)				
6100	Selling expenses		(59,247)	(2)	(62,652)	(2)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(169,275)	(4)	(153,092)	(4)
6300	Costs of Research and Development		(18,072)	(1)	(16,160)	-
6450	Expected credit impairment gain	XII (II)	24,751	1	22,973	1
6000	Total operating expenses		(221,843)	(6)	(208,931)	(5)
6900	Operating (Losses) Profit		(65,469)	(2)	<u>72,506</u>	<u>2</u>
	Non-operating Income and Expenses					
7100	Interest Revenue	VI (XVIII)	10,385	-	10,409	-
7010	Other Income	VI (XIX)	82,363	2	32,671	1
7020	Other Gains and Losses	VI (XX)	(42,777)	(1)	682	-
7050	Finance Costs	VI (XXI)	(58,301)	(1)	(36,398)	(1)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		(8,330)	-	<u>7,364</u>	<u>-</u>
7900	Net Income (Net loss) Before Tax		(73,799)	(2)	<u>79,870</u>	<u>2</u>
7950	Income tax gain (Expense)		5,451	-	(29,542)	(1)
8200	Net income (Net loss)		<u>(\$ 68,348)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>\$ 50,328</u>	<u>1</u>
	Other comprehensive income (net)					
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		\$ 37,444	1	(\$ 14,404)	-
8360	Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		<u>37,444</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(14,404)</u>	<u>-</u>
8300	Other comprehensive income (net)		<u>\$ 37,444</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(\$ 14,404)</u>	<u>-</u>
8500	Total Comprehensive Income (Net loss) Net income attributable to:		<u>(\$ 30,904)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>\$ 35,924</u>	<u>1</u>
8610	Owners of the Parent Company		<u>(\$ 68,348)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>\$ 50,328</u>	<u>1</u>
	Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:					
8710	Owners of the Parent Company		<u>(\$ 30,904)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>\$ 35,924</u>	<u>1</u>
	Earnings (Deficit) Per Share	VI (XXV)				
9750	Basic and diluted		<u>(\$ 1.01)</u>		<u>\$ 0.75</u>	

The Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are part of the Consolidated Financial Statements and should be read together.

Chairman: Lin, Han-Ching

General Manager: Chen, Chin-Lung

Accounting Supervisor: Li, Tsung

JIYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
Unit: in Thousand NT Dollars

	Note	Shareholders' Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent						Total equity
		Common stock	Additional Paid-in Capital - Issued at Premium	Retained Earnings		Unappropriated retained earnings (to offset deficits)	Other Equity	
				Legal reserve	Special reserve		Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	
<u>2021</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2021		\$ 675,000	\$ 1,814,996	\$ 9,661	\$ 410,870	\$ 50,451	(\$ 432,616)	\$ 2,528,362
Net income		-	-	-	-	50,328	-	50,328
Other comprehensive(loss) income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(14,404)	(14,404)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		-	-	-	-	50,328	(14,404)	35,924
Appropriation and distribution of 2020 earnings	VI (XVI)							
Provision for legal reserve		-	-	5,045	-	(5,045)	-	-
Provision for special reserve		-	-	-	21,746	(21,746)	-	-
Cash Dividend		-	-	-	-	(20,250)	-	(20,250)
Balance at December 31, 2021		<u>\$ 675,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,814,996</u>	<u>\$ 14,706</u>	<u>\$ 432,616</u>	<u>\$ 53,738</u>	<u>(\$ 447,020)</u>	<u>\$ 2,544,036</u>
<u>2022</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2022		\$ 675,000	\$ 1,814,996	\$ 14,706	\$ 432,616	\$ 53,738	(\$ 447,020)	\$ 2,544,036
Net loss		-	-	-	-	(68,348)	-	(68,348)
Other comprehensive(loss) income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	37,444	37,444
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		-	-	-	-	(68,348)	37,444	(30,904)
Appropriation and distribution of 2021 earnings	VI (XVI)							
Provision for legal reserve		-	-	5,033	-	(5,033)	-	-
Provision for special reserve		-	-	-	14,404	(14,404)	-	-
Cash Dividend		-	-	-	-	(20,250)	-	(20,250)
Balance at December 31, 2022		<u>\$ 675,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,814,996</u>	<u>\$ 19,739</u>	<u>\$ 447,020</u>	<u>(\$ 54,297)</u>	<u>(\$ 409,576)</u>	<u>\$ 2,492,882</u>

The Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are part of the Consolidated Financial Statements and should be read together.

Chairman: Lin, Han-Ching

General Manager: Chen, Chin-Lung

Accounting Supervisor: Li, Tsu

JIYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
Unit: in Thousand NT Dollars

	Note	January 1 to December 31, 2022	January 1 to December 31, 2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income before tax (Net loss)		(\$ 73,799)	\$ 79,870
Adjustments			
Income and expense items			
Expected credit loss (gain)	XII (II)	(24,751)	(22,973)
Depreciation expenses (including right-of-use asset)	VI (XXII)	176,464	164,079
Depreciation expenses of investment property	VI (VII)	3,919	1,225
Amortization expenses	VI (XXII)	27,976	36,984
Interest Expense	VI (XXI)	58,301	36,398
Interest Revenue	VI (XVIII)	(10,385)	(10,409)
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	VI (XX)	(15,740)	436
Amortization of deferred government grants income	VI (XIX)	(2,883)	(2,822)
Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities			
Net changes in operating assets			
Notes receivables, net		(122,962)	(102,485)
Accounts receivable, net		154,947	(127,721)
Other receivables		1,010	(561)
Inventories		96,004	(101,026)
Prepayments		(14,661)	(21,164)
Net changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities - current		(8,396)	21,555
Notes payable		(44,382)	495,075
Accounts payable		(141,842)	43,636
Other Payables		(19,041)	37,767
Other current liabilities		(1,235)	(50)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		38,544	527,814
Interest received		10,083	10,517
Income tax paid		(19,664)	(25,479)
Net cash flows from operating activities		28,963	512,852

(continued)

	Note	January 1 to December 31, 2022	January 1 to December 31, 2021
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at amortized cost- current		\$ 88,054	(\$ 281,093)
Decrease in financial assets measured at amortized cost - non-current		10,466	11,872
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	VI (XXVI)	(156,309)	(258,778)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		18,709	6,320
Intangible Assets (Increase)		-	(96)
(Increase) in prepaid equipment		(2,803)	(259)
(Increase) in other noncurrent assets		(28,413)	(11,973)
Decreases in refundable deposits		1,281	15
Net cash outflows used in investing activities		(69,015)	(533,992)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	VI (XXVII)	(959,201)	238,328
Increase in long-term loans	VI (XXVII)	1,242,638	286,662
Repayment of long-term loans	VI (XXVII)	(380,954)	(414,214)
Increase in deposits received		637	211
Interest paid		(54,730)	(35,927)
Principal repayment for lease liabilities	VI (XXVII)	(904)	(973)
Payment of cash dividends	VI (XXVII)	(20,250)	(20,250)
Net cash (outflows) inflows from financing activities		(172,764)	53,837
Effect of exchange rate changes		76,839	(20,511)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year		(135,977)	12,186
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		507,893	495,707
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 371,916	\$ 507,893

The Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are part of the Consolidated Financial Statements and should be read together.

Chairman: Lin, Han-Ching

General Manager: Chen, Chin-Lung

Accounting Supervisor: Li, Tsung-Hsien

JYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

Unit: in Thousand NT Dollars

(Unless Specified Otherwise)

1. Company History and Scope of Business Activities

Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited (the "Company") was incorporated as a company on March 27, 2014 in the British Cayman Island. It was established mainly for rearranging organizational structure in order to apply for listing in the Taiwan Stock Exchange. Business merger was conducted in October 2015 under common control. The Company holds 100% shareholding rights of GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED and FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED by capital increase by stock transfer. The Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the "Group") are primarily engaged in production and sales of tin cans and aluminum cans. The Company established British Cayman Islands Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited Taiwan Branch on March 16, 2017.

The Company handled the public issuance of stocks for the first time on November 8, 2016 and became listed in the Taiwan Stock Exchange on December 13, 2016.

2. Date and Procedure for Approval of Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 20, 2023.

3. Application of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

a. Effect of the adoption of new issuance of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed and issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The following table summarizes the new, revised, and amended standards and interpretations of IFRSs endorsed and issued by the FSC that are applicable in 2022:

<u>New, Revised, and Amended Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective Date by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use"	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets"	January 1, 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle	January 1, 2022

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

b. Effect of the new issuance of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but yet to be adopted

The following table summarizes the new, revised, and amended standards and interpretations of IFRSs endorsed by the FSC that are applicable in 2023:

<u>New, Revised, and Amended Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective Date by IASB</u>
Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

c. Effects of IFRSs issued by IASB but yet to be endorsed by the FSC

The following table sets out the criteria and explanations for the new releases, amendments and revisions of the IFRS that have been published by the International Accounting Standards Board but not yet recognized by the Taiwan FSC:

<u>New, Revised, and Amended Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective Date by IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current liabilities with contractual terms"	January 1, 2024

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. Unless otherwise specified, the policies shall be applicable to all reporting periods presented.

a. Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers," International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) as endorsed and issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs").

b. Basis of preparation

- 1) The consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost convention.
- 2) The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note V.

c. Basis of consolidation

- 1) Principle of preparation of the consolidated financial statements
 - a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.
 - b) The Group conducted a business combination in October 2015 under common control and held 100% shareholdings of GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED and FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED by capital increase from stock transfer. Since IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" did not clearly stipulate the business combination under common control, the Group adopts price value on the

book according to the regulations of No. 301 letter(101) Ji- Mi-Zi on December 17, 2012 of Accounting Research and Development Foundation. For the reorganization of the merged organization, consolidated method for the preparation of consolidated financial statements has been adopted since the start of the merger.

- c) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries are adjusted, when necessary, to remain consistent with those of the Company.
- d) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.
- e) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e., transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

2) Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership		Remark
			December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	
Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED	Investment holding	100%	100%	Note 1
Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED	Investment holding	100%	100%	Note 1
GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Production, processing and sales of all kinds of drinks and foods with accompanied can production and box production	100%	100%	
GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED	Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Processing of tin can, paper bowls, bottles and plastic color-printing	100%	100%	
GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED	Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	Processing and production of tin can, paper bowls, bottles and plastic color-printing; processing of all kinds of accompanied can production and box production for drinks and foods	25%	25%	

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership		Remark
			December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	
GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED	Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd.	Production, processing and sales of all kinds of drinks and foods with accompanied can production and box production	100%	100%	
FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	Production, processing and sales of all kinds of aluminum can and aluminum cover for drinks and foods	50%	55.88%	Note 2
Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	Processing and production of tin can, paper bowls, bottles and plastic color-printing; processing of all kinds of accompanied can production and box production for drinks and foods	75%	75%	
Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	Production, processing and sales of all kinds of aluminum can and aluminum cover for drinks and foods	50%	44.12%	Note 2

All subsidiaries of the Company are material subsidiaries; the above-mentioned subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements on December 31, 2022 and 2021 were audited by the Company's CPAs.

