Stock Code: 9905

Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.

2021 Annual Report

Notice to readers
This English-version annual report is a summary translation of the Chinese version and is not an official document of the shareholders' meeting. If there is any discrepancy between the English and Chinese versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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9、If any of the situations listed in Article 36, paragraph 3, subparagraph 2 of the Securities and Exchange Act, which might materially affect shareholders' equity or the price of the company's securities, has occurred during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report, such situations shall be listed one by one. P102

1、Letter to our Shareholders

Dear Shareholders,

Neither Taiwan nor China were significantly affected by the epidemic, and the economic prosperity was still stable in 2021. However, under the energy consumption and intensity dual control system and carbon reduction policy in China, and coupled with loose global capital liquidity, caused the price of raw material was fluctuated violently. Under such environment, in 2021 the net operating revenue of the Company, already wrote-off the merger of intra-group transactions, amounting to NT$ 8.675 billion, increased by 19.54% compared to the previous year, while the net profit after tax at NT$ 592 million. Hereunder, we'd like to summarize the Company's business operations in 2021 and the outlook for 2022.

(1). Aluminum and iron cans, aluminum and iron ends-related business

In 2021, the net operating revenues of aluminum and iron cans and aluminum and iron ends of the Company came to NT$8.150 billion, a 19.35% increase compared to NT$6.829 billion in 2020. Analysed by region, the net operating revenue already wrote-off the merger of intra-group transactions was NT$2.682 billion and NT$5.422 billion in Taiwan and China, representing 5.4% and 27.6% increase compare to the preceding year. In order to cooperate with the local government's epidemic prevention policy, the factories halt production in the first half of 2020. There will be no such impact in 2021, the relative growth in production and sales cause the operating revenue increase in China. In terms of profitability, due to the increase in production volume and sales volume, and get the export orders with better profits, the profit increase was the best in the last five years. Looking ahead to the 2022, the demand for aluminum cans and aluminum ends in both Taiwan and China market is expect to remain relatively stable. The important factor affecting the profit in 2022 is management of the cost of raw material acquisition and adjust the selling prices policy. In the future, the Company will adopt appropriate policy to minimize the impact of changes in raw material prices. Through all such efforts in combination, we anticipate to see a continued stability in profitability.

(2).Stretch films-related business

The Company reinvested in Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd. and Sunshui Changlee United Container Co., Ltd. which have been engaged in the production and marketing of stretch films. The year-round net operating income in the stretch films undertakings in 2021 came to NT$525 million, a 22.46% increase from 2020 due to the increase in sales volume and raise selling price with the cost of raw materials. In terms of profitability, due to large fluctuation in raw material prices, the selling prices of products didn't immediately reflect the increase in costs, resulting in a decrease in net profit after tax as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. Looking ahead to 2022, we shall put forth added efforts toward the stretch films business to expand both domestic and foreign sales. It is hoped that in the future, we shall be able to steadily expand the market and increase the overall production and sales volume, with the goal of maintaining previous profitability.

Finally, for and on behalf of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd., I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to all shareholders for your consistent support. We are looking forward to greater support and concern from all our valued shareholders toward Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd. Here we will continuously team up with you all together to accomplish a performance satisfactory to you and share them with all our valued shareholders.

Chairman : Chiang, Ming-Li

President : Chiang, Cheng-Shing

Finance Director : Chiang, Shao-May

＊Operating Performance in 2021

1. Consolidated financial statements

Unit: NT$ thousands

Item	2021	2020	Percent Change
Operating revenue	8,675,485	7,257,633	19.54%
Operating costs	7,399,742	6,141,811	20.48%
Gross profit from operations	1,275,743	1,115,822	14.33%
Operating expenses	571,065	485,111	17.72%
Net operating income	704,678	630,711	11.73%
Non-operating income and expenses	68,686	92,476	-25.73%
Profit from continuing operations before tax	773,364	723,187	6.94%

2. Standalone financial statements

Unit: NT$ thousands

Item	2021	2020	Percent Change
Operating revenue	2,700,977	2,557,779	5.60%
Operating costs	1,932,769	1,861,047	3.85%
Gross profit from operations	768,208	696,732	10.26%
Operating expenses	173,654	146,860	18.24%
Net operating income	594,554	549,872	8.13%
Non-operating income and expenses	158,682	144,133	10.09%
Profit from continuing operations before tax	753,236	694,005	8.53%

3. Profitability analysis

Item		2021	2020
Financial structure (%)	Debt Ratio	27.95	26.18
	Ratio of long-term capital to property, plant and equipment	341.05	295.09
Solvency (%)	Current ratio	321.48	328.07
	Quick ratio	229.88	249.87
	Interest earned ratio (times)	2,255.71	1,018.14
Profitability (%)	Return on total assets	5.74	5.60
	Return on stockholders' equity	7.87	7.57
	Profit ratio	6.94	7.71
	Earnings per share (NT$)	1.97	1.83

4. Overview of annual research and development

4.1. Annual research plan results：
   (1) Development of new product.
   (2) Development of aluminum can bottom forming.
   (3) Development of eco-friendly raw materials and supplies.

4.2. Future R&D plans：
   (1) Development of new product.
   (2) Independent production line.
   (3) Development of reduce carbon emissions.

＊Summary of business plan this year

1. Business policy

1.1. The management and labor work together, for co-existence and mutual prosperity, to create a win-win situation and fair interactive relationship between the Company and individuals, thus helping employees practice their skills and abilities to keep improving their creativity and expertise.

1.2. We are an organization committed to control trends, innovate and reform, and pursue excellence in management, form an efficient management team, emphasize speed, energy and flexibility, and uphold the customer-oriented production and sales culture.

2. Expected Sales Volume and Reference

The Company's estimated annual sale volume is primarily determined based on the economy, domestic and overseas, related industrial statistic report, and potential supply & demand in the future market, and expected to grow.

3. Important Production and Sales Policy

3.1. Customer first: Control movements in the market to satisfy customers' needs and practice business activities upholding the "customer first" philosophy.

3.2. Product diversification: The Company produces aluminum cans, steel cans, DRD cans and LLDPE stretch films of various specifications, and various aluminum and steel EOE, full open cans, and omnibus products to satisfy needs of all food and beverage customers.

3.3. Globalized strategic planning: The important operating strategy developed by the Company consistently aims to establish the regional business strategies maintaining close relations with local markets in major cities of the mainland China, and Vietnam, based on the Company's sufficient human resources, technology, equipment and assets.

＊Future development strategies

The Company will keep focusing on sprout of its core business lines, R&D for upgrading of technological capabilities, enhancement of the Company's product system integration and sustainable competitiveness, thorough development of the domestic market, and active expansion of overseas markets.

＊Impact posed by external competitive environment, regulatory environment, and overall business environment

1. Impact posed by external competitive environment

The Company will keep upgrading process technology and productivity, cut procurement costs, and mitigate the impact posed by potential external competitive environment.

2. Impact posed by regulatory environment

No material changes have taken place in the regulatory environment in which the Company's industry is in the most recent year. Therefore, no material positive or negative factors have derived.

3. Impact posed by overall business environment

In terms of the current overall business environment, the market demand, particularly in the mainland China, is expected to keep growing. Therefore, there is still room for the industry to develop.

2、Company Profile

2.1. Date of Incorporation：November 26, 1973

2.2. Company history

1.	November	1973	：	Founded, with the capital of NT$ 10,000,000.
2.	April	1974	：	Capital of NT$20,000,000 upon capital increase in cash, and official production of empty cans for the general purposes.
3.	November	1975	：	Capital of NT$35,000,000 upon capital increase in cash, and preparation for establishment of the plant for three-piece steel cans for beverage.
4.	January	1976	：	Capital of NT$50,000,000 upon capital increase in cash, and official production of aluminum EOE.
5.	August	1979	：	Capital of NT$80,000,000 upon capital increase in cash, installation of additional #2, #3 and #4 EOE production lines, and successful independent development of dia. 209 aluminum EOE.
6.	July	1980	：	Capital of NT$130,000,000 upon capital increase in cash, and preparation for establishment of the plant for two-piece aluminum cans.
7.	August	1981	：	Capital of NT$190,000,000 upon capital increase in cash and from capital reserve, and purchase of the equipment for production of two-piece aluminum cans.
8.	September	1981	：	Completion of the test run for two-piece aluminum cans, and activation of mass production.
9.	February	1982	：	Execution of the technical cooperation agreement with the largest can manufacturer in the world, Continental Can.
10.	July	1985	：	Capital of NT$256,500,000 upon capital increase from earnings, and investment in R&D of the equipment for two-piece draw-and-redraw food cans; capital of NT$410,400,000 upon capital increase from earnings again at the end of July of the same year for repayment of the special loan for the equipment for two-piece aluminum cans.
11.	September	1987	：	Capital of NT$923,400,000 upon capital increase from earnings, and installation of one additional fully-automated production line for two-piece aluminum cans and the equipment for production of aluminum EOE.
12.	December	1988	：	Completion of the test run for additional two-piece aluminum cans, and activation of mass production.
13.	October	1989	：	Capital of NT$1,430,000,000 upon capital increase in cash and from earnings, and preparation for expansion of high-capacity two-piece aluminum cans and EOE production equipment.
14.	May	1990	：	Application for listing the issued shares, 143,000,000 common shares, approved by the competent authority.
15.	August	1990	：	Listing of the issued common shares, totaling 143,000,000 shares.
16.	October	1990	：	Completion of the test run for 209 aluminum full open ends developed independently, and activation of production.