Note 1: The Company conducted a business combination on October 16, 2015 under common control and held 100% shareholdings of GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED and FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED by capital increase for share control. Since the merger started, the companies are incorporated into the consolidated financial statements, please refer to the explanations in Note IV(III)1.(2).

Note 2: The subsidiaries, FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED and Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd., which are directly or indirectly held by the Company originally held the equity of Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. of 70% and 30%, respectively. In the second quarter of 2017, Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. conducted capital increase by cash of USD10,000 thousand; FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED and Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd. did not subscribe based on the shareholding ratio. Hence, the shareholding ratios after capital increase are 63.33% and 36.67%, respectively.

In the second quarter of 2021, Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. handled a cash capital increase of US\$6,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2021, the cash capital increase was fully raised, and FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED and Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd. did not

subscribe according to the shareholding ratio, and the shareholding ratios after the capital increase were 55.88% and 44.12%, respectively.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. handled a cash capital increase of US\$6,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2022, the cash capital increase was fully raised, and FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED and Xiamen Ji Yuan Enterprise Co., Ltd. did not subscribe according to the shareholding ratio, and the shareholding ratios after the capital increase were 50% and 50%, respectively.

- 3) Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.
- 4) Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.
- 5) Significant restrictions: None.
- 6) Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

d. Foreign Currency Translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars (NTD), which is the Company's functional. The subsidiaries' functional currency is USD and RMB. However, the consolidated financial statements are presented in NTD due to the laws and regulations of the countries in which the financial statements are reported.

- 1) Foreign currency transactions and balances
 - a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
 - b) Balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are adjusted at the spot exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains or losses arising from such adjustments are recognized in profit or loss.
 - c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at FVTPL, are retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, where their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies measured at FVTOCI are retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, where their translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However,

non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the initial transaction dates.

- d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income within "other gains and losses."

2) Translation of foreign operations

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- a) The assets and liabilities presented in each balance sheet are translated at the closing rate of the balance sheet date;
- b) The assets and liabilities presented in each composite income sheet are translated at the current average exchange rate; and
- c) All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

e. Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

1) Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets:

- a) Assets that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle.
- b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes.
- c) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date.
- d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

The Group classifies assets not meeting the aforesaid criteria into non-current assets.

2) Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities:

- a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle.
- b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes.
- c) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date.
- d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterpart, result in its settlement by the issue of

equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Group classifies liabilities not meeting the aforesaid criteria into non-current liabilities.

f. Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to investments that are short-term, highly liquid, subject to a low risk of changes in value, and readily convertible to a known amount of cash. Time deposits satisfying the afore-mentioned definition and for which the objective of holding is to meet the short-term operating cash commitment are classified as the cash equivalent.

g. Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

- 1) Financial assets at amortized cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
 - a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
 - b) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- 2) The Group uses the trade day accounting for financial assets measured at amortized cost and complied with trade practices.
- 3) At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired.
- 4) The Group's time deposits which do not meet the condition of cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

h. Accounts Receivables and Notes Receivables

- 1) Accounts receivables and notes receivables are accounts and notes of which the contractual right to consideration for goods sold or services rendered is unconditional.
- 2) The short-term notes and accounts receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

i. Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group measures the loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost after taking into account all reasonable and proving information (including foreseeing information)

at each balance sheet date; where the credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at the 12-month expected credit losses; where the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at full lifetime expected credit losses; and where they are accounts receivables that do not comprise any significant financing components, the loss allowance is measured at full lifetime expected credit losses.

j. Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

- 1) The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.
- 2) The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.
- 3) The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; and the Company has not retained control of the financial asset

k. Lease Transactions for the Lessors - Operating Leases

Lease income from an operating lease(net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

l. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average cost method. The cost of finished goods and work in process comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads(allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item-by-item approach is employed when evaluating the lower of costs and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the balance of estimated selling price in the normal operating course less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost of the completion of sale.

m. Property, Plant and Equipment

- 1) Property, plant, and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalized.
- 2) Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other amount of repairs and maintenance are recognized as profit or loss during the financial period in

which they are incurred.

- 3) The subsequent depreciation of property, plant and equipment adopts the cost model and is calculated by the straight-line method according to the estimated useful life. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- 4) The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors," from the date of the change. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	5 to 30 years
Machinery and equipment	1 to 20 years
Office equipment	3 to 10 years
Transportation equipment	4 to 10 years
Others	1 to 10 years

n. Lease Transactions for the Lessees - Right-of-Use Assets / Lease Liabilities

- 1) Leased assets are recognized as right-of-use assets and Leasing liabilities on the date when they are available for use by the Group. When the lease contract is a short-term lease or lease of a low-value asset, the lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- 2) Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable. The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method subsequently, and the interest expense is appropriated during the lease period. When a non-contractual modification causes a change in the lease period or lease payment, the leasing liability will be reassessed and remeasured to adjust the right-of-use asset.
- 3) Right-of-use assets are recognized at cost on the lease starting date. The cost refers to the initial measurement of the lease liabilities.
The subsequent measurement adopts the cost model, and depreciation expenses are recognized at the earlier of the expiration date of the right-of-use asset or the lease period. When the leasing liability is reassessed, any remeasurement of the leasing liability will be adjusted using the right-of-use asset.

- 4) For lease modifications that reduce the scope of the lease, the lessee shall reduce the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease and recognizes the difference between this amount and the re-measurement amount of the lease liability in profit or loss.

o. Investment Property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 20 ~ 30 years.

p. Intangible Assets

1) Patents

Separately acquired patents are stated at acquisition cost. Patents have a finite useful life and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 10 years.

2) Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 ~ 10 years.

q. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets for which there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount when the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Where an impairment loss of assets recognized in previous years does not exist or decrease, the impairment loss is reversed. However, the carrying amount of the asset increased by the impairment loss shall not exceed the book value of the asset after abatement the depreciation or amortization if the impairment loss is unrecognized.

r. Loans

- 1) Loans comprise long-term and short-term bank loans. When the original recognition of Group is based on its fair value less trade cost, any subsequent difference between the price and redemption value after deducting for transaction costs is recognized by the effective interest method for the circulation period, in profit or loss.

- 2) The expenses paid at the time of the loan quotas establishment, when it is very possible to withdraw part or all of the loan quotas, the expenses are endorsed as the transaction costs of the loan and deferred until the adjustment of the effective interest rate when the

active expenditure occurs. When it is unlikely that part or all of the quotas will be withdrawn, the expense will be recognized as prepayments and amortized over the period in relevant quotas.

s. Accounts Payables and Notes Payables

- 1) Accounts payables and notes payables refer to the debts incurred by purchase of materials, goods, or services on credit, and the notes payables incurred by both operating and non-operating activities.
- 2) The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

t. Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

u. Employee Benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognized as expense in that period when the employees render service.

2) Pension

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognized as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

3) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Company's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Group recognizes expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognizes relating restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. The benefits that are not expected to be fully liquidated 12 months after the balance sheet date should be discounted.

4) Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Compensation to employees and remuneration to directors are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligations and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in accounting estimates. If employee bonus is paid by shares, the Group calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the Board meeting resolution.

v. Income Tax

- 1) The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.
- 2) The current income tax is calculated based on the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date in the countries in which the Group operates and generates the taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.
- 3) Deferred tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- 4) Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognized and recognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed.
- 5) Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability

simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability, simultaneously.

w. Equity

Ordinary stocks are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

x. Dividends

The dividend allocated to the shareholders of the Company shall be recognized in the financial report during the resolution of the shareholders' meeting to distribute dividend, while cash dividends shall be recognized as liabilities.

y. Revenue Recognition

1) Sales revenue

- a) The Group manufactures and sells tinplate cans and aluminum can-related products. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has discretion over the distribution route and price, and the Group has no outstanding performance obligations that may affect the acceptance of the products by customers. When the product is shipped to a designated location, the risk of obsolete and lost risks has been transferred to the customer, and the customer is required to obtain the products in accordance with the sales contract, or when there is objective evidence that all acceptance criteria have been met, the goods are delivered.
- b) Sales revenue is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated sales returns and discounts. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or service and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, the Group does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.
- c) Accounts receivable is recognized when goods are delivered to customers because at which time the Group's right to the consideration for contracts from customers is unconditional, except for passage of time.

2) Processing fees revenue

The Group provides the color printing iron processing manufacturing business required for tinplate cans. Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized based on a percentage of service completion, and the percentage of completion is determined based on the number of delivered report relative to the total number of committed reports.

z. Government Grants

Government grants are recognized at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received. Government grants to compensate the Group's expense are recognized as profit or loss on a systematic basis when the expense occurs. Government grants related to property, plant and equipment are recognized as non-current liabilities and are amortized to profit or loss over the estimated useful lives of the related assets using the straight-line method.

aa. Operating Segments

Operating segments of the Group are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. Regarding who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, it has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes decisions about the Group's major operating decisions.

5. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgments for applying the Group's accounting policies with critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. If there is any difference between any significant accounting estimates and assumption made and actual results, the historical experience and other factors will be taken into account in order to continue assessment and adjustment. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Details of significant accounting judgments, estimates and key sources of assumption uncertainty are as follows:

a. Significant Judgments for Applying the Company's Accounting Policies

Based on the Group's assessment, there is no significant uncertainty in the adoption of the accounting policies.

b. Significant Accounting Related Estimates and Assumptions

1) Assessment of allowances for accounts receivable

The Group manages the collection and credit collection operations for customers and bears the associated credit risk. The management periodically evaluates credit quality of customers and receipt operations thereof to adjust the credit policy to customers in time. In addition, the evaluation on appropriation of loss for notes receivable is based on relevant regulations of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" to evaluate loss on expected credit. The management makes the evaluations based on multiple factors that could possibly affect the payment ability of the customers, such as overdue period of individual customers on the record date of the balance sheet and in the past history, financial status of the customers, etc. and include future forward-looking information to create expected loss rate.

As of December 31, 2022, the Group recognized the carrying amount of accounts receivable amounting to the details of Note VI(II).

2) Inventory valuation

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Group must determine the net realizable value of inventories on balance sheet date based on judgments and estimates. Due to market competition and fluctuations on raw material prices, the Group evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions of future demand within a specific time horizon, which may cause a significant variation.

As of December 31, 2022, the carrying amount of inventories to see details of Note VI(III).

6. Descriptions of Major Accounting Items

a. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand	\$ 328	\$ 383
Demand deposits	371,588	507,510
	<u>\$ 371,916</u>	<u>\$ 507,893</u>

- 1) The Group deals with financial institutions having high credit quality. The Group also deals with various financial institutions in order that credit risks can be diversified. Therefore, the expected risk of default is rather low.
- 2) The Group has reclassified the pledged time deposits into financial assets measured at amortized cost - current and financial assets measured at amortized cost - non-current. Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current amounted to \$406,737 and \$494,791, respectively, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and financial assets measured at amortized cost - non-current amounted to \$6,142 and \$16,608, respectively, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. Please refer to the details of Note VIII for the information on pledge provided. In addition, please refer to the details of Note VI (XVIII) for the interest income recognized based on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

b. Notes and Accounts Receivable

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Notes receivable	<u>\$ 380,673</u>	<u>\$ 269,365</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,013,603	\$ 1,171,034
Less: Allowance for loss	<u>(38,822)</u>	<u>(64,861)</u>
	<u>\$ 974,781</u>	<u>\$ 1,106,173</u>

- 1) The Group's aging analysis of notes and accounts receivable and information relating to credit risk are provided in the details of Note XII(II).
- 2) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, notes and accounts receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2021, the balance of notes and accounts receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$1,376,379.
- 3) The Group assesses that for the notes receivable transferred to other parties by endorsement to pay the supplier's accounts payable in the same amount, if the acceptor refuses to pay when due, the Group is obliged to pay the endorser. However, if the acceptor has a higher credit rating, the derecognition requirements for financial assets are met. On December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's outstanding and derecognized notes receivable were \$75,844 and \$258,794, respectively, and the outstanding and underecognized notes receivable were \$166,675 and \$64,409, respectively.
- 4) The Group assesses that for the notes receivable discounted to banks, if the acceptor refuses to pay when due, the Group is obliged to pay the endorser. However, if the acceptor has a higher credit rating, the derecognition requirements for financial assets are met. On December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's outstanding and derecognized notes receivable discounted to banks were \$260,661 and \$449,149, respectively.

- 5) The Group does not hold any collateral for the above notes and accounts receivable. In addition, please refer to Note VIII for the details of the Group's guarantee of notes receivable in order to issue bank acceptance bills.

c. Inventories

	December 31, 2022		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Carrying amount
Raw materials	\$ 175,264	(\$ 6,724)	\$ 168,540
Work in progress	42,002	(319)	41,683
Finished goods	200,946	(10,755)	190,191
	<u>\$ 418,212</u>	<u>(\$ 17,798)</u>	<u>\$ 400,414</u>

	December 31, 2021		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Carrying amount
Raw materials	\$ 210,914	(\$ 3,042)	\$ 207,872
Work in progress	124,851	(109)	124,742
Finished goods	175,017	(11,213)	163,804
	<u>\$ 510,782</u>	<u>(\$ 14,364)</u>	<u>\$ 496,418</u>

- 1) None of the above inventories was pledged to others as collateral.
- 2) The cost of inventories recognized as expense for the year:

	2022	2021
Inventory cost has been sold	\$ 3,910,149	\$ 3,888,763
Allowance for price decline	3,222	769
Loss on scrapping inventory	3,321	2,337
Scraps Sale Revenues	(145,103)	(120,288)
	<u>\$ 3,771,589</u>	<u>\$ 3,771,581</u>

d. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Buildings for self-use	Lease	Sub-total	Machinery and equipment for self-use	Office equipment for self-use	Transportation equipment for self-use	Other equipment for self-use	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance for self-use	Total
<u>January 1, 2022</u>									
Cost	\$ 1,236,284	\$ 84,684	\$ 1,320,968	\$ 2,411,049	\$ 25,340	\$ 37,653	\$ 25,746	\$ 495,097	\$ 4,315,853
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(385,656)	(19,626)	(405,282)	(1,023,295)	(18,969)	(29,520)	(20,775)	-	(1,497,841)
	<u>\$ 850,628</u>	<u>\$ 65,058</u>	<u>\$ 915,686</u>	<u>\$ 1,387,754</u>	<u>\$ 6,371</u>	<u>\$ 8,133</u>	<u>\$ 4,971</u>	<u>\$ 495,097</u>	<u>\$ 2,818,012</u>
<u>2022</u>									
January 1	\$ 850,628	\$ 65,058	\$ 915,686	\$ 1,387,754	\$ 6,371	\$ 8,133	\$ 4,971	\$ 495,097	\$ 2,818,012
Additions	-	-	-	32,979	2,552	322	767	9,844	46,464
Disposals	(257)	-	(257)	(2,383)	(8)	(270)	(51)	-	(2,969)
Reclassifications	21,102	(66,477)	(45,375)	486,413	473	269	-	(492,784)	(51,004)
Depreciation expenses	(47,818)	-	(47,818)	(118,104)	(2,212)	(1,443)	(1,688)	-	(171,265)
Net exchange difference	13,817	1,419	15,236	23,279	116	96	82	7,993	46,802
December 31	<u>\$ 837,472</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 837,472</u>	<u>\$ 1,809,938</u>	<u>\$ 7,292</u>	<u>\$ 7,107</u>	<u>\$ 4,081</u>	<u>\$ 20,150</u>	<u>\$ 2,686,040</u>
<u>December 31, 2022</u>									
Cost	\$ 1,273,583	\$ -	\$ 1,273,583	\$ 2,934,371	\$ 28,630	\$ 36,077	\$ 26,353	\$ 20,150	\$ 4,319,164
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(436,111)	-	(436,111)	(1,124,433)	(21,338)	(28,970)	(22,272)	-	(1,633,124)
	<u>\$ 837,472</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 837,472</u>	<u>\$ 1,809,938</u>	<u>\$ 7,292</u>	<u>\$ 7,107</u>	<u>\$ 4,081</u>	<u>\$ 20,150</u>	<u>\$ 2,686,040</u>

	Buildings for self-use	Lease	Sub-total	Machinery and equipment for self-use	Office equipment for self-use	Transportation equipment for self-use	Other equipment for self-use	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance for self-use	Total
<u>January 1, 2021</u>									
Cost	\$ 1,238,608	\$ 85,187	\$ 1,323,795	\$ 2,395,800	\$ 26,197	\$ 36,925	\$ 30,127	\$ 15,244	\$ 3,828,088
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(342,273)	(15,696)	(357,969)	(905,070)	(18,878)	(28,980)	(23,840)	-	(1,334,737)
	<u>\$ 896,335</u>	<u>\$ 69,491</u>	<u>\$ 965,826</u>	<u>\$ 1,490,730</u>	<u>\$ 7,319</u>	<u>\$ 7,945</u>	<u>\$ 6,287</u>	<u>\$ 15,244</u>	<u>\$ 2,493,351</u>
<u>2021</u>									
January 1	\$ 896,335	\$ 69,491	\$ 965,826	\$ 1,490,730	\$ 7,319	\$ 7,945	\$ 6,287	\$ 15,244	\$ 2,493,351
Additions	3,243	-	3,243	2,565	630	1,114	675	490,904	499,131
Disposals	(157)	-	(157)	(6,452)	(100)	(38)	(9)	-	(6,756)
Reclassifications	2,516	-	2,516	12,883	766	581	22	(10,962)	5,806
Depreciation expenses	(46,033)	(4,024)	(50,057)	(103,268)	(2,203)	(1,424)	(1,970)	-	(158,922)
Net exchange difference	(5,276)	(409)	(5,685)	(8,704)	(41)	(45)	(34)	(89)	(14,598)
December 31	<u>\$ 850,628</u>	<u>\$ 65,058</u>	<u>\$ 915,686</u>	<u>\$ 1,387,754</u>	<u>\$ 6,371</u>	<u>\$ 8,133</u>	<u>\$ 4,971</u>	<u>\$ 495,097</u>	<u>\$ 2,818,012</u>
<u>December 31, 2021</u>									
Cost	\$ 1,236,284	\$ 84,684	\$ 1,320,968	\$ 2,411,049	\$ 25,340	\$ 37,653	\$ 25,746	\$ 495,097	\$ 4,315,853
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(385,656)	(19,626)	(405,282)	(1,023,295)	(18,969)	(29,520)	(20,775)	-	(1,497,841)
	<u>\$ 850,628</u>	<u>\$ 65,058</u>	<u>\$ 915,686</u>	<u>\$ 1,387,754</u>	<u>\$ 6,371</u>	<u>\$ 8,133</u>	<u>\$ 4,971</u>	<u>\$ 495,097</u>	<u>\$ 2,818,012</u>

- 1) Interest-free capitalization of the Group.
- 2) The provision of property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others by the Group as collateral is provided in the details of Note VIII.

e. Lease Transaction - Lessee

- 1) The Group leases various assets including land use right, offices, plant and transportation equipment. Rental contracts of offices, plant and transportation equipment are made for periods of 3 to 5 years while contracts of land use right are made for periods of 46 to 50 years. The lease contract is negotiated individually and contains various terms and conditions. Except that the leased asset cannot be used as a loan guarantee, no other restrictions are imposed.
- 2) Information on the carrying amount and depreciation expense of the right-of-use assets is:

	Land use right	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Total
January 1, 2022	\$ 166,715	\$ 570	\$ 308	\$ 167,593
Additions	-	-	2,604	2,604
Depreciation expenses	(4,292)	(114)	(793)	(5,199)
Net exchange difference	2,702	-	(5)	2,697
December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 165,125</u>	<u>\$ 456</u>	<u>\$ 2,114</u>	<u>\$ 167,695</u>

	Land use right	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Total
January 1, 2021	\$ 171,929	\$ 227	\$ 1,158	\$ 173,314
Additions	-	456	-	456
Depreciation expenses	(4,201)	(113)	(843)	(5,157)
Net exchange difference	(1,013)	-	(7)	(1,020)
December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 166,715</u>	<u>\$ 570</u>	<u>\$ 308</u>	<u>\$ 167,593</u>

- 3) The profit and loss items related to the lease contracts are:

	2022	2021
<u>Items Affecting Loss (Profit) for the Current Period</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 52	\$ 20
Expense on leases with low-value underlying assets	933	284
	<u>\$ 985</u>	<u>\$ 304</u>

- 4) For the years ended 2022 and 2021, apart from the cash outflow for the expenses on leases described in Note VI(V)3., please see the details of Note VI(XXVII) for the Group's cash outflow for repayment of leases, respectively.