17.	December	1990	:	Completed installation of 1000C.C. and 500C.C. two-piece aluminum can production line.
18.	October	1991	:	Capital of NT$143,000,000 upon capital increase from earnings done in response to environmental protection, completed installation of the additional aluminum ends production line operating officially from 1993.
19.	August	1994	:	Capital of NT$1,887,600,000 upon capital increase from earnings, totaling 31,460,000 shares, for improvement of financial structure.
20.		1995	:	In order to expand business, the Company invested in foundation of Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd. in the mainland China via HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD., a British Bermuda company, in a third territory, in the amount of US$20,000,000.
21.	August	1995	:	Capital of NT$2,265,120,000 upon capital increase from earnings, totaling 37,752,000 shares, for improvement of financial structure.
22.	May	1997	:	In order to expand business, the Company invested in foundation of Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd. via HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD., a British Bermuda company, in a third territory, in the amount of US$8,000,000.
23.	August	1997	:	Capital of NT$2,722,000,000 upon capital increase from earnings, totaling 45,688,000 shares, for improvement of financial structure.
24.	August	1998	:	Capital of NT$3,080,000,000 upon capital increase from earnings, totaling 35,800,000 shares, for improvement of financial structure.
25.	July	1999	:	Completed installation of the new PET bottle production line, and activation of production.
26.	July	2000	:	Investment in Hwa May Metal Technology Co., Ltd. in the amount of NT$240,000,000 in response to diversification of business.
27.	December	2003	:	Capital increase in cash by private placement, NT$23,000,000; issuance of 2,300,000 new shares; capital of NT$3,050,000,000.
28.	August	2004	:	Completed installation of the new plastic top production line, and activation of production.
29.	April	2006	:	Completed installation of the third production line for the investee in the mainland China, Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd., and activation of production.
30.	October	2006	:	Completed construction of the plant for the investee in Vietnam, GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD. as invested via a third territory.
31.	February	1997	:	The investee in the mainland China, Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd., executed the joint venture agreement with Toyo Seikan Kaisha Ltd., in order to found Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd. in the district of Chongqing.
32.	June	2007	:	The Company founded Shanghai Huyang Cans Co., Ltd. via its subsidiary, HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD., a British Bermuda company, and its indirect subsidiary, Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd., jointly, with the registered capital of US$5,000,000.

33. April 2008 ： Completed installation and test run for the equipment of Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd., and activation of production of aluminum cans, with the registered capital of US$14,000,000, 65% of which was contributed by the Company's indirect subsidiary, Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd.

34. December 2008 ： Dissolution and liquidation of the indirect investee, Shanghai Huyang Cans Co., Ltd.

35. December 2009 ： The Company founded Jinan United Can Co., Ltd. via its subsidiary, HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD., a British Bermuda company, and its indirect subsidiaries, Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd. and Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd., jointly, with the registered capital of US$23,000,000.

36. December 2010 ： Dissolution and liquidation of the investee, Hwa May Metal Technology Co., Ltd.

37. February 2012 ： Completed installation of the fourth production line for the investee in the mainland China, Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd., and activation of production.

38. May 2013 ： The Company acquired 35% of the equity of Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd. from Toyo Seikan Kaisha Ltd.via its subsidiary, HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD., a British Bermuda company, and its indirect subsidiary, Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd., jointly. Upon acquisition of the equity, the Company indirectly holds Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd. wholly.

39. December 2013 ： Completed installation of the second two-piece aluminum can production line for the investee in the mainland China, Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd., and activation of production.

40. December 2013 ： Completed installation of the second aluminum ends production line for the investee in Vietnam, GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD., and activation of production.

41. June 2015 ： Completed relocation of the second production line of the investee in the mainland China, Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd., to investee, Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd., in response to the market demand, and activation of production.

42. December 2015 ： Completed construction of the laminating aluminum can plant through technical cooperation with Toyo Seikan, and activation of production in 2016.

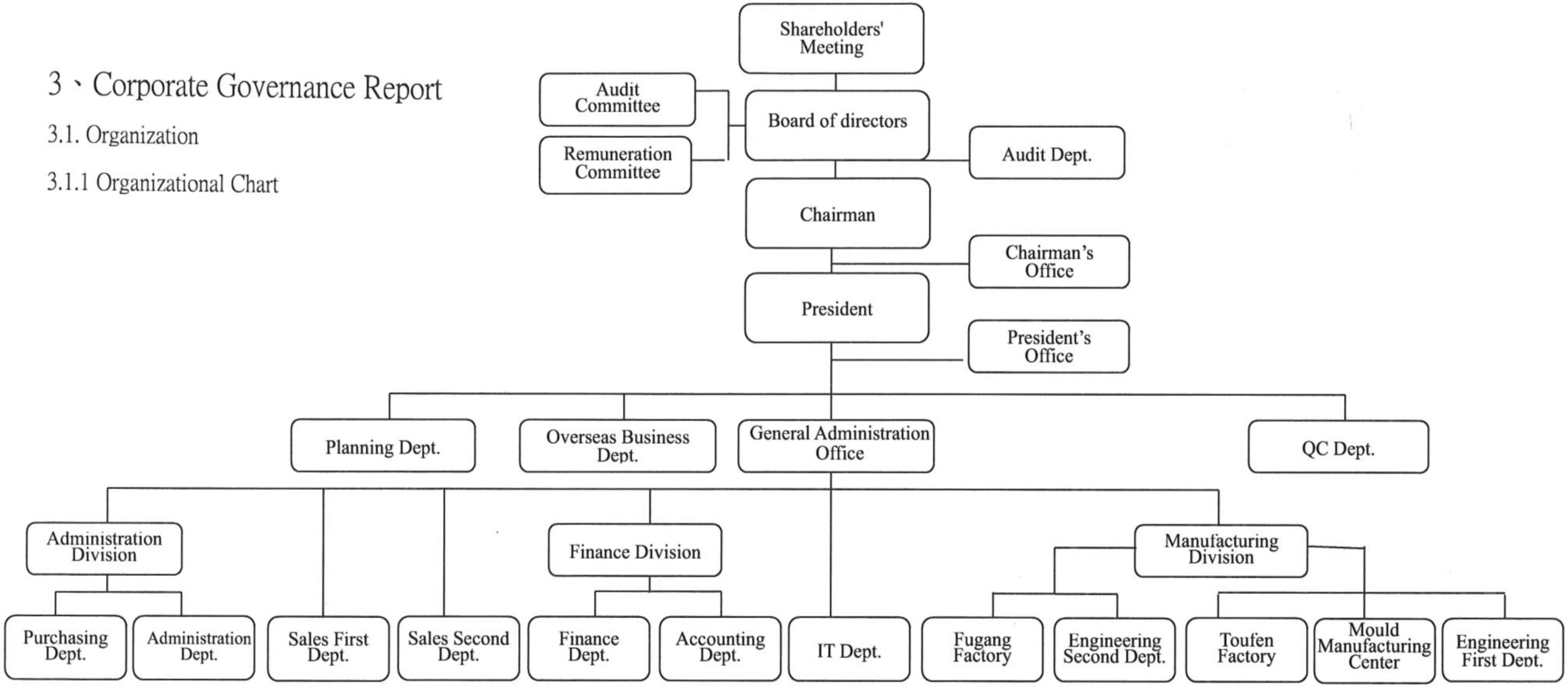
43. December 2016 ： Completed installation of the fifth production line for the investee in the mainland China, Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd., and activation of production.

44. March 2018 ： The investee in the mainland China, Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd., invested (increased the investment) in Sunshui Changlee United Container Co., Ltd. in Foshan City by RMB 31,050,000, and acquired 30% of the equity thereof accordingly.

3、Corporate Governance Report

3.1. Organization

3.1.1 Organizational Chart



3.1.2. Function of Each Division

Division	Functions and Operations
General Administration Office	1. Set the Company's business goals, and follow up the results. 2. Manage operations for accounting, finance and shareholders service. 3. Audit, promotion and implementation of internal control system. 4. Enact and execute management regulations and systems, and plan and execute welfare policies. 5. Perform procurement operations, domestically and overseas, and import & export of goods. 6. Develop business domestically and overseas, and draft, supervise and execute the business plan. 7. Draft domestic and overseas business plans, develop market, and analyze business results. 8. Plan and promote the information systems, improve operating procedures, and maintain software/hardware. 9. Establish, utilize and maintain information system databases.
QC Dept.	1. Set forth, promote, execute and check quality standards. 2. Establish the quality inspection system, and research and develop improvement plans. 3. Establish and supervise self-inspection. 4. Analyze and manage SPC abilities. 5. Practice the quality inspection and ensure customer confidence.
Engineering Dept.	1. Execute and supervise the production equipment and technology management. 2. Plan, execute and supervise production conditions and equipment care and maintenance systems. 3.Analyze the performance of equipment and malfunction, and draft and prepare corrective strategies. 4. Plan, execute and supervise technical HR training. 5. Manage, improve and judge the preparation for molds and spare parts;. 6. Set process technology and process, and execute and research projects. 7. Amend and manage engineering data and blueprints. 8. Draft, plan and execute new process. 9. Provide technical assistance and HR support.
Toufen Plant	1. Set the production target based on the Company's business strategies, and execute the plan. 2. Produce aluminum and steel cans, and control raw materials, supplies and finished goods. 3. Manage the process and improve product quality. 4. Manage and maintain equipment, assets and resources. 5. Improve process, improve automated ability, upgrade production efficiency, and cut HR costs. 6. Comply with local government laws and regulations, and maintain the plant's safety and health.