5) Extension and termination options

In determining the lease term, the Group takes into consideration all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option or not to exercise a termination option. The lease term is reassessed if there occur significant events that affect the assessment as to whether the Company would exercise the option to extend the lease or would not exercise the option to terminate the lease.

f. Lease Transaction - Lessor

- 1) The Group leases various assets including plant and dormitory. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 and 18 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. To protect the lessor's ownership rights on the leased assets, leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.
- 2) For the year ended 2022 and 2021, please see the details of Note VI(XIX) for the Group recognized rent income based on the operating lease agreement.
- 3) The maturity and analysis of the lease payments of leasing by the Group under operating leases are:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
2022	\$ -	\$ 14,511
2023	13,200	12,924
2024	10,537	10,316
2025	10,537	10,316
2026	10,800	10,574
After 2027	80,553	78,863
	<u>\$ 125,627</u>	<u>\$ 137,504</u>

g. Investment Property

<u>January 1</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cost	\$ 52,464	\$ 52,775
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(29,447)	(28,390)
	<u>\$ 23,017</u>	<u>\$ 24,385</u>
January 1	\$ 23,017	\$ 24,385
Reclassifications	45,375	-
Depreciation expenses	(3,919)	(1,225)
Net exchange difference	136	(143)
December 31	<u>\$ 64,609</u>	<u>\$ 23,017</u>
<u>December 31</u>		
Cost	\$ 116,762	\$ 52,464
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(52,153)	(29,447)
	<u>\$ 64,609</u>	<u>\$ 23,017</u>

1) Rental revenue and direct operating expenses of investment property

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Rental revenue of investment property	<u>\$ 14,012</u>	<u>\$ 9,601</u>
Direct operating expenses incurred by investment property generating rental revenue in the current period	<u>\$ 3,919</u>	<u>\$ 1,225</u>

- 2) The fair values of the investment property held by the Group as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$176,803 and \$71,047, respectively. The fair values were assessed based on evaluation results of independent evaluation experts, refer to the market value of similar real estate transactions in neighboring areas and discounted cash flow using the rentals contained in the leases, etc.

h. Other Non-current Assets

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Prepayments for business facilities	\$ 2,865	\$ 1,366
Refundable deposits	1,334	2,615
Long-term deferred / expenses	54,901	49,421
Others	73,913	75,163
	<u>\$ 133,013</u>	<u>\$ 128,565</u>

i. Short-term Loans

<u>Type of Loans</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Interest rate intervals</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank loans			
Credit loans	<u>\$ 116,864</u>	3.20%~5.11%	None
<u>Type of Loans</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>Interest rate intervals</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank loans			
Secured loans	\$ 149,564	4.4%	Please refer to the details of Note VIII
Credit loans	<u>879,648</u>	1.66%~5.24%	None
	<u>\$ 1,029,212</u>		

The Group recognizes interest expense in profit or loss. Please refer to Note VI(XXI) for details.

j. Other Payables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Payable on social insurance and surplus	\$ 59,679	\$ 62,719
VAT payable	30,817	28,775
Salary and award payable	21,185	25,062
Spare parts payable	12,614	19,992
Equipment expenses payable	3,989	7,696
Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration payable	-	1,342
Others	42,469	44,344
	<u>\$ 170,753</u>	<u>\$ 189,930</u>

k. Long-term Loans

Type of Loans	Loan period and repayment method	Interest rate intervals	Foreign currency information	Collateral	December 31, 2022
Long-term bank loans					
CTBC Bank	From August 30, 2022 to August 30, 2024; principal is repayable at end of the term and interest is repayable monthly	2.95~3.33%	RMB 42.76 million	Please refer to Note VII	\$ 188,570
Syndicated loan from 5 banks such as CTBC Bank, etc. - Item A	Please refer to the details of Note II(III) A of the repayment method for capitals	4.94~5.40%	USD 12.825 million RMB 31.35 million	Please refer to the details of Note VIII	532,154
Syndicated loan from 5 banks such as CTBC Bank, etc. - Item B	Please refer to the details of Note II(III) B of the repayment method for capitals	4.94%	RMB 63.00 million	Please refer to the details of Note VIII	277,827
Syndicated loan from 5 banks such as CTBC Bank, etc. - Item C	Please refer to the details of Note II(III) C of the repayment method for capitals	4.94%	RMB 28.53 million	Please refer to the details of Note VIII	<u>125,816</u>
					1,124,367
Less: Long-term loans, current portion					(195,724)
Decrease : Trade cost for long-term Loans					(8,297)
					<u>\$ 920,346</u>

Type of Loans	Loan period and repayment method	Interest rate intervals	Foreign currency information	Collateral	December 31, 2021
Long-term bank loans					
O-Bank	From 2019.12.26 to 2022.12.26; principal is repaid according to the contract and interest is repayable quarterly.	2.11%	USD 2.00 million	Please refer to the details of Note VIII	\$ 55,360
CTBC Bank	From 2021.8.30 to 2023.8.30; principal is repayable at end of the term and interest is repayable monthly	1.34~3.65%	USD 2.51 million RMB 19.94 million	Please refer to Note VII	<u>156,021</u>
					211,381
Less: Long-term loans, current portion					(55,360)
					<u>\$ 156,021</u>

1) The Company's subsidiary, Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd., signed a joint credit contract with 5 joint credit banking banks including CTBC Bank as the host bank and management bank on January 26, 2022. The main terms of the loan contract are as follows:

a) Credit line: The total credit amount is USD 35 million.

A. Item A:

(A) Item A I: The amount of USD 13.50 million is not allowed to be used discretely or cyclically.

- (B) Item A II: The amount of RMB 33.00 million is not allowed to be used discretely or cyclically.
 - B. Item B: The amount of USD 10.00 million is not allowed to be used cyclically.
 - C. Item C: The amount of USD 6.50 million is allowed to be used cyclically.
- b) Credit period:
 - A. Item A: 5 years from the date of first use.
 - B. Item B: 5 years from the date of first use.
 - C. Item C: 3 years (or 5 years if there is an extension based on the agreement) from the date of first use.
- c) Repayment
 - A. Item A: The principal is repayable in 10 installments semi-annually after the first repayment which is made 6 months after the first drawdown. The first and the sixth installments repaid 5% each of the outstanding principal balance, the seventh to the eighth installments repaid 10% each of the outstanding principal balance and the ninth and the tenth installments repaid 25% each of the outstanding principal balance.
 - B. Item B: The principal is repayable in 8 installments semi-annually after the first repayment which is made 18 months after the first drawdown. The first and the fourth installments repaid 5% each of the outstanding principal balance, the fifth to the sixth installments repaid 10% each of the outstanding principal balance and the seventh and the eighth installments repaid 30% each of the outstanding principal balance.
 - C. Item C: Repaying the loans according to the maturity date of the loan as stated in the application, and use it cyclically.
- d) Joint guarantor: The Company, GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED, FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED, Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd., Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd., Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd., Zong Da Construction Co., Ltd., Lin, Han-Ching and Lin, Tzu-Min.
- e) Guarantee settlement collateral: Provide the first mortgage of the land use right, construction and ancillary facilities of Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. to the management bank. The insurance interest in each insurance policy of the collateral will be transferred to the management bank and the management bank will be the beneficiary.
 The collaterals above were completed in the fourth quarter of 2022. For information on the guarantees provided by the Group, please refer to Note VIII.
- f) The negative pledge to provide land use rights, construction and ancillary facilities and their related interests as collateral and no longer use the collateral to

set a mortgage or otherwise dispose of it to a third party or make any commitment to a third party.

g) Financial ratio limit:

A. During the contract period, Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. is required to calculate and maintain annually that current ratio and debt ratio meet the lower limit agreed in the contract based on the audited annual consolidated financial statements.

B. Starting from the year of 2022, during the contract period, the Group is required to calculate and maintain semi-annually that financial ratios such as current ratio, debt ratio and times interest earned ratio and net tangible assets meet the lower limit agreed in the contract based on the audited annual consolidated financial statements and the reviewed semi-annual consolidated financial statements.

Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. and consolidated financial statements should maintain the financial ratio does not violate the bank loan agreement for the year of 2022.

- 2) The Group recognizes interest expense in profit or loss. Please refer to Note VI(XXI) for details.

1. Other Non-current Liabilities

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deferred government grant income	\$ 29,046	\$ 31,408
Guarantee deposits	1,852	1,215
	<u>\$ 30,898</u>	<u>\$ 32,623</u>

The deferred government grants revenue refers to the Company's Mainland China subsidiaries receiving special subsidies for capital construction, implementing use management and used for the construction of the project infrastructure that the local government grants to support the development of the enterprise. Deferred government grants revenue was recognized after acquiring the special subsidies for capital construction. The subsidies were used in expenses on relevant constructions of buildings and structures(shown as buildings and structures). The deferred revenue was amortized in installments according to the useful lives(between 10 to 20 years) of the assets that were subsidized and was recognized in non-operating income - other income.

m. Pension

- 1) The Group's branches registered in the Republic of China (R.O.C.) have established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. For employees applicable to the Labor Pension Act, the Company makes monthly contribution based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The pension is paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.
- 2) The Company's subsidiaries in Mainland China have a defined contribution plan. Monthly contributions to an independent fund administered by the government in accordance with the pension regulations in the People's Republic of China are based on a certain percentage of employees' monthly salaries and wages. The pension for each employee is managed by the government, hence the Group does not have further obligation except for making a monthly contribution.
- 3) The Company and its subsidiaries, GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED and FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED, have no employee pension plans.
- 4) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the year ended 2022 and 2021 were \$14,788 and \$10,079, respectively.

n. Equity

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's authorized capital was \$2,000,000, consisting of 200,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock, and the paid-in capital was \$675,000 with a par value of NT\$10 (in dollars) per share. Share payments for the Company's issued stocks have been collected in full. There was no change in the number of outstanding shares of the Company's ordinary shares at the beginning and end of the period.

o. Capital Surplus

- 1) Pursuant to the Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of ordinary shares and donations may be used to cover accumulated deficits or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their existing share ownership, in the event the Company has no accumulated deficits. In addition, according to relevant provisions of the Securities Exchange Act, when allocating capital from the aforementioned additional paid-in capital, the combined capitalized amount each year shall not exceed 10 percent of the paid-up capital. A company shall not use the additional paid-in capital to make good its capital loss, unless the surplus reserve is insufficient to make good such loss.

- 2) In the absence of any loss during the listing period, the Company may, in addition to the Cayman Act, issue a special resolution of the shareholders' meeting to allocate the capital of the share premium account or the proceeds of the grant of all or partial capital reserve to issue new shares or pay cash to shareholders.

p. Retained Earnings/ Subsequent Events

- 1) During the listing period, subject to the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands, listed companies' regulations, and the Company's Articles of Incorporation, and except as otherwise provided by the rights attaching to any shares, where the Company still has annual net profit for the year, after paying all relevant taxes, offsetting losses(including losses of previous years and adjusted undistributed profits, if any), setting aside the statutory reserve of the remaining profits in accordance with the listed companies' regulations(provided that the setting aside of the statutory reserve does not apply if the aggregate amount of the statutory reserve amounts to the Company's total issued capital), and setting aside the special reserve(if any), the Company may distribute not less than 10% of the remaining balance(including the amounts reversed from the special reserve), plus undistributed profits of previous years(including adjusted undistributed profits) in part or in whole as determined by an ordinary resolution passed at an annual general meeting of the Company duly convened and held in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation to the shareholders as dividends/bonuses in proportion to the number of shares held by them respectively pursuant to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, provided that, cash dividends/bonuses shall not be less than 10% of the total amount of dividends/bonuses to shareholders. However, when the accumulated distributable earnings of the current year are lower than 10% of the Company's paid-in shares, dividends/bonuses may not be distributed to the shareholders.
- 2) The Company is in the growth stage. The dividends/bonus of the Company can be allotted to the shareholders of the Company in cash or/and shares, and such allocation shall be considered for the Company's capital expenditure, future business expansion plan, finance planning and other programs for sustainable development.
- 3) In the absence of any loss during the listing period, the Company may, in addition to the Cayman's law, transfer a full or a portion of legal reserve to capital, issue new shares or pay cash to the shareholders. Legal reserve shall not be used except for covering loss.
- 4) In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

5) Distributions of the Company's earnings

- a) On June 17, 2022 and August 13, 2021, the distribution of earnings for the year ended 2021 and 2020 was resolved by the resolution of Boards of Directors as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Amount	Dividends of per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends of per share (in dollars)
Provision for legal reserve	\$ 5,033		\$ 5,045	
Provision for special reserve	14,404		21,746	
Cash Dividend	20,250	0.3	20,250	0.3
	<u>\$ 39,687</u>		<u>\$ 47,041</u>	

- b) The appropriation of profit or loss for the year ended 2022 as resolved by the Boards of Directors on March 20, 2023 as follows:

	2022	
	Amount	Dividends of per share (in dollars)
Cover deficits with legal reserve	(\$ 19,739)	
Cover deficits with additional paid-in capital	(34,558)	
	<u>(\$ 54,297)</u>	

As of March 22, 2023, the above-mentioned provision for appropriation of profit or loss of 2022 has not been resolved by the Boards of Directors.

q. Operating Revenue

- 1) The statement of the income for the Group is as follows:

Revenue from Contracts with Clients	Timing of Revenue Recognition	2022	2021
Sales revenue	At a point in time	\$ 3,862,273	\$ 3,973,335
Processing fees revenue	Over time	65,690	79,683
		<u>\$ 3,927,963</u>	<u>\$ 4,053,018</u>

2) Contractual liabilities

- a) The contract liabilities in relation to contract with customers recognized by the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Contract liabilities - sales contract of products	<u>\$ 29,649</u>	<u>\$ 38,045</u>	<u>\$ 16,490</u>

- b) Provision for opening contract liabilities

	2022	2021
Sales contract of products	<u>\$ 38,045</u>	<u>\$ 15,317</u>

r. Interest Revenue

	2022	2021
Bank interest income	<u>\$ 10,385</u>	<u>\$ 10,409</u>

s. Other Income

	2022	2021
Government incentive income	\$ 5,659	\$ 5,139
Amortization of deferred government grants income	2,883	2,822
Rent income	15,275	24,030
The written off receivable has been remitted (Note)	53,686	-
Others	<u>4,860</u>	<u>680</u>
	<u>\$ 82,363</u>	<u>\$ 32,671</u>

Note: In previous years, the Group exercised recourse procedures for the uncollected receivables of the specific counterpart and wrote off the amount of the accounts that could not reasonably be expected to be remitted. However, the Group received the court's judgment notice on the auction of assets under the counterpart's name, and the amount was allocated in April, 2022, with other income listed as \$53,686.

t. Other Gains and (Losses)

	2022	2021
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	(\$ 53,273)	\$ 9,820
Depreciation expenses of investment property	(3,919)	(1,225)
Expense on rental assets	-	(7,100)
(Loss) gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	15,740	(436)
Others	(1,325)	(377)
	<u>(\$ 42,777)</u>	<u>\$ 682</u>

u. Finance Costs

	2022	2021
Interest expense from bank loans	\$ 58,249	\$ 36,378
Interest expense on lease liabilities	52	20
	<u>\$ 58,301</u>	<u>\$ 36,398</u>

v. Additional Information Regarding the Nature of Expenses

	2022	2021
Employee Benefit Expense	<u>\$ 213,704</u>	<u>\$ 201,344</u>
Depreciation expenses (including right-of-use asset)	<u>\$ 176,464</u>	<u>\$ 164,079</u>
Amortization expenses	<u>\$ 27,976</u>	<u>\$ 36,984</u>

w. Employee Benefit Expense

	2022	2021
Wages and salaries	\$ 169,663	\$ 165,088
Labor and health insurance expenses	7,589	5,647
Pension expenses	14,788	10,079
Director's remuneration	1,490	2,446
Other employee benefit expense	20,174	18,084
	<u>\$ 213,704</u>	<u>\$ 201,344</u>

- 1) In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, during the listing period, except for the Cayman Act, the listing(OTC) regulations or otherwise specified in the Articles of Incorporation, if there are any profits in the current year, it shall appreciate no less than 0.5% for employees' compensation, and no more than 5% for directors' remuneration.
- 2) For the years ended 2022 and 2021, employees' compensation was accrued at \$0 and \$408, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at \$0 and \$408, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognized in salary expenses. The company is cumulative deficits for the years ended 2022, so it do not plan to distribute employees' compensation.

The Company's employees' compensation and Directors' remuneration for 2021, amounted to \$408 and \$408, resolved by the Board of Directors are the same as the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements for 2021. As of December 31, 2022, \$408 and \$408 were paid in cash, respectively.

- 3) For relevant information on the Company's remunerations for employees and directors as approved by the Board of Directors, please refer to the Market Observation Post System.

x. Income Tax

- 1) Income tax (gain) Expense

- a) Components of Income tax (gain) Expense

	2022	2021
Current income tax:		
Current tax assets	(\$ 4,628)	(\$ 21)
Current tax liabilities	9,897	13,426
Initial income tax payable has not been paid	(4,318)	-
(Over)estimation of prior year's income tax	(1,785)	(68)
Temporary deducted tax payment	12,362	14,971
Total current tax	11,528	28,308
Deferred tax		
Initial recognition and reversal of temporary differences	(16,984)	1,180
Effect of exchange rate changes	5	54
Income tax (gain) Expense	(\$ 5,451)	\$ 29,542

- b) The Group had no income tax related to other comprehensive gains and losses and to direct debit or credit equity for the years ended 2022 and 2021.

2) Relation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	2022	2021
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory (Note)	(\$ 21,492)	\$ 30,538
Items unrecognized and unrealized by tax regulations	13,058	(1,297)
Overestimation of prior year's income tax	(1,785)	(68)
Accrued income tax on repatriation of surplus	-	4,341
Change in realizability evaluation of deferred tax liabilities	4,768	383
Taxable loss on unrecognized deferred tax assets		
from previous periods	-	(3,794)
Others	-	(561)
Income tax (gain) Expense	<u>(\$ 5,451)</u>	<u>\$ 29,542</u>

Note: Tax calculated at domestic tax rate applicable in relevant country.

3) Deferred tax assets as a result of temporary differences and tax losses are:

	2022			
	January 1	Recognized in the (losses) gains	Exchange differences	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences				
- Deferred income	\$ 7,852	(\$ 721)	\$ 130	\$ 7,261
- Loss allowance	24,240	(14,516)	472	10,196
- Construction in Progress's fiscal and tax differences in subsidies	2,170	(222)	36	1,984
Tax losses	66,034	32,443	879	99,356
Total	<u>\$ 100,296</u>	<u>\$ 16,984</u>	<u>\$ 1,517</u>	<u>\$ 118,797</u>
	2021			
	January 1	Recognized in the (losses) gains	Exchange differences	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences				
- Deferred income	\$ 8,608	(\$ 706)	(\$ 50)	\$ 7,852
- Loss allowance	27,928	(3,523)	(165)	24,240
- Construction in Progress's fiscal and tax differences in subsidies	-	2,171	(1)	2,170
Tax losses	66,502	878	(1,346)	66,034
Total	<u>\$ 103,038</u>	<u>(\$ 1,180)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,562)</u>	<u>\$ 100,296</u>

- 4) Expiration dates of unused tax losses and amounts of unrecognized deferred tax assets are:

December 31, 2022				
Year incurred	Declared amount/ approved amount	Unused amount	Unrecognized deferred tax assets	Final year tax credits are due
2017	\$ 26,091	\$ 26,091	\$ 26,091	2022
2018	219,505	219,505	24,255	2023
2019	28,405	28,405	-	2024
2020	15,347	15,347	-	2025
2021	10,331	10,331	-	2026
2022	148,087	148,087	-	2027
	<u>\$ 447,766</u>	<u>\$ 447,766</u>	<u>\$ 50,346</u>	

December 31, 2021				
Year incurred	Declared amount/ approved amount	Unused amount	Unrecognized deferred tax assets	Final year tax credits are due
2016	\$ 93,116	\$ 77,943	\$ 77,943	2021
2017	25,679	25,679	25,679	2022
2018	216,034	216,034	-	2023
2019	27,956	27,956	-	2024
2020	15,105	15,105	-	2025
2021	5,040	5,040	-	2026
	<u>\$ 382,930</u>	<u>\$ 367,757</u>	<u>\$ 103,622</u>	

- 5) The amounts of deductible temporary difference that are not recognized as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deductible temporary differences	<u>\$ 2,627</u>	<u>\$ 31,923</u>

The aforementioned deductible temporary differences deferred income.

- 6) The Company is registered in the British Cayman Islands. In accordance with local laws and regulations, its profit-making income is tax-free.
- 7) Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd., Jifu(Xiamen) Industrial Co., Ltd., Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd., Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd., and Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. are registered in the People's Republic of China, and the income tax rate is all 25%.
- 8) British Cayman Islands Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited Taiwan Branch was established on March 16, 2017. The company's income tax returns through 2020 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

y. Earnings (Deficit) Per Share

	Amount after tax	2022 Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	(Deficits) Per Share (in dollars)
Basic Per Share (Deficit)			
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	(\$ 68,348)	67,500	(1.01)
Diluted Per Share (Deficit)			
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	(\$ 68,348)	67,500	
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary share:			
- Employees' compensation	-	-	
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus effect of potential ordinary share	(\$ 68,348)	67,500	(1.01)
		2021	
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings Per Share (in dollars)
Basic Earnings Per Share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 50,328	67,500	0.75
Diluted Earnings Per Share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	\$ 50,328	67,500	
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary share:			
- Employees' compensation	-	33	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus effect of potential ordinary share	\$ 50,328	67,533	0.75

z. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Investment activities with only partial cash payment