Division	Functions and Operations
Fugang Plant	1. Set the production target based on the Company's business strategies, and execute the plan. 2. Produce, coat and print various EOE types, and control raw materials, supplies and finished goods 3. Produce various repeated squeeze cans and laminating aluminum cans, and control raw materials, supplies and finished goods. 4. Manage the process and improve product quality. 5. Manage and maintain equipment, assets and resources. 6. Improve process, improve automated ability, upgrade production efficiency, and cut HR costs. 7. Comply with local government laws and regulations, and maintain the plant's safety and health.

3.2. Directors, Supervisors and Management Team

3.2.1. Directors and Supervisors

1. Directors (1)

As April 26, 2022

Title	Nationality/ Place of Incorporation	Name	Gender 年齡	Date Elected	Term (Years)	Date First Elected	Shareholding when Elected		Current Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement	
							Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%
Chairman	R.O.C.	ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	NA	2020.6.23	3	2020.6.23	11,806,451	3.87%	11,806,451	3.87%	0	0%	0	0%
		Representative Chiang,Ming-Li	M 41-50	2020.6.23	3	2008.6.27	11,467,147	3.76%	11,467,147	3.76%	0	0%	0	0%
Director	R.O.C.	YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	NA	2020.6.23	3	2020.6.23	10,205,000	3.35%	10,205,000	3.35%	0	0%	10,208,877	3.35%
		Representative Chiang,Kang-Ming	M 41-50	2020.6.23	3	2008.6.27	485,304	0.16%	485,304	0.16%	0	0%	0	0%
Director	R.O.C.	GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	NA	2020.6.23	3	2020.6.23	27,000	0.01%	22,059,503	7.23%	0	0%	0	0%
		Representative Chiang,Shao-May	F 71-80	2020.6.23	3	2002.6.18	1,042,507	0.34%	1,042,507	0.34%	617,264	0.20%	0	0%
Director	R.O.C.	Jazwin Ventures Ltd.	NA	2020.6.23	3	2014.6.24	2,715,676	0.89%	2,715,676	0.89%	0	0%	0	0%
		Representative Chiang,Man-Tzyy	F 61-70	2020.6.23	3	2014.6.24	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6,577,872	2.16%
Director	R.O.C.	Pinnacle Ventures Ltd.	NA	2020.6.23	3	2014.6.24	7,052,752	2.31%	7,052,752	2.31%	0	0%	0	0%
		Representative Chiang,Shou-Cheng	M 61-70	2020.6.23	3	2008.6.27	8,000	0%	8,000	0%	12,000	0%	11,426,067	3.75%
Director	R.O.C.	Liu,Fei-Hu	M 61-70	2020.6.23	3	2008.6.27	4,520	0%	4,520	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Director	R.O.C.	Chang,Jung-Fei	M 51-60	2020.6.23	3	2014.6.24	260	0%	260	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Independent director	R.O.C.	Tsai,Po-Hsien	M 61-70	2020.6.23	3	2017.6.27	0	0%	0	0%	46,000	0.02%	0	0%
Independent director	R.O.C.	Huang,Win-Jung	M 61-70	2020.6.23	3	2017.6.27	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Independent director	R.O.C.	Hsieh,Ming-Jen	M 61-70	2020.6.23	3	2017.6.27	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

1. Directors (2)

Experience (Education)	Other Position	Executives, Directors or Supervisors Who are Spouses or within Two Degrees of Kinship			Remark(s) (Note)
		Title	Name	Relation	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor of Economics California State University, Long Beach	Chairman of： Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd. Sunshui Changlee United Container Co., Ltd. Chairman and President of： GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD. Director and President of： HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Director of： China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd. Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd. Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd. Jinan United Can Co., Ltd. GCM HOLDING CO., LTD.	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
EASTERN MICHIGAN UNI	Chairman of China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	President	Chiang,Cheng-Shing	Father and son	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tamsui Institute of Business Administration	Finance Director of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd. Director of： Jinan United Can Co., Ltd. GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD. Supervisor of： China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd. Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd.	Director President	Chiang,Man-Tzyy Chiang,Shou-Cheng Chiang,Cheng-Shing	Sister Sister and brother Brother and sister	NA

	Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd. Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd. Sunshui Changlee United Container Co., Ltd.				
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Commercial High School	Director of： China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd. GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Director President	Chiang,Shao-May Chiang,Shou-Cheng Chiang,Cheng-Shing	Sister Sister and brother Brother and sister	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FU-HSIN TRADE & ARTS SCHOOL	Chairman of： Jinan United Can Co., Ltd. OFFICEMART CORPORATION Chairman and President of： Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd. Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd. Director of： China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd. Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd. Sunshui Changlee United Container Co., Ltd. HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Director President	Chiang,Shao-May Chiang,Man-Tzyy Chiang,Cheng-Shing	Sister and brother Sister and brother Brother	NA
Minghsin University of Science and Technology	Sales manager of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA
National Miao-Li Agricultural and Industrial Vocational Hight School	Plant manager of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA
Master of Accountancy National Chengchi University	Adjunct Associate Professor of FJU NPO Supervisor of New Taipei City FuJen Accounting Education Foundation	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Business Administration Feng Chia University	Secretary General of Importers and Exporters Association of Taipei	NA	NA	NA	NA
Master of Accountancy National Chengchi University	Adjunct Associate Professor of National Taipei University of Business	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Where the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the President or person of an equivalent post (the highest level manager) of a company are the same person, spouses, or relatives within the first degree of kinship, the reason for, reasonableness, necessity thereof, and the measures adopted in response thereto (such as increasing the number of independent director seats, and more than half of all directors must not concurrently serve as employees or managers must be disclosed.

2. Major shareholders of the institutional shareholders

Name of Institutional Shareholders	Major Shareholders	
ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	Chiang Wu,Hui-Lu	84.81 %
	Chiang,Ming-Li	15.19 %
YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	Chiang,Kang-Ming	31.27 %
	Chiang,Ai-Chia	31.07 %
	Chiang,Ai-Min	31.07 %
	YONG CHENG INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	4.84 %
	Chiang Cheng,Chuang	0.97 %
	Chiang,Cheng-Shing	0.77 %
GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Chiang,Shao-May	45.02%
	Chao,Yan-Shiuan	23.31%
	Chao,Chun-Man	31.67%
Jazwin Ventures Ltd.	Chiang,Shou-Cheng	24.00%
	Chiang,Man-Lan	14.00%
	Chiang,Man-Tzyy	14.00%
	Chiang,Man-Ping	12.00%
	Chang,Che-Kuo	12.00%
	Chiang,Man-Li	12.00%
	Yeh,Shiaun	12.00%
Pinnacle Ventures Ltd.	Chiang,Shou-Cheng	24.00%
	Chiang,Man-Tzyy	23.00%
	Chiang,Man-Lan	15.00%
	Chiang,Man-Ping	12.00%
	Chiang,Man-Li	12.00%
	Yeh,Shiaun	12.00%
	Chang,I-Ling	2.00%

Note: If the institutional shareholder is not a company, the names and shareholding ratio of shareholders to be disclosed are the names of people who contributed or donated the capital and the ratio of their contribution or donation. If a contributor has passed way, it should be noted as Deceased.

3. Major shareholders of the Company's major institutional shareholders

Name of Institutional Shareholders	Major Shareholders	
YONG CHENG INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	100%

Note: If the institutional shareholder is not a company, the names and shareholding ratio of shareholders to be disclosed are the names of people who contributed or donated the capital and the ratio of their contribution or donation. If a contributor has passed way, it should be noted as Deceased.

4. Directors (2)

4-1 Directors' Professional Qualifications and Independent Directors' Independence Status

Criteria / Title/ Name	Professional Qualification Requirements and Work Experience	Independence Criteria	Number of Other Taiwanese Public Companies Concurrently Serving as an Independent Director
Chairman ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Ming-Li	Education：Bachelor of Economics California State University, Long Beach Work Experience：Special assistant of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd. Professional Qualification：NOTE (1). None of the Directors has been in or is under any circumstances stated in Article 30 of the Company Law.	Please refer to Independence of the Board of Directors	0
Director YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Kang-Ming	Education：EASTERN MICHIGAN UNI Work Experience：Special assistant of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.、Chairman of China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd. Professional Qualification：NOTE (1). None of the Directors has been in or is under any circumstances stated in Article 30 of the Company Law.		0
Director GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Shao-May	Education：Tamsui Institute of Business Administration Work Experience：Finance Director of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd. Professional Qualification：NOTE (1). None of the Directors has been in or is under any circumstances stated in Article 30 of the Company Law.		0