	2022	2021
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$ 46,464	\$ 499,131
Add: Equipment payable, beginning of period	7,696	8,344
Add: Notes payable, beginning of period	117,792	-
Less: Equipment payable, end of period	(3,989)	(7,696)
Less: Notes receivable transfer payment	(11,654)	(123,209)
Less: Notes payable, end of period	-	(117,792)
Cash paid during the year	<u>\$ 156,309</u>	<u>\$ 258,778</u>

aa. Changes in Liabilities from Financing Activities

	Other payables - cash dividends	Short-term Loans	Long-term loans (including current portion)	Lease liabilities (including current portion)
January 1, 2022	\$ -	\$ 1,029,212	\$ 211,381	\$ 882
Decrease in short-term loans	-	(959,201)	-	-
Increase in long-term loans	-	-	1,242,638	-
Repayment of long-term loans	-	-	(380,954)	-
Increase in lease liabilities	-	-	-	2,604
Principal repayment for lease liabilities	-	-	-	(904)
Cash dividend announced	20,250	-	-	-
Cash dividends paid	(20,250)	-	-	-
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	-	46,853	43,005	(4)
December 31, 2022	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 116,864</u>	<u>\$ 1,116,070</u>	<u>\$ 2,578</u>

	Other payables - cash dividends payable	Short-term Loans	Long-term loans (including current portion)	Lease liabilities (including current portion)
January 1, 2021	\$ -	\$ 807,032	\$ 345,571	\$ 1,406
Increase in short-term loans	-	238,328	-	-
Increase in long-term loans	-	-	286,662	-
Repayment of long-term loans	-	-	(414,214)	-
Increase in lease liabilities	-	-	-	456
Principal repayment for lease liabilities	-	-	-	(973)
Cash dividend announced	20,250	-	-	-
Cash dividends paid	(20,250)	-	-	-
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	-	(16,148)	(6,638)	(7)
December 31, 2021	\$ -	\$ 1,029,212	\$ 211,381	\$ 882

7. Related-Party Transactions

a. Name and Relationship of Related Parties

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Group
Lin, Han-Ching	Chairman of the Group
Chen, Chin-Lung	General Manager of the Group
Zong Da Construction Co., Ltd. (Zong Da Construction)	The Group's Chairman is the Company's representative
All directors, general managers and key management personnel	The key management and governance units of the Group

b. Significant Transactions with Related Parties

1) Lease Transactions (Lessee)

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Lease liability		Lease liability	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Zong Da Construction	\$ 109	\$ 347	\$ 119	\$ 456

Items that Affect Current Profit or Loss	2022	2021
Interest expense on leasing liabilities	\$ 1	\$ 5

2) Endorsements and Guarantees

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's major management groups provided endorsement guarantees such as loan quotas, loan amounts and interest for the Group's subsidiaries, and provided their properties as collateral for bank guarantee loans.

c. Information on the Remunerations of the Key Management

	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 6,830	\$ 8,141

8. Pledged Assets

The Group's assets provided as pledge and guarantee are listed as follows:

Pledged asset	Carrying amount		Purpose
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	
Financial assets at amortized cost - current			
— Restricted time deposits	\$ 406,737	\$ 494,791	Security deposit for issued bank's acceptance bills, guarantee for short-term loans, and security for power supply
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - non-current			
— Restricted time deposits	6,142	16,608	Guarantee for long-term loans
Property, Plant and Equipment			
— Buildings	87,934	-	Guarantee for long-term loans
Right-of-use assets			
— Land use right	77,720	-	Guarantee for long-term loans
Notes receivable			Guarantee for issued bank's acceptance bills
	1,323	77,224	
	\$ 579,856	\$ 588,623	

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contractual Commitments

a. Significant Contingent Liabilities

None.

b. Significant Unrecognized Contractual Commitments

- 1) Expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Property, Plant and Equipment	\$ 243	\$ 90,797

- 2) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's financing endorsement guarantees were \$3,431,971 and \$4,775,079, and the reimbursement of actual amounts were \$1,833,178 and \$1,503,495.

10. Significant Disaster Losses

None.

11. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the company, is located in a leased building in Tong 'an District, Xiamen City. On March 2, 2023, a fire broke out and the building was damaged. The building accounts for investment property, with a book value of \$21,300 on December 31, 2022, representing 0.4% of the consolidated total assets. The building is leased to a third party for use, not for production and operation, so there is no significant impact on the production and operation of the company. As of March 22, 2023, the cause of the fire, responsibility and loss are still to be identified and further assessed.

12. Others

a. Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. To sustain or adjust the capital structure, the Group might adjust dividends paid to shareholders, refund capital to shareholders, or issue new shares or dispose of assets in order to lower its debt. The Group monitors its capital by looking at the debt-to-capital ratio, which is calculated by dividing the total debt by the total capital. Total capital is calculated as "equity" as shown in the consolidated balance sheet plus total debt.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Group's strategy was unchanged from 2021. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's debt-to-asset ratios should be seen the consolidated balance sheets, respectively.

b. Financial Instruments

1) Financial instruments by category

The Group's financial assets (cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost - current, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, financial assets at amortized cost - non-current, other non-current assets - guarantee deposit paid) and financial loans (short term loans, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, long-term loans (including due within one year) and other non-current liabilities-guarantee deposit received, leasing liabilities (current/ non-current)) are approximate to their fair values, please refer to the consolidated balance sheet and Note VI for details.

2) Financial risk management policies

- a) The Group's daily operations are affected by various financial risks, e.g., market risks(including exchange rate risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.
- b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department(Group treasury) under the Group's policies. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units.

3) Nature and degree of material financial risks

a) Market risk

i. Exchange Rate Risk

- i) The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various functional currency exposures, primarily with respect to the USD and CNY. The related exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.
- ii) The management level of the Group has established policies to regulate the exchange rate risk of each company within the Group in relation to its functional currency. Companies of the Group are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Group treasury.
- iii) The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD; other subsidiaries' functional currency: USD and RMB). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2022			
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NTD)
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
<u>Monetary Items</u>			
USD: NTD	215	30.7100	\$ 6,603
RMB: USD	235	0.1436	1,036
RMB: NTD	568	4.4100	2,505
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary Items</u>			
USD: RMB	22,864	6.9646	\$ 702,153
RMB: USD	42,761	0.1436	188,576
December 31, 2021			
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NTD)
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
<u>Monetary Items</u>			
USD: NTD	3,792	27.6800	\$ 104,963
RMB: USD	10,248	0.1568	44,478
RMB: NTD	12,904	4.3402	56,006
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary Items</u>			
USD: RMB	24,321	6.3757	\$ 673,205
USD: NTD	5,506	27.6800	152,406
RMB: USD	54,452	0.1568	236,333

- iv) Please refer to the Note VI(XX) for details on the total exchange (loss) gain, including realized and unrealized, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended 2022 and 2021, respectively.

- v) Foreign currency market risks arising from significant foreign exchange variation are analyzed as follows:

		2022		
		Sensitivity analysis		
		Degree of variation	Effect on gains (losses)	Effect on other comprehensive (loss) income
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)				
<u>Financial Assets</u>				
<u>Monetary Items</u>				
USD: NTD	1%	\$	66	\$ -
RMB: USD	1%		10	-
RMB: NTD	1%		25	-
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary Items</u>				
USD: RMB	1%	(\$	7,022)	\$ -
RMB: USD	1%	(1,886)	-

		2021		
		Sensitivity analysis		
		Degree of variation	Effect on gains (losses)	Effect on other comprehensive (loss) income
(Foreign currency: Functional currency)				
<u>Financial Assets</u>				
<u>Monetary Items</u>				
USD: NTD	1%	\$	1,050	\$ -
RMB: USD	1%		445	-
RMB: NTD	1%		560	-
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary Items</u>				
USD: RMB	1%	(\$	6,732)	\$ -
USD: NTD	1%	(1,524)	-
RMB: USD	1%	(2,363)	-

ii. Price Risk

As a result that the Group did not hold equity instruments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group has no price risk for the same.

iii. Cash Flow Interest Rate Risks and Fair Value Interest Rate Risks

- i) The Group's interest rate risks come from short- and long-term loans. Loans with floating interest rates expose the group to cash flow interest rate risks, of which a portion is offset by the cash held with floating interest rates. Loans issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. The Group's loans are mainly on the basis of floating interest rates. The Group's loans based on floating interest rates in 2022 and 2021 were denominated in RMB and USD.
- ii) If the borrowing rate increases or decreases by 1%, under the situation of all other factors being unchanged, the net profit before tax for the years ended 2022 and 2021 will reduce or raise by \$12,329 and \$12,406, respectively, which is because of incremental interests arising out of the loans on the basis of floating interest rates.

b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. It is caused by the fact that the counterparty is unable to pay off the notes and accounts receivable that was paid by the payment terms.
- ii. The Group shall establish credit risk management from the Group's perspective. According to the Group's credit policy, each local entity in the Group is responsible for managing and analyzing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The internal risk control assesses customers' credit quality by taking into account their financial position, historical experience, and other factors. Individual risk limits are set by the management based on internal or external ratings. The utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored.
- iii. The Group assesses credit risk based on historical collection experience and customer risk level. When the contracted payment is overdue for more than 90 days according to the agreed payment terms, the credit risk has been significantly increased since the original recognition of the financial assets, which is served as the base to judge whether the credit risk of financial instruments after the original recognition has a significant degree of increase.

- iv. The Group classifies group assessment based on historical collection experience and customer risk level. When the contract payment is overdue according to the agreed payment terms, the group will be overdue for more than 365 days or more than 720 days respectively.
- v. The Group classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with product types and credit rating of customer. The Group applies the simplified approach using loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.
- vi. After recourse procedures, the Group reverses the amount of financial assets that cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered. However, the Group will continue to pursue legal procedures for recourse in order to preserve the rights of claims.
- vii. The Group used the forecast ability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of notes and accounts receivable. The assessment is as follows:

December 31, 2022	Not past due	Less than 3 months past due	3 - 6 months past due	7 - 12 months past due	13 - 18 months past due	19 - 24 months past due	More than 24 months	Total
Expected loss rate	1%~10%	1%~14%	1%~34%	10%~54%	30%~100%	50%~100%	100%	
Notes receivable	\$ 380,673	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 380,673
Accounts receivable	939,971	73,446	186	-	-	-	-	1,013,603
	<u>\$ 1,320,644</u>	<u>\$ 73,446</u>	<u>\$ 186</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,394,276</u>
Loss allowance	<u>\$ 38,085</u>	<u>\$ 735</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 38,822</u>

December 31, 2021	Not past due	Less than 3 months past due	3 - 6 months past due	7 - 12 months past due	13 - 18 months past due	19 - 24 months past due	More than 24 months	Total
Expected loss rate	1%~16%	1%~20%	1%~40%	10%~60%	30%~100%	50%~100%	100%	
Notes receivable	\$ 269,365	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 269,365
Accounts receivable	1,134,381	22,734	8,372	3,117	-	779	1,651	1,171,034
	<u>\$ 1,403,746</u>	<u>\$ 22,734</u>	<u>\$ 8,372</u>	<u>\$ 3,117</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 779</u>	<u>\$ 1,651</u>	<u>\$ 1,440,399</u>
Loss allowance	<u>\$ 60,633</u>	<u>\$ 275</u>	<u>\$ 588</u>	<u>\$ 935</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 779</u>	<u>\$ 1,651</u>	<u>\$ 64,861</u>

The aging analysis above is based on the number of days overdue.

- viii. Movements in relation to the Group applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable are:

	2022	2021
January 1	\$ 64,861	\$ 131,571
Expected credit loss (gain) (24,751)	(22,973)
Write-off of unrecoverable accounts	(2,484)	(42,977)
Effect of exchange rate changes	1,196	(760)
December 31	<u>\$ 38,822</u>	<u>\$ 64,861</u>

c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.
- ii. Group treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts and money market deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.
- iii. The Group has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Floating rate:		
Expiring within one year	\$ 1,190,176	\$ 923,521
Expiring beyond one year	403,769	282,203
	<u>\$ 1,593,945</u>	<u>\$ 1,205,724</u>

- iv. The Group had no non-derivative financial liabilities. The non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the remaining period from the consolidated balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The contractual cash flow amount disclosed in the following table is the undiscounted amount:

December 31, 2022	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>				
Lease liabilities (current/ non-current)	\$ 1,047	\$ 1,032	\$ 620	\$ 2,699
Long-term loans (including current portion)	229,881	320,769	772,895	1,323,545

December 31, 2021	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities:</u>				
Lease liabilities (current/ non-current)	\$ 419	\$ 135	\$ 360	\$ 914
Long-term loans (including current portion)	59,824	158,206	-	218,030

c. Fair value information:

- 1) Fair value information of investment property at cost is provided in Note VI(VII).
- 2) The Group does not hold financial instruments measured at fair value; the carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments that are not measured at fair value(including cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost - current, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost - non-current, other non-current assets - guarantee deposit paid, short-term loans, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, long-term loans (including current portion), lease liabilities (current / non-current), and other non-current liabilities-guarantee deposit received are approximate to their fair values.

d. Other matters

There are the pandemic of COVID-19 and the government's promotion of various pandemic prevention measures, and the Group has cooperated with the various anti-pandemic policies of the China government. As of 31 December 2022, the consolidated financial and consolidated financial performance of the Group have not been materially affected by the pandemic.

13. Supplementary Disclosures

a. Related Information on Significant Transactions

- 1) Loans to others: Please refer to Table 1.
- 2) Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to Table 2.
- 3) Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period(excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.
- 4) Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- 5) Acquisition of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

- 6) Disposal of real estate reaching NT\$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- 7) Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to Table 3.
- 8) Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to Table 4.
- 9) Trading in derivative instruments: None.
- 10) The situation and amount of business relationship and important transactions between the parent company and the subsidiaries and between subsidiaries: Please refer to Table 5.

b. Information on Investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies(excluding investees in Mainland China): Please refer to Table 6.

c. Information on Investments in Mainland China

- 1) Basic information: Please refer to Table 7.
- 2) Significant transactions with the investees in Mainland China either directly or indirectly through other companies in the third areas: None.

d. Information on Major Shareholders

Information on Major Shareholders: Table 8.

14. Information on Operating Segments

a. General Information

The Group operates business only in a single industry. The main business items are related to the R&D, manufacturing and sales of various metal packaging containers. The chief operating decision-maker who allocates resources and assesses performance of the Group as a whole, has identified that the Group has only one reportable operating segment.

b. Measurement of Segment Information

The accounting policies of the operating segments are in agreement with the Company. The chief operating decision-maker evaluates each operating segment by their net operating profit and loss.

c. Information on Segments' Profit or Loss, Assets, and Liabilities

The Group has only a single reportable segment, and information on segments' profit and loss, assets and liabilities are measured consistently with the amounts in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income and consolidated balance sheet, and the accounting policies and estimations of the operating segments are in agreement with the summary of accounting policies and significant estimations and assumptions disclosed in Notes IV and V.

d. Information on the Reconciliation of Segments' Profit or Loss

- 1) Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length. The revenue from external parties reported to the chief operating decision-maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of comprehensive income. A reconciliation of reportable segment (loss) profit to the (loss) profit before tax from continuing operations is provided as follows:

	2022	2021
(Loss) profit of reportable segments (\$	65,469)	\$ 72,506
Interest Revenue	10,385	10,409
Other Income	82,363	32,671
Other Gains and Losses	(42,777)	682
Finance Costs	(58,301)	(36,398)
(Loss) profit before tax from continuing operations	(\$ 73,799)	\$ 79,870

- 2) The amounts provided to the chief operating decision-maker with respect to total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the Group's consolidated financial statements.

e. Information on Products and Services

The Group uses products to distinguish income from external customers. Please refer to Note VI (XVII) for details.

f. Regional Information

The income from external clients of the Group is classified according to the location of the sales customers and the non-current assets are listed as follows according to the location of the assets:

2022		2021	
Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets

Mainland China	\$	<u>3,927,963</u>	\$	<u>3,058,417</u>	\$	<u>4,053,018</u>	\$	<u>3,138,807</u>
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Note: Non-current assets do not include financial assets, deferred income tax assets and guarantee deposits paid.

g. Major Client Information

The Group's Major client information is as below:

	2022		2021	
	Revenue	Segment	Revenue	Segment
Customer B	\$ 562,515	Single segment	\$ 334,803	Single segment
Customer D	492,987	Single segment	521,130	Single segment
Customer A	375,661	Single segment	423,005	Single segment
Customer E	322,448	Single segment	600,289	Single segment

JYIYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Loans to others
From January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022
Unit: in Thousand NT Dollars (Unless Specified Otherwise)
Table 1

Number (Note 1)	Financing Company	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Highest endorsement or guarantee amount for current period	Balance at December 31, 2020	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate intervals	Nature of Financing	Amount of Business Transaction	Reason for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Doubtful Debts	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower (Note 2)	Ceiling on total loans granted (Note 2)	Remarks
													Name	Value			
0	Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	\$ 460,650	\$ 92,130	\$ -	0.00%	Necessity of short-term financing	-	Working capital	\$ -	-	-	\$ 997,153	\$ 997,153	
1	Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	348,386	-	-	0.00%	Necessity of short-term financing	-	Working capital	-	-	-	517,782	517,782	
1	Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	176,398	176,398	176,398	3.20%	Necessity of short-term financing	-	Working capital	-	-	-	517,782	517,782	
1	Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	44,100	44,100	44,100	4.04%	Necessity of short-term financing	-	Working capital	-	-	-	688,232	688,232	
2	Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	176,398	176,398	-	0.00%	Necessity of short-term financing	-	Working capital	-	-	-	688,232	688,232	
3	GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	829,170	276,390	152,321	5.34%	Necessity of short-term financing	-	Working capital	-	-	-	1,923,618	1,923,618	
4	GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED	Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	92,130	-	-	0.00%	Necessity of short-term financing	-	Working capital	-	-	-	769,447	769,447	
4	Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd.	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	44,100	44,100	44,100	4.04%	Necessity of short-term financing	-	Working capital	-	-	-	385,258	385,258	

Note 1: The numbers filled are described as follows:

(1) For the issuer, fill in 0.

(2) The investee company is numbered sequentially starting from Arabic number 1 according to the company type.

Note 2: In accordance with the Procedures for Provision of Loans, limits on loans to others are as follows:

(1) Ceiling on total loans granted is 40% of the net assets based on the latest audited or reviewed financial statements of the Company;

(2) Limit on loans to a single party with short-term financing is 40% of the Company's net assets;

(3) Ceiling on total loans granted or limits on loans between the foreign companies which the parent company(public company) holds 100% of the voting rights directly or indirectly are all 100% of the creditor's net assets.

Note 3: The amounts listed above were based on the exchange rates of USD: NTD=1: 30.71 and RMB: NTD=1: 4.4100.

JIYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others
From January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022
Unit: in Thousand NT Dollars (Unless Specified Otherwise)
Table 2

Number (Note 1)	Endorsements/guarantees Provider Company Name	Parties Being Endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount (Note 5)	Amount actually drawn (Note 6)	Endorsements/ guarantees Secured with Collateral	Ratio of Cumulative Endorsements/gu- arantees to the Net Equity Stated in the Latest Financial Statements	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements /guarantees by parent company to subsidiary (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements /guarantees by subsidiary to parent company (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements /guarantees to the party in Mainland China (Note 7)	Remarks
		Name of Company	Relationship (Note 2)											
0	Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED、FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED	2	\$ 8,725,084	\$ 46,065	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ 8,725,084	Y	N	N	Note 5
0	Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED	2	8,725,084	307,100	-	-	-	0%	8,725,084	Y	N	N	
0	Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	2	8,725,084	551,245	551,245	255,640	-	22%	8,725,084	Y	N	Y	
0	Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	2	8,725,084	46,065	-	-	-	0%	8,725,084	Y	N	Y	
0	Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	2	8,725,084	418,946	328,542	130,923	-	13%	8,725,084	Y	N	Y	
0	Six companies including Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	2	8,725,084	1,689,050	1,074,850	935,751	-	43%	8,725,084	Y	N	Y	Note 9
0	Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited, Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	2	8,725,084	522,070	-	-	-	0%	8,725,084	Y	N	Y	Note 8
1	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	2	3,505,256	590,934	396,896	-	-	45%	3,505,256	N	N	Y	
1	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	2	3,505,256	308,697	176,398	169,354	-	20%	3,505,256	N	N	Y	
1	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	4	3,505,256	383,666	352,796	46,735	-	40%	3,505,256	N	N	Y	

Number (Note 1)	Endorsements/guarant ees Provider Company Name	Parties Being Endorsed/guaranteed	Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount (Note 5)	Amount actually drawn (Note 6)	Endorsements/ guarantees Secured with Collateral	Ratio of Cumulative Endorsements/gu arantees to the Net Equity Stated in the Latest Financial Statements	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements /guarantees by parent company to subsidiary (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements /guarantees by subsidiary to parent company (Note 7)	Provision of endorsements /guarantees to the party in Mainland China (Note 7)	Remarks
1	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd., Jifu(Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd., Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd., Jifu(Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd., Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	4	3,505,256	220,498	220,498 201,936	-	25%	3,505,256	N	N	Y	Note 6
1	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd., Jifu(Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd., Jifu(Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	4	3,505,256	220,498	176,398 92,839	-	20%	3,505,256	N	N	Y	Note 7
2	Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	4	2,071,128	154,348	154,348	-	30%	2,071,128	N	N	Y	

Note 1: The numbers filled are described as follows:

- (1) For the issuer, fill in 0.
- (2) The investee company is numbered sequentially starting from Arabic number 1 according to the company type.

Note 2: Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the Company is classified into the following seven categories:

- (1) Having business relationship.
- (2) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed subsidiary.
- (3) The endorsed/guaranteed company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor parent company.
- (4) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 90% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company.
- (5) Companies with the same industry or mutual project undertakers that have mutual guarantee based on contract agreements due to contractual project needs.
- (6) Due to joint venture, all shareholders provide endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.
- (7) The performance guarantee of the pre-sale house sales contract in the inter-bank business in accordance with the Consumer Protection Law is jointly guaranteed.