Director Jazwin Ventures Ltd. Representative Chiang,Man-Tzyy	Education：Commercial High School Work Experience：HR of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd. Professional Qualification：NOTE (1). None of the Directors has been in or is under any circumstances stated in Article 30 of the Company Law.		0
Director Pinnacle Ventures Ltd. Representative Chiang,Shou-Cheng	Education：FU-HSIN TRADE & ARTS SCHOOL Work Experience：Sales manager of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd. Professional Qualification：NOTE (1). None of the Directors has been in or is under any circumstances stated in Article 30 of the Company Law.		0
Director Liu,Fei-Hu	Education：Minghsin University of Science and Technology Work Experience：QC manager of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd. Professional Qualification：NOTE (1). None of the Directors has been in or is under any circumstances stated in Article 30 of the Company Law.	Please refer to Independence of the Board of Directors	0
Director Chang,Jung-Fei	Education：National Miao-Li Agricultural and Industrial Vocational Hight School Work Experience：Vice Plant manager of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd. Professional Qualification：NOTE (1). None of the Directors has been in or is under any circumstances stated in Article 30 of the Company Law.		0
Independent director Tsai,Po-Hsien	Education：Master of Accountancy National Chengchi University Work Experience：Adjunct Associate Professor of FJU NPO. Professional Qualification：NOTE (1). None of the Directors has been in or is under any circumstances stated in Article 30 of the Company Law.	All independent directors comply with the relevant provisions of Article 14-2 of “Securities and	0

Independent director Huang,Win-Jung	Education：Department of Business Administration Feng Chia University Work Experience：Secretary General of Importers and Exporters Association of Taipei. Professional Qualification：NOTE (1). None of the Directors has been in or is under any circumstances stated in Article 30 of the Company Law.	Exchange Act” and “Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies” issued by Taiwan’s Securities and Futures Bureau.	0
Independent director Hsieh,Ming-Jen	Education：Master of Accountancy National Chengchi University Work Experience：Adjunct Associate Professor of National Taipei University of Business Professional Qualification：NOTE (1). None of the Directors has been in or is under any circumstances stated in Article 30 of the Company Law.。		0

Diversity of the Board of Directors :

The Company's "Code of Practice on Corporate Governance", "Director Election Procedures" and regulations stipulate the composition, qualification and selection of board members.

All director candidates adopt the "candidate nomination system" for nomination and qualification review, and after the resolution of the board of directors is passed, they are submitted to the shareholders' meeting for election.

To achieve the ideal goal of corporate governance, the board of directors shall possess the following abilities:

(1) Ability to make operational judgments.

(2) Ability to perform accounting and financial analysis.

(3) Ability to conduct management administration.

(4) Ability to conduct crisis management.

(5) Knowledge of the industry.

(6) An international market perspective.

(7) Ability to lead.

(8) Ability to make policy decisions.

The composition of Board of Directors must be determined by taking diversity into consideration; the directors who serve as the Company's managerial officers concurrently must account for no more than one-thirds of the whole directors, and it is necessary to formulate an appropriate policy on diversity based on the Company's business operation, business type, and development needs; it is advisable that the policy must include, without being limited to, the following two general standards:

A.Basic requirements and values: Gender, age, nationality, and culture, etc.

B.Professional knowledge and skills: A professional background (e.g. law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing or technology), professional skills, and industrial experience.

A.Diversity of board members and their achievement:

The company pays attention to gender equality in the composition of the board of directors. The target ratio of female directors is more than 25%. There are 2 female directors, with a ratio of 28.57%, The average age of male directors is 71 and 5 male members, with a ratio of 71.43%. The average age of male directors is

55.40. The average age of all directors is 59.86.

Three independent directors must serve the term of office for 4 years.

B. professional background, professional skills, and industrial experience

(1) General directors: Including those with professional background, professional skills and industrial experience, graduated from Department of Economy, California State University, Long Beach, Eastern Michigan University, and departments of accounting, statistics, and mechanical engineering of other schools.

(2) Independent directors: Including those with professional skills, and educational backgrounds or qualifications, such as the graduated institute, Department of Accounting of National Chengchi University, Department of Business Administration of Feng Chia University, CPA, full-time associate professor of Department of Accounting Information of National Taipei University of Business, adjunct associate professor of the Bachelor’s Program in Business Management of Fu Jen Catholic University, and Secretary General of Importers and Exporters Association of Taipei.

(3) The implementation of the diversity policy for Board members Please refer to NOTE 1

Independence of the Board of Directors:

Among the board members, except that director Chiang,Shao-May and director Chiang,Man-Tzyy and director Chiang,Shou-Cheng are brothers and sisters, more than half of the directors have no spouse or relatives within second degree of kinship.

Three independent directors, which meets the requirement of Article 14-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act that the number of independent director shall not be less than two, and not less than one-fifth of the number of directors.

NOTE 1 : Professional background and competence of directors

Title/ Name		Basic component							
		Nationality/ Place of Incorporation	Gender	Employed by GCM	Age				Seniority of Independent director
					41 ｜ 50	51 ｜ 60	61 ｜ 70	71 ｜ 80	4 Years
Chairman	ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Ming-Li	R.O.C.	M		V				
Director	YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Kang-Ming	R.O.C.	M	V	V				
Director	GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Shao-May	R.O.C.	F	V				V	
Director	Jazwin Ventures Ltd. Representative Chiang,Man-Tzyy	R.O.C.	F				V		
Director	Pinnacle Ventures Ltd. Representative Chiang,Shou-Cheng	R.O.C.	M	V			V		
Director	Liu,Fei-Hu	R.O.C.	M	V			V		
Director	Chang,Jung-Fei	R.O.C.	M	V		V			
Independent director	Tsai,Po-Hsien	R.O.C.	M				V		V
	Huang,Win-Jung	R.O.C.	M				V		V
	Hsieh,Ming-Jen	R.O.C.	M				V		V

Professional Ability								
Education & Experience Professional background	Ability to make operational judgments	Ability to perform accounting and financial analysis	Ability to conduct management administration	Ability to conduct crisis management	Knowledge of the industry	An international market perspective.	Ability to lead.	Ability to make policy decisions.
Economics	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Economics & Art history	V		V	V	V		V	V
Finance	V	V	V	V			V	V
HR	V	V		V	V	V		
Business Administration	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Marketing	V		V		V	V	V	
mechanical			V	V	V		V	V
business Administration	V	V	V	V			V	V
International marketing			V		V	V	V	V
Accounting	V	V			V	V		V

3.2.2. Management Team

April 26, 2022

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date Effective	Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement	
					Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%
President	R.O.C	Chiang,Cheng-Shing	M	1996.06.01	4,408,516	1.45%	90,340	0.03%	0	0%
Finance Director	R.O.C	Chiang,Shao-May	F	2008.02.01	1,042,507	0.34%	617,264	0.20%	0	0%
Financial manager and Concurrently corporate governance officer	R.O.C	Chiang,Chia-Chun	F	1999.06.01	1,535,892	0.50%	0	0%	0	0%
Sales manager	R.O.C	Liu,Fei-Hu	M	2003.08.01	4,520	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Oversea manager	R.O.C	Huang,Tien-Chang	M	2010.04.01	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Experience (Education) (Note1)	Other Position	Managers who are Spouses or Within Two Degrees of Kinship			Remark(s) (Note2)
		Title	Name	Relation	
Plant manager of China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	Director of HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd. Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd. Jinan United Can Co., Ltd. Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd. Sunshui Changlee United Container Co., Ltd. GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Finance Director	Chiang, Shao-May	Brother and sister	-
Tamsui Institute of Business Administration	Supervisors of China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd. Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd. Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd. Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd. Sunshui Changlee United Container Co., Ltd. Director of Jinan United Can Co., Ltd. GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	President	Chiang, Cheng-Shing	Brother and sister	-
California State University Department of Finance	-	-	-	-	-
Minghsin University of Science and Technology	-	-	-	-	-
Fu Jen Catholic University Master of Business administration	-	-	-	-	-

Note1: Directors who have ever hold positions in the auditor's agency or its affiliated companies：None.
Note2: Where the President or person of an equivalent post (the highest level manager) and Chairman of the Board of Directors are the same person, spouses, or relatives within the first degree of kinship, the reason for, reasonableness, necessity thereof, and the measures adopted in response thereto (such as increasing the number of independent director seats, and more than half of all directors must not concurrently serve as employees or managers) must be disclosed.

3.2.3. Remuneration of Directors, Independent Directors, Supervisors, President, and Vice Presidents

1.Remuneration of Directors and Independent Directors

Unit: NT$ thousands

Title	Name	Total Director Remuneration								Summation of A, B, C, and D and as a % of After-Tax Income	
		Remuneration (A)		Pensions (B)		Earnings Distribution (C)		Business Expenses (D)			
		The company	All consolidated companies	The company	All consolidated companies	The company	All consolidated companies s	The company	All consolidated companies	The company	All consolidated companies
Chairman	Chiang,Ching-Yee (Note2)	21,705	21,705	0	0	11,449	11,449	250	250	5.55%	5.55%
Chairman	ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative:Chiang,Ming-Li (Note3)										
Director	YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative:Chiang,Kang-Ming										
	GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. Representative:Chiang,Shao-May										
	Jazwin Ventures Ltd. Representative:Chiang,Man-Tzyy										
	Pinnacle Ventures Ltd. Representative: Chiang,Shou-Cheng										
	Liu,Fei-Hu										
	Chang,Jung-Fei										
Independent director	Tsai,Po-Hsien	0	0	0	0	4,294	4,294	100	100	0.73%	0.73%
	Huang,Win-Jung										
	Hsieh,Ming-Jen										

Compensation to Directors Also Serving as Company Employees								Summation of A,B,C, D, E, F and G and as a % of After-Tax Income		Remuneration from ventures other than subsidiaries or from the parent company
Salary, Bonuses, and Special Allowance (E)		Pensions (F)		Earnings Distribution（G）						
The company	All consolidated companies	The company	All consolidated companies	The company		All consolidated companies		The company	All consolidated companies	
				Cash	Stock	Cash	Stock			
11,168	11,168	321	321	945	0	945	0	7.62%	7.62%	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.73%	0.73%	0

1.Please state the policies, systems, standards and structure of remuneration to independent directors, and the relations between the remuneration and the job responsibility, risk and engagement hours borne by the independent directors: The procedure for defining remuneration to directors must be assessed based on the Company's "Regulations Governing Payment of Compensation to Directors" and "Regulations Governing Allocation of Remuneration to Directors". In addition to the Company's overall operating performance and future operating risk, the payment of reasonable compensation must also take the contribution to the Company's operations into account.
2.Besides the disclosure shown in the table above, remuneration received by Directors of the company over the past year as a result of service provided to all companies within the financial report(such as serving as non-employee consultants for parent company/all the companies within the financial report/joint venture): ：NA

* Separately list information for directors (non-independent directors) and independent directors.

Note 1 : In the past year, there was no any director don't have enough shareholding ratio for three(3) consecutive months and the average pledge of each director in each month was 0%.

Note 2 : resignation on 2021/11/02. Note 3 : new appointment on 2021/11/16.

Range of remuneration for directors

Range of Remuneration	Name of Directors			
	Total of (A+B+C+D)		Total of (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	
	The company	All consolidated companies (I)	The company	All consolidated companies (J)
Less than NT$1,000,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
NT$ 1,000,000 (incl.) – NT$ 2,000,000	ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Ming-Li YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Kang-Ming GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Shao-May Jazwin Ventures Ltd. Representative Chiang,Man-Tzyy Pinnacle Ventures Ltd. Representative Chiang,Shou-Cheng Liu,Fei-Hu、Chang,Jung-Fei Tsai,Po-Hsien、Huang,Win-Jung、Hsieh,Ming-Jen	ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Ming-Li YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Kang-Ming GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Shao-May Jazwin Ventures Ltd. Representative Chiang,Man-Tzyy Pinnacle Ventures Ltd. Representative Chiang,Shou-Cheng Liu,Fei-Hu、Chang,Jung-Fei Tsai,Po-Hsien、Huang,Win-Jung、Hsieh,Ming-Jen	Jazwin Ventures Ltd. Representative Chiang,Man-Tzyy Pinnacle Ventures Ltd. Representative Chiang,Shou-Cheng Tsai,Po-Hsien、Huang,Win-Jung、Hsieh,Ming-Jen	Jazwin Ventures Ltd. Representative Chiang,Man-Tzyy Pinnacle Ventures Ltd. Representative Chiang,Shou-Cheng Tsai,Po-Hsien、Huang,Win-Jung、Hsieh,Ming-Jen
NT$ 2,000,000 (incl.) – NT$ 3,500,000	NA	NA	ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Ming-Li YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Kang-Ming Liu,Fei-Hu、Chang,Jung-Fei	ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Ming-Li YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Kang-Ming Liu,Fei-Hu、Chang,Jung-Fei
NT$ 3,500,000 (incl.) – NT$ 5,000,000	NA	NA	GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Shao-May	GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. Representative Chiang,Shao-May
NT$ 5,000,000 (incl.) – NT$10,000,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
NT$10,000,000 (incl.) – NT$15,000,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
NT$15,000,000 (incl.) – NT$30,000,000	Chiang,Ching-Yee	Chiang,Ching-Yee	Chiang,Ching-Yee	Chiang,Ching-Yee
NT$30,000,000 (incl.) – NT$50,000,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
NT$50,000,000 (incl.) – NT$100,000,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
NT$100,000,000 and above	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total (person)	11	11	11	11

＊The remuneration disclosed in the table is different from income as defined in the Income Tax Act. This table is therefore provided for disclosure only and is not used for taxation purposes.

2. Remuneration of Supervisors：NA

3. Remuneration of the President and Vice Presidents

Unit: NT$ thousands

Title	Name	Salary (A)		Pensions (B)		Bonuses and Special Allowance (C)		Employee Compensation (D)				Summation of A, B, C, and D and as a % of After-Tax Income		Remuneration from ventures other than subsidiaries or from the parent company(Note)
		The company	All consolidated companies	The company	All consolidated companies	The company	All consolidated companies	The company		All consolidated companies		The company	All consolidated companies	
								Cash	Stock	Cash	Stock			
President	Chiang, Cheng-Shing	1,571	1,571	54	54	389	389	198	0	198	0	0.37%	0.37%	0

＊Regardless of job title, all positions equivalent to general manager or deputy general manager (for example: president, chief executive, director... etc.) should be disclosed.

Range of Remuneration	Name of President	
	The company	All consolidated companies (E)
Less than NT$1,000,000	NA	NA
NT$ 1,000,000 (incl.) – NT$ 2,000,000	NA	NA
NT$ 2,000,000 (incl.) – NT$ 3,500,000	Chiang,Cheng-Shing	Chiang,Cheng-Shing
NT$ 3,500,000 (incl.) – NT$ 5,000,000	NA	NA
NT$ 5,000,000 (incl.) – NT$10,000,000	NA	NA
NT$10,000,000 (incl.) – NT$15,000,000	NA	NA
NT$15,000,000 (incl.) – NT$30,000,000	NA	NA
NT$30,000,000 (incl.) – NT$50,000,000	NA	NA
NT$50,000,000 (incl.) – NT$100,000,000	NA	NA
NT$100,000,000 and above	NA	NA
Total (person)	1	1

＊The remuneration disclosed in the table is different from income as defined in the Income Tax Act. This table is therefore provided for disclosure only and is not used for taxation purposes.

4. Managerial officers with the top five highest remuneration amounts in a TWSE/TPEx-listed company (disclose their names and remuneration method)：The company did not have the following circumstances, no need to disclose.

(1)There has been an after-tax deficit shown in the parent company only or standalone financial reports for the most recent three years, please disclose the "directors and supervisors" individually by name and remuneration. Notwithstanding, the preceding provision does not apply if the parent company only or standalone financial reports for the most recent year report after-tax net profit, which is sufficient to make up the accumulated deficit.

(2)A TWSE/TPEx-listed company is ranked in the lowest tier in the corporate governance evaluation for the most recent fiscal year, or in the most recent fiscal year or up to the date of publication of the annual report for that year, or the company's securities have been placed under an altered trading method, suspended from trading, delisted from the TWSE or the TPEx, or the Corporate Governance Evaluation Committee has resolved that the company must be excluded from evaluation.

5. Distribution of bonuses to Company management during 2021

Unit: NT$ thousands

	Title	Name	Stock Bonus	Cash Bonus	Total	Total as a % of After-Tax Income
Executive Officers	President	Chiang, Cheng-Shing	0	634	634	0.11%
	Finance Director	Chiang, Shao-May				
	Sales manager	Liu,Fei-Hu				
	Financial manager and Concurrently corporate governance officer	Chiang, Chia-Chun				
	Oversea manager	Huang, Tien-Chang				

3.2.4. Separately compare and describe

Amount of remuneration paid in the most recent two years by the Company and all companies included in the consolidated financial statements to the Company's directors, General Manager, and Vice Manager, and their respective proportions to net income, as well as the policies, standards, and packages by which they were paid, the procedures through which remunerations were determined, and their association with business performance and future risks:

1.Analysis of the ratio of the remuneration paid to the company's directors, the remuneration of the general manager and the deputy general manager to the net profit after tax by the company and all companies in the consolidated financial statements in the most recent two years:

Year	Director's remuneration amount	Percentage of net profit after tax
2020	NT$ 14,516 thousands	2.60 %
2021	NT$ 15,743 thousands	2.62 %

Year	General Manager and Deputy General Manager Remuneration amount	Percentage of net profit after tax
2020	NT$ 2,036 thousands	0.36 %
2021	NT$ 2,212 thousands	0.37 %

The amount of remuneration of directors and supervisors in 2011 increased compared with that in 2010, which was due to the increase in net profit after tax in 2011. The total remuneration of the general manager and deputy general managers increased compared with that in 2010, which was due to the increase in bonus payment.

2.Policies, standards and combinations of remuneration, procedures for determining remuneration, and their relationship to business performance and future risks:

2.1.Remuneration policy, standard and combination:

(1).The remuneration of the directors of the company shall be determined according to the remuneration of the directors for performing their duties, the participation level and contribution value of the individual directors, and the board of directors shall consider the usual level of the industry. Article 11 stipulates that no more than 5% of the remuneration of directors shall be allocated, and the remuneration of directors shall be regularly evaluated. The relevant performance appraisal and the rationality of remuneration shall be reviewed by the Remuneration and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors.

(2).The company's managers' remuneration, according to the salary regulations, clearly stipulates various work allowances and bonuses to show compassion and reward employees for their hard work at work. Relevant bonuses also depend on the company's annual operating performance, financial status, operating conditions and personal work. If the company makes a profit in the current year, it shall allocate no less than 1% as employee compensation in accordance with Article 31 of the company's articles of association. The performance evaluation results implemented by the company in accordance with the "Performance Performance Appraisal Management Regulations" are used as the reference for managers' bonuses. The performance evaluation items for managers are divided into one. Financial indicators: According to the company's management profit and loss report, each business group department will The distribution of the company's profit contribution, and the achievement rate of the manager's goals shall be taken into consideration; 2. Non-financial indicators: the practice of the company's core values, operational management capabilities, and participation in sustainable operations. Review the remuneration system at any time according to the actual operating conditions and relevant laws and regulations.