Note 3:

- (1) In accordance with the procedures for provision of endorsements and guarantees of the Company, GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED and FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED, limits on endorsements and guarantees to others are as follows:
 - (A) Limit on total endorsements/guarantees provided to others is 200% of the Company's net assets and limit on total endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is 100% of the Company's net assets.
 - (B) Limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for associate in the Group is 350% of the Company's net assets and limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is 350% of the Company's net assets.
 - (C) For the companies having business relationship with the Company and thus being provided endorsements/guarantees, limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is the higher value of the company's net assets or the company's total amount of business transactions.
 - (D) Limit on total endorsements/guarantees of the Company and its subsidiaries as a whole is 350% the Company's current net assets; limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is 350% of the Company's net assets.
- (2) In accordance with the procedures for provision of endorsements and guarantees of the operating entities in China: Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd., Jifu(Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd., Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing

Can Making Co., Ltd. and Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd., limits on endorsements and guarantees to others are as follows:

- (A) Limit on total endorsements/guarantees provided to others is 200% of the Company's net assets and limit on total endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is 100% of the Company's net assets.
- (B)) Limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for associate in the Group is 400% of the Company's net assets and limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is 400% of the Company's net assets.
- (C) For the companies having business relationship with the Company and thus being provided endorsements/guarantees, limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is the higher value of the company's net assets or the company's total amount of business transactions.
- (D) Limit on total endorsements/guarantees of the Company and its subsidiaries as a whole is 400% the Company's current net assets; limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is 400% of the Company's net assets.

Note 4: The amounts listed above were based on the exchange rates of USD: NTD=1: 30.71 and RMB: NTD=1: 4.4100.

Note 5: The joint credit line amounted to USD 1.50 million that Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited endorsed/guaranteed for GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED and FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED.

Note 6: The joint credit line amounted to RMB 50 million that Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd., Jifu(Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd. and Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd. endorsed/guaranteed for each other.

Note 7: The joint credit line amounted to RMB 50 million that Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd. and Jifu(Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd. endorsed/guaranteed for each other.

Note 8: The joint credit line amounted to USD 17 million that Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited and Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd. endorsed/guaranteed for Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.

Note 9: Endorsers/guarantors are Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited, GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED, FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED, Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd., Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd., and Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd.

JIYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
From January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022
Unit: in Thousand NT Dollars (Unless Specified Otherwise)
Table 3

Purchaser (seller)	Counter-party	Relationship	Transaction				Unusual Trade Conditions and Its Reasons		Notes / accounts receivable (payable)		Remarks
			Purchases (seller)	Amount	Ratio to Total Purchase (seller)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Ratio to Total Notes or Accounts Receivable (Payable)	
Xiamen Jiyeuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Hubei Jiyeuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	\$ 596,336	43%	30 to 90 days after monthly billings or 3 and 6 months bank acceptance bill	Based on the mutual agreement	30 to 90 days after monthly billings or 3 and 6 months bank acceptance bill	\$ 212,962	54%	
Hubei Jiyeuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Jiyeuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Parent company	Purchases	(596,336)	98%	30 to 90 days after monthly billings or 3 and 6 months bank acceptance bill	Based on the mutual agreement	30 to 90 days after monthly billings or 3 and 6 months bank acceptance bill	(212,962)	(98%)	
Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Jiyeuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Sales	466,736	50%	Payment within 90 Days	Based on the mutual agreement	Payment within 90 Days	394,082	83%	
Xiamen Jiyeuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Purchases	(466,736)	38%	Payment within 90 Days	Based on the mutual agreement	Payment within 90 Days	(394,082)	(48%)	

JIYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES**Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more****December 31, 2022****Unit: in Thousand NT Dollars (Unless Specified Otherwise)****Table 4**

Company under Receivable	Counter-party	Relationship	Balance Dues from Related Parties	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Subsequently Recovered Amount from Related Party	Allowance for Doubtful Debts
					Amount	Action taken		
Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	\$ 212,962	1.96	\$ 7,591	It has been claimed in accordance with the policy	\$ 205,613	\$ -
Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	394,082	1.16	116,092	It has been claimed in accordance with the policy	181,138	-
Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	178,829	Note	-	-	1,596	-
GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	152,774	Note	-	-	1,153	-

Note: It is not applicable because loans are lent to related receivable

JYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
The situation and amount of business relationship and important transactions between the parent company and the subsidiaries and between subsidiaries
From January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022
Unit: in Thousand NT Dollars (Unless Specified Otherwise)
Table 5

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Nature of Relationship(Note 2)	Transaction(Note 5)		Transaction terms (Note 4)	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
				Accounts	Amount		
1	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	\$ 596,336	1	15%
1	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	1	Notes receivable	156,097	3	3%
1	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	56,865	3	1%
1	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	17,821	1	0%
2	Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	466,736	1	12%
2	Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	3	Notes receivable	118,069	3	2%
2	Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	276,013	3	5%
2	Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Xiamen Jiyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables	178,829	5	3%
3	Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	49,012	1	1%
3	Hubei Jiyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables	44,129	5	1%
4	Anhui Jiyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd.	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables	44,119	5	1%
5	GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED	Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables	152,774	5	3%

Note 1: Information on business transactions between the parent and subsidiaries shall be indicated in the code column as follows:

(1) Parent company is "0."

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from "1."

Note 2: There are three types of relationships between a trader and a company classified as follows, just mark the type. (If the transaction is the same between the parent company and the subsidiaries or between the subsidiaries, there is no need to disclose it repeatedly). For example, Transactions between parent company and a subsidiary, if the parent company has disclosed the transaction, the subsidiary does not have to disclose it again; Transactions between one subsidiary and another subsidiary, if one subsidiary has disclosed the transaction, the other subsidiary does not have to disclose it again):

- (1) The parent to subsidiary.
- (2) Subsidiary to the parent.
- (3) Between subsidiaries.

Note 3: the ratio of the transaction amount to the combined total revenue or total assets, if it is an item of assets and liabilities, shall be calculated by the ratio of the ending balance to the combined total assets; if it is a profit or loss item, shall be calculated by the ratio the cumulative amount to the combined total revenue.

Note 4: Transaction terms:

- (1) Prices are determined based on mutual agreement.
- (2) Terms are 30 to 90 days after monthly billings or 3 and 6 months bank acceptance bill.
- (3) Terms are 90 days after monthly billings.
- (4) Terms are 60 days after monthly billings.
- (5) Mainly refer to financing and its interest, terms are based on mutual agreement.

Note 5: Individual transaction amounts less than NT\$ 10 million are not disclosed. Transactions are disclosed from each companies' income and assets side and are not disclosed from the opposite side.

Note 6: The Group's provision of endorsements and guarantees to others : Please refer to Table II for details.

JIYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Names, locations and other information of investee companies (excluding investees in Mainland China)
From January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022
Unit: in Thousand NT Dollars (Unless Specified Otherwise)
Table 6

Name of investor	Investee Companies	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Held at the end of the period			(Loss) profit of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020	(Loss) profit investment recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 2)	Remarks
				Balance as at December 31, 2020	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Shares	%	Book value (Note)			
Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED	Samoa	Investment holding	\$ 1,854,891	\$ 1,854,891	41,915,825	100	\$ 1,912,273	\$ 8,791	\$ 8,791	
Jiyuan Packaging Holdings Limited	FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED	Samoa	Investment holding	863,947	863,947	28,550,000	100	563,919	(57,256)	(57,256)	

Note: Based on financial statements that are audited and attested by parent company's CPA.

JIIYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Information on investments in Mainland China - Basic Information
Year ended December 31, 2022
Unit: in Thousand NT Dollars (Unless Specified Otherwise)
Table 7

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-up Capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Cumulative Investment Amount Remitted from Taiwan - Beginning of the Period	Investment Amount Remitted or Received for the Current Period		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	(Loss) profit of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020	Shareholding Ratio of the Cleanaway's Investment, Directly or Indirectly	(Loss) profit investment recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 2)	Carrying Amount of Investment as of September 30, 2020	Investment Gains Repatriated by the End of the Current Period	Remarks
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted from Investee							
Xiamen Jiuyuan Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of tin cans	\$ 429,940	2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 5,846)	100	(\$ 4,720)	\$ 875,016	\$ 162,372	Note 4
Jifu (Xiamen) Industry Co., Ltd.	Processing of tin cans	76,775	2	-	-	-	-	43,664	100	43,017	517,065	109,516	Note 4
Hubei Jiuyuan Metal Printing Can Making Co., Ltd.	color-printing Production and sales of tin cans	277,827	2	-	-	-	-	8,140	100	9,084	676,949	28,183	Note 4
Anhui Jiuyuan Metal Printing Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of tin cans	476,005	2	-	-	-	-	(29,308)	100	(29,308)	385,258	19,991	Note 4
Guangdong Ji Duo Bao Can Making Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of aluminum cans	1,750,470	2	-	-	-	-	(102,392)	100	(102,392)	1,127,249	-	Note 5

Note 1: Method of investment can be divided into three types as follows:

- (1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.
- (2) Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.
- (3) Other methods.

Note 2: Profit or loss of investment recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022 is based on financial statements that are audited and attested by parent company's CPA.

Note 3: The amounts listed in the table denominated in foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan dollars at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date of USD: NTD=1: 30.71, RMB:NTD=1: 4.4100.

Note 4: Through investing in an existing company in the third area (GREEN LEAF HOLDINGS LIMITED), which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.

Note 5: Through investing in an existing company in the third area (FAREAST VANTAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED), which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.

Name of Company	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Amount of Investment Approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs Investment Committee	Ceiling on Investment in Mainland China Imposed by the Investment Commission, MOEA
-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

JIYUAN PACKAGING HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Information on Major Shareholders
December 31, 2022

Table 8

Name of Major Shareholders	Shareholding		Remarks
	Shares held	Shareholding Percentage	
HANDY CAPITAL LIMITED	11,963,595	17.72%	
ORIGINAL HOLDING LTD	5,915,188	8.76%	
Tsung Heng Investment Co., Ltd.	5,688,061	8.42%	
Hai Ying Co., Ltd.	5,592,147	8.28%	
Heng Yu Co., Ltd	4,851,523	7.18%	
SUN REACH INVESTMENT LTD	4,301,955	6.37%	

Note 1: The major shareholders in this table are shareholders holding more than 5% of the ordinary and preference shares that have completed delivery of non-physical registration (including treasury stocks) on the last business day of each quarter calculated by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation. However, the share capital recorded in the Company's financial statements and the number of shares actually delivered by the Company without physical registration may differ due to calculation bases.

Note 2: If a shareholder delivers its shareholding information to the trust, the aforesaid information shall be disclosed by the individual trustee who opened the trust account. As for the shareholders' shareholdings of more than 10% in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, their shareholdings include their own shareholdings plus their shares held in trust and have the right to decide on the use of the trust property, etc. Please refer to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) for information on insider shareholdings.