(3). The combination of remuneration paid by the company shall be determined in accordance with the organizational regulations of the Compensation and Compensation Committee, including cash remuneration, stock options, dividends, retirement benefits or resignation benefits, various allowances and other measures with substantial incentives; its scope is related to the public offering The remuneration of directors and managers in the company's annual report should be consistent with the standards for recorded matters.

2.2.Procedure for setting remuneration:

(1). In order to evaluate the remuneration of directors and managers on a regular basis, the results of the company's "Directors' Remuneration Payment Method", "Director's Remuneration Distribution Method" and "Performance Appraisal Management Method" applicable to managers and employees are used respectively. Based on the evaluation items, such as: moral hazard events of directors and managers or other risk events that cause negative impact on company image, goodwill, improper internal management, personnel malpractice, etc., and give reasonable remuneration. We will review the remuneration system of directors and managers at any time in accordance with the actual operating conditions and relevant laws and regulations.

(2). The performance self-assessment results of the board of directors, directors and members of various functional committees in 2011 were significantly beyond the standard. In the other 2011 years, under the raging of the new crown pneumonia (COVID-19) epidemic, the company still made great efforts to prevent the epidemic and made arrangements in advance , and implemented cost-saving measures, the EPS1.97 in 2011 increased by 8% compared with 1.83 in 2010; according to the results of the company's 2011 annual manager performance evaluation, the performance of all managers has reached or exceeded the predetermined target requirements, the company's annual The evaluation results of operating indicators have also reached the standard.

(3). The actual amount of remuneration for directors and managers of the Company for 2011 will be reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and then submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

2.3.Relevance to business performance and future risks:

(1). The review of the company's remuneration policy-related payment standards and systems takes the company's overall operating conditions as the main consideration, and determines the payment standards based on the performance achievement rate and contribution, so as to improve the overall organizational team effectiveness of the board of directors and management departments. Also refer to the industry's salary standard to ensure that the salary of the company's management is competitive in the industry, so as to retain excellent management talents.

(2). The company's managers' performance goals are combined with "risk control" to ensure that possible risks within the scope of responsibility can be managed and prevented, and the results of the rating based on actual performance are linked to relevant human resources and related Salary and Remuneration Policy. The important decisions of the company's management are made after balancing various risk factors. The performance of the relevant decisions is reflected in the company's profitability, and the compensation of the management is related to the performance of risk control.

3.3. Implementation of Corporate Governance

3.3.1.

1. Operations of the Board of Directors

The Company's Board of Directors held a total of 7 meetings in 2021.

The actual attendance rate of all directors is 93.33%.

The attendance is described as following:

Title	Name	Should attend frequency (A)	Attendance in Person (B)	By Proxy	Attendance Rate (%) 【B/A】	Remarks
Chairman	Chiang,Ching-Yee	5	3	2	60%	resignation 2021/11/02
Chairman	ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative:Chiang,Ming-Li	7	6	1	86%	new appointment 2021/11/16
Director	YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative:Chiang,Kang-Ming	7	6	1	86%	
Director	GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. Representative:Chiang,Shao-May	7	7	0	100%	
Director	Jazwin Ventures Ltd. Representative:Chiang,Man-Tzyy	7	7	0	100%	
Director	Pinnacle Ventures Ltd. Representative: Chiang,Shou-Cheng	7	7	0	100%	
Director	Liu,Fei-Hu	7	7	0	100%	
Director	Chang,Jung-Fei	7	7	0	100%	
Independent director	Tsai,Po-Hsien	7	7	0	100%	
Independent director	Huang,Win-Jung	7	6	1	86%	
Independent director	Hsieh,Ming-Jen	7	7	0	100%	
Total		75	70	5		

Other mentionable items:

1.If any of the following circumstances occur,, the dates of the meetings, sessions, contents of motion, all independent directors' opinions and the Company's response should be specified:

(1)Matters referred to in Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act.
Please refer to Functionality of the Auditing Committee.

(2) Other matters involving objections or expressed reservations by independent directors that were recorded or stated in writing that require a resolution by the board of directors: None

2. Directors' avoidance of motions which involves conflict of interest, and the names of directors, details of the motions, reasons to avoid conflict of interest, and the participation in voting shall be disclosed:

16-12 Board Meetion：2021.12.16

Directors' Name：Chiang,Ming-Li chairman

Contents of the case：The chairman of the company pays monthly.

Reason for avoidance of conflict of interest and the status of voting：In this case, Chairman Chiang,Ming-Li was an interested party to evade during discussions and voting in accordance with the law, and Chiang Kang-Ming, director Acting as the chairman of the meeting, approved by the remaining directors present.

3. The TWSE/TPEx-listed company must disclose the appraisal cycle and period, scope of appraisal, method and contents of appraisal about the Board of Directors' self (or peer) performance appraisal, and specify the status of appraisal in the Schedule attached hereto.：

Evaluation cycle	During evaluation	Evaluation scope	Evaluation method	Evaluation content	report Board of Directors
Once a year	2021.1.1~ 2021.12.31	a. Board of directors b. Board member c. Audit Committee d. Remuneration Committee	Self-evaluation	a. "Performance appraisal on Board of Directors" consists of the five major indicators, namely, degree of engagement in the Company's operation, quality of the Board of Directors' decision making, formation and structure of the Board of Directors, election and continuing education of directors, and internal control, et al.. b. "Performance appraisal on Board Members" consists of the six major indicators, namely, alignment with the Company's goals and mission, awareness toward directors' responsibilities and duties, degree of engagement in the Company's operation, management of internal relations and communication, expertise and continuing education of directors, and internal control, et al.. c. "Performance appraisal on functional committees" consists of the five major indicators, namely, degree of engagement in the Company's operation, awareness toward functional committees' responsibilities and duties, quality of the functional committees' decision making, formation of the functional committees and election of members, and internal control, et al..	2022. 03.15

4. Enhancements to the functionality of the Board of Directors in the current and the most recent year (e.g. establishment of Audit Committee, improvement of information transparency, etc.), and the progress of such enhancements:

(1) The Company's Board of Directors already established the two functional committees, namely, Remuneration Committee (in 2011) and Auditing Committee (in 2017), to help the Board of Directors perform its supervisory duty. The Auditing Committee consists of the whole (3) independent directors. The Remuneration Committee consists of the whole (3) independent directors under appointment by the Board of Directors. Each committee's articles of association must be subject to approval of the Board of Directors. Each committee must report its resolutions and execution thereof to the Board of Directors periodically.

(2) Establishment of the Auditing Committee, and enactment of the "Parliamentary Rules for Meetings of the Board of Directors", "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles", and "Standard Operating Procedure for Handling Directors' Requirements"

3.3.2. Functionality of the Auditing Committee：

The Company's "Auditing Committee" was established on July 5, 2017, which replaced the supervisors. The Committee members consist of the whole independent directors. One independent director is elected by the whole members to serve as the convener. It must operate in accordance with the Company's "Articles of Association of the Auditing Committee", and perform the functions including:

1.Official powers of the audit committee

(1) Adoption or amendment of an internal control system pursuant to Article 14-1 of Securities and Exchange Act.

(2) Assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control system.

(3) Adoption or amendment, pursuant to Article 36-1 of Securities and Exchange Act, of handling procedures for financial or operational actions of material significance, such as acquisition or disposal of assets, derivatives trading, extension of monetary loans to others, or endorsements or guarantees for others.

(4) A matter bearing on the personal interest of a director.

(5) A material asset or derivatives transaction.

(6) A material monetary loan, endorsement, or provision of guarantee.

(7) The offering, issuance, or private placement of any equity-type securities.

(8) The hiring or dismissal of a certified public accountant, or the compensation given thereto.

(9) The appointment or discharge of a financial, accounting, or internal auditing officer.

(10) Annual and quarterly financial reports, which are signed or sealed by the chairperson, managerial officer, and accounting officer.

(11) Any other material matter so required by the company or the Competent Authority.

2. Highlights in 2021：

(1) Appraisal on effectiveness of the internal control system

The Company evaluates the design and execution of its internal control system based on the criteria specified in "Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies" to determine whether the design and execution of the 2020 internal control system are effective.

It was passed at 4th meeting of Auditing Committee in 2nd Session on March 16, 2021. The "Declaration of Statement for Internal Control System" 2020 was issued upon approval as resolved at 6th meeting of the Board of Directors in 16nd Session on March 16, 2021.

(2) Audit on Financial Reports

The 2020 financial statements produced by the Board of Directors were already audited by Deloitte & Touche, Taiwan, and an audit report was issued by Deloitte Taiwan accordingly. It, together with the business report and motion for allocation of earnings, was passed at 4th meeting of Auditing Committee in 2nd Session on March 16, 2021. The same was also passed at 6th meeting of the Board of Directors in 16nd Session on March 16, 2021, and already submitted to a shareholders' meeting in 2021 for recognition.

(3) Appointment of External Auditor

The Auditing Committee is appointed to supervise the CPA's independence to ensure the impartiality of financial statements. In order to ensure the CPA office's independence, the Auditing Committee must prepare the independence assessment form in accordance with Article 47 of the Certified Public Accountant Act and the Bulletin of Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China No. 10 "Integrity, Objectivity and Independence" to appraise the independence, expertise and competence of the CPA and determine whether the external auditor is a related party with the Company or has business or financial interest with the Company. It was passed at 5th meeting of Auditing Committee in 2nd Session on May 4, 2021. Then, Chang, Ching-Fu, CPA and Zheng, Cin-

Zong, CPA of Deloitte & Touche, Taiwan were held satisfying the independence appraisal indicators as resolved at 7th meeting of the Board of Directors in 16nd Session on May 4, 2021 and, therefore, qualified as the CPAs certifying the Company's finance and taxation.

A total of 5(A) Audit Committee meetings were held in the previous period. The attendance of the independent directors was as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person(B)	Proxy Attendance	Attendance Rate (B/A)	Remarks
Independent director	Tsai,Po-Hsien	5	0	100%	
Independent director	Huang,Win-Jung	4	1	80%	
Independent director	Hsieh,Ming-Jen	5	0	100%	
Other mentionable items: 1. If any of the following circumstances occur, the dates of meetings, sessions, contents of motion, resolutions of the Audit Committee and the Company's response to the Audit Committee's opinion should be specified: (1) Matters referred to in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act.：Note 1 (2) Other matters which were not approved by the Audit Committee but were approved by two-thirds or more of all directors.：None. 2. If there are independent directors' avoidance of motions in conflict of interest, the directors' names, contents of motion, causes for avoidance and voting should be specified:：None. 3.Communications between the independent directors, the Company's chief internal auditor and CPAs (e.g. the material items, methods and results of audits of corporate finance or operations, etc.)：Note 2、Note 3、Note 4					

Note 1: Matters referred to in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

Term	Contents	The opinions of all members	The Company's response to the Audit Committee's opinion
4th Meeting in 2nd Session 2021.03.16	1. Te statement of internal control system of 2020. 2. The business report of 2020. 3. The financial statements of 2020. 4. The distribution of retained earnings of 2020. 5. In response to the business needs of the Company's investee in the mainland China, the Company plans to make endorsements/guarantees for Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd.. 6. In response to the business needs of the Company's investee in the mainland China, the Company plans to make endorsements/guarantees for Jinan United Can Co., Ltd..	The proposal was approved as proposed	According to the resolution
5th Meeting in 2nd Session 2021.05.04	1. The consolidated financial statements for first quarter of 2021. 2. The evaluation of external auditor's independence.	The proposal was approved as proposed	According to the resolution
6th Meeting in 2nd Session 2021.08.03	1. The financial statements for first half year of 2021.	The proposal was approved as proposed	According to the resolution
7th Meeting in 2nd Session 2021.11.02	1. The consolidated financial statements for third quarter of 2021. 2. In response to the business needs of the Company's investee in the mainland China, the Company plans to make endorsements/guarantees for Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd..	The proposal was approved as proposed	According to the resolution

	3. The amendments to "Internal Control System". 4. The amendments to "Internal Audit Implementation Rules".		
8th Meeting in 2nd Session 2021.12.14	1. Internal auditing proposal of 2022. 2. The Company's loan transactions with financial institutions and execution of various trading contracts. 3. Authorization of the financial hedge against foreign exchange positions underwritten by the Company in 2022.	The proposal was approved as proposed	According to the resolution

Note 2. Communication between independent directors and the chief internal auditor & CPAs

(1) The monthly audit report and quarterly follow-up report will be sent to independent directors. Meanwhile, the chief internal auditor will report to the independent directors on business at the Auditing Committee meeting periodically, and communicate with the Committee members about the execution result about the audit report, and follow-up on the deficiencies and suggestions fed back upon internal audit.

(2) The CPAs will report to the independent directors about their audit (review) on financial statements and internal control system at the Auditing Committee meeting on a quarterly basis. Meanwhile, they will also communicate with the independent directors about adjustment of entries and whether new/amended laws and regulations would affect the financial statements.

Note 3. Summary of communications between independent directors and chief internal auditor

The communications with the Company's independent directors about audit operations and results thereof are considered fair.

Communication issues in 2021 are showed as follows

Date	Communication focus
2021.03.16	1. Internal audit report in Dec. 2020 2. Internal audit report in Jan. 2021 - Feb. 2021 3. Judgment on effectiveness of the internal control system in 2020
2021.05.04	1. Internal audit report in Mar. 2021 - Apr. 2021
2021.08.03	1. Internal audit report in May 2021 - Jul. 2021
2021.11.02	1. Internal audit report in Aug. 2021 - Oct. 2021
2021.12.14	1. Internal audit report in Oct. 2021 - Nov. 2021 2. Audit Project for 2022

No additional suggestions have been raised by independent directors at last communication meeting.

Note 4. Summary of communications between independent directors and CPAs

The communications between independent directors and CPAs are considered fair.

The communicated matters in 2021 are summarized as following:

Date	Communication focus
2021.03.16	Results of parent company only and consolidated financial statements 2020, and discussion and communication about impact posed by new/amended laws and regulations.
2021.05.04	Result of the Company's consolidated financial statements for 2021 Q1, and discussion and communication about impact posed by new/amended laws and regulations.
2021.08.03	Result of the Company's consolidated financial statements for 2021 Q2, and discussion and communication about impact posed by new/amended laws and regulations.
2021.11.02	1.Result of the Company's consolidated financial statements for 2021 Q3, and discussion and communication about impact posed by new/amended laws and regulations. 2. The CPAs briefed the key audit matters communicated (before the audit) between the CPAs and governance unit.

No additional suggestions have been raised by independent directors at last communication meeting.

Attendance of Supervisors at Board Meetings：NA

3.3.3. Composition, responsibilities, and functionality of the Remuneration Committee

The Company's "Remuneration Committee" was established on December 27, 2011. The Committee members consist of the whole independent directors. One independent director is elected by the whole members to serve as the convener. It must operate in accordance with the Company's "Articles of Association of Remuneration Committee".

Functionality

The Committee evaluates the remuneration policy and system related to directors and managerial officers, professionally and objectively.

It convenes at least two meetings annually, and special meetings whenever necessary, in order to propose suggestions to the Board of Directors as the reference for the Board's decision making.

Authority

The Committee members must exercise the following authority with due diligence as a good administrator, take responsibility toward the Board of Directors and submit all of its suggestions to the Board of Directors for discussion:

1. Stipulate and review regularly the performance appraisal and compensation policies, systems, standards and structures of the directors and managerial officers.
2. Regularly review and set directors' and managerial officer's compensation policies.

The Remuneration Committee must comply with the following standards when exercising its authority.

1. The compensation and salary must be managed in line with the Company's compensation philosophy.
2. Never guide directors and managerial officers to engage in any activities beyond the Company's exposure to risk to pursue rewards.
3. The Committee members must recuse themselves from discussion and voting for any decision made for personal compensation and salary.

(1) Information Regarding Remuneration Committee

Title	Criteria / Name	Professional Qualification And Experience	Independent Directors' Independence Status	Number of Other Taiwanese Public Companies Concurrently Serving as a Compensation Committee Member
Convener Iindependent director	Tsai,Po-Hsien	(Note)	(Note)	0
Iindependent director	Huang,Win-Jung			0
Iindependent director	Hsieh,Ming-Jen			0

(Note)：Please refer to 3.2.1-4 Directors (2) Page17-19 .

(2) Operations of the Remuneration Committee:

The Company's Remuneration Committee is composed of three members.

The term of office for current members runs from 1 July 2020 through 22 June 2023. The Company's Remuneration Committee held a total of 3 meetings in 2021, Member attendance is detailed below:

Title	Name	Meetings Attended Personally (B)	Meetings Attended By Proxy	Personal Attendance Rate (B/A) (Note)	Remark
Convener	Tsai,Po-Hsien	3	0	100%	
Member	Huang,Win-Jung	2	1	66.67%	
Member	Hsieh,Ming-Jen	3	0	100%	
Other mentionable items: 1. If the board of directors declines to adopt or modifies a recommendation of the remuneration committee, it should specify the date of the meeting, session, content of the motion, resolution by the board of directors, and the Company's response to the remuneration committee's opinion (eg., the remuneration passed by the Board of Directors exceeds the recommendation of the remuneration committee, the circumstances and cause for the difference shall be specified): None. 2. Resolutions of the remuneration committee objected to by members or expressed reservations and recorded or declared in writing, the date of the meeting, session, content of the motion, all members' opinions and the response to members' opinion should be specified: None.					

(3) Resolutions decided upon by the Remuneration Committee during the most recent year of the Annual Report:

Term	Contents	The opinions of All members	The Company's response to the Remuneration Committee's opinion
2th Meeting in 4nd Session 2021.03.16	1. The company's directors and managers' remuneration and bonuses. 2. The salary distribution of employees and directors in 2020.	The proposal was approved as proposed.	According to the resolution
3th Meeting in 4nd Session 2021.08.03	1.The company's directors and managers' remuneration and bonuses. 2.Salary adjustment of managers and employees of the company.	The proposal was approved as proposed.	According to the resolution
4th Meeting in 4nd Session 2021.12.14	1. The company's directors and managers' remuneration and bonuses. 2. Set the 2022 meeting schedule of the compensation committee. 3. Mr. Chiang Ching-Yee's pension former chairman of the company. 4. The chairman of the company pays monthly.	The proposal was approved as proposed.	According to the resolution

3.3.4. Corporate governance, and deviation from Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and causes thereof

Assessment criteria	Actual governance			Deviation from Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary	
1.Has the Company established and disclosed its corporate governance principles based on "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies"?	V		The Company establishes its own "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles" based on the "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies". The Principles were already posted on the MOPS.	None
2.Equity structure and shareholders' interests (1)Has the Company set forth and implemented a set of internal procedures to handle shareholders' suggestions, queries, disputes and litigations?	V		(1)The Company appoints dedicated personnel and gathers advisors from various departments/offices to verify the suggestions, queries and disputes raised by shareholders, and then the Company's spokesperson or deputy spokesperson is appointed to provide explanation or response to the shareholders.	None
(2)Does the Company possess the lists of the Company's major shareholders and ultimate controllers of the major shareholders?	V		(2)The Company's shareholders service unit will ask its shareholders service agency for the roster of shareholders periodically, in order to control any changes in the major shareholders and ultimate controllers of the major shareholders from time-to-time.	None
(3)Has the Company established and implemented risk management practices and firewalls for companies it is affiliated with?	V		(3)The Company has established the "Regulations Governing Management of Subsidiaries" and urged its subsidiaries to establish internal control systems, in order to expressly define its management authority, have all transactions carried out pursuant to related systems and regulations, and stop any non-arm's length transactions. Meanwhile, the Company identifies the supervision and management of subsidiaries as one of the audit indicators in its annual audit plan.	None
(4)Has the Company established internal policies that prevent insiders from trading securities against non-public information?	V		(4) The Company's "Work Rules" expressly provide that where any employee takes advantage of his/her authority or duty to benefit himself/herself or any others, or engages in any abuse or corruption causing impairment to the Company, the employee must be dismissed without prior notice. The Company also established the "Code of Ethical Conduct", which expressly provides that employees must recuse themselves from all opportunities to seek personal gains,	None

			and be strictly prohibited from seeking unjustified benefits by exercising their job duty.	
3. Formation and structure of the Board of Directors (1) Has the Board devised and implemented diversified policies and specific management goals?	V		(1)The Company has established a diversification policy for the composition of its Board of Directors and specific management goals: According to Article 20 of the Company's "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles" (abilities to be possessed by the entire Board of Directors), the composition of Board of Directors must be determined by taking diversity into consideration; the directors who serve as the Company's managerial officers concurrently must account for no more than one-thirds of the whole directors, and it is necessary to formulate an appropriate policy on diversity based on the Company's business operation, business type, and development needs; it is advisable that the policy must include, without being limited to, the following two general standards: A.Basic requirements and values: Gender, age, nationality, and culture, etc. B.Professional knowledge and skills: A professional background (e.g. law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing or technology), professional skills, and industrial experience. Please refer to page 17-22	None
(2) Does the Company, in addition to setting the Remuneration Committee and Auditing Committee lawfully, have other functional committee set up voluntarily?		V	(2) The Company has established the Remuneration Committee and Auditing Committee pursuant to laws.	Follow Article 28、28-1of the "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx-Listed Companies".
(3) Has the Company established a set of policies and assessment tools to evaluate the Board's performance, conducted the performance evaluation regularly at least on an annual basis, and applied the same as reference for remuneration to individual directors and nomination?	V		(3) The Company has established the "Regulations Governing Performance Appraisal on Board of Directors", expressly defining that the Board members' performance should be appraised based on quantified indicators annually. The Board of Director's self (peer) performance appraisal was implemented as of 2020. The evaluation report will be submitted to the board of directors in March of the next year, and posted on the MOPS.	None
(4)Does the Company have the independence of the public accountant evaluated	V		(4) Confirm that the CPAs certifying the Company's annual report do not hold any stocks of the Company or hold any position in the Company concurrently, in order	None

regularly?			to evaluate the CPAs' independence. The CPA office has also issued a declaration of statement for independence therefor, and Prevent the same CPA from certifying the Company's financial statements for seven consecutive years.	
4. Whether the TWSE/TPEx-listed company assigns the adequate number of competent corporate governance officers, and appoints the corporate governance officer responsible for the corporate governance affairs (including but not limited to, providing directors/supervisors with the information needed to perform their duties, helping directors/supervisors with compliance, organization of the Board of Directors meetings and shareholders' meetings under laws, and preparation of Board meeting and shareholders' meeting minutes, et al.)?	V		As approved upon resolution adopted by the meeting of Board of Directors on November 4, 2020, the existing Financial Manager, Chiang, Chia-Chun, was appointed to hold the position as the corporate governance officer dedicated to protecting shareholders' equity and strengthening the Board's functions. Manager Chiang, Chia-Chun has held the position as a financial manager in the public company for more than three years. Meanwhile, Ms. Chen, Shu-Ling from the Chairman Office (with the experience in shareholder services and qualified upon passing the proficiency test for shareholders service professionals under 108-Zheng-Ji-Gu-Ce-Zheng-Zi No. 4610256012) is assigned to assist in the corporate governance operations. The main responsibilities include the following: 1.Organize the Board of Directors meetings and shareholders' meetings under laws 2.Prepare Board meeting and shareholders' meeting minutes 3.Help directors perform duties and continue education 4.Provide directors with the information needed to perform their duties 5.Help directors with compliance 6.Any other matters set forth in the Articles of Incorporation or contracts 2021: 1.Business practicing is stated as following: (1) Organize the Board of Directors meetings under laws: To notify all directors to attend the meeting and provide the relevant information within 7 days prior to the Board meeting; remind a director or a juristic person represented by the director who is an interested party in relation to an agenda item of recusal for conflict of interest in advance; distribute the meeting minute to each director within 20 days after the meeting. (2) Organize the shareholders' meetings under laws: To record the date of shareholders' meeting by the statutory due date annually; produce and report the meeting advice, parliamentary handbook and minute by the prescribed due date; and, complete the registration of changes in company registration entries upon amendments to the Articles of Incorporation or upon reelection of directors. (3) Evaluate the Board's performance periodically in accordance with the “Regulations Governing	None

			Performance Appraisal on Board of Directors": To collect the information related to the Board's activities at the end of each year, distribute and complete the self-assessment questionnaire, and submit the assessment result to the Board for review and improvement. (4) Help directors with compliance with laws and best-practice principles: To organize the continuing education programs for directors each year, and provide directors with the information needed by them to perform their duties to help directors understand the latest development of laws & regulations. Meanwhile, Director Chiang, Shao-May and principal financial officers and accounting officer would meet with the CPAs to discuss about the financial statements after each quarterly financial statement is audited. The Auditing Committee will invite the CPAs to attend the Committee's meeting on a quarterly basis, in order to communicate and exchange opinion with independent directors about any update on the financial statements, IFRSs, securities management laws & regulations, and taxation laws & regulations. (5) Deal with investor relation-related affairs: To provide the information about shareholders' meeting, important news, financial statements and investors' meetings. 2. Continued education: has completed 18 hours in 2021. please refer to Note 2.	
5. Has the Company provided proper communication channels and created dedicated sections on its website to address corporate social responsibility issues that are of significant concern to stakeholders (including but not limited to, shareholders, employees, customers and suppliers)?	V		The Company's website provides the shareholders' information and stakeholders sections, and discloses the contact information about shareholders and stakeholders. The Company communicates with stakeholders via the business transaction departments as the communication channels, and also establishes documented and electronic communication channels to keep communication of information successful.	None
6. Does the Company engage a professional shareholders service agency o handle shareholders' meeting affairs?	V		The Company appoints Capital Securities Corporation to act as its professional shareholders service agency.	None
7.Disclosure of information (1) Does the Company have a website setup and the financial business and corporate governance information disclosed?	V		(1) The Company's website (at www.greatchina.com.tw) discloses the Company's overview and related business, and links with the "MOPS" to disclose the financial information, as well as the corporate governance information.	None

(2) Has the Company adopted other means to disclose information (e.g. English website, assignment of specific personnel to collect and disclose corporate information, implementation of a spokesperson system, broadcasting of investor conferences via the Company website)?	V		(2) The Company's website in English version is accessible. Dedicated personnel are also appointed to collect and disclose the Company's information, in order to help the Company perform the obligation to disclose information as a TWSE-listed company loyally. The Company also implements a spokesperson system. Meanwhile, the Company discloses the information about investors' meetings on its website.	None
(3) Whether the Company announces and reports the annual financial report within two months at the end of each fiscal year, and the financial report for Q1, Q2, and Q3 and monthly operation overview before the prescribed time limit?		V	(3) The Company discloses its financial reports for Q1, Q2, and Q3, annual reports, and monthly operation overview by the due date prescribed by the competent authority.	Follow Article 7 of the “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx-Listed Companies”.
8. Does the Company have other information that enables a better understanding of the company's corporate governance practices (including but not limited to, employee rights, employee care, investor relations, supplier relations, stakeholders' interests, continuing education of directors/supervisors, implementation of risk management policies and risk measurements, implementation of customer policy, and insuring against liabilities of company directors and supervisors)?	V		(1) Employees' rights: The Company has established the Worker Welfare Committee. The Committee convenes meetings periodically to improve employee benefit policies. The Company has established the “Work Rules” to expressly define the right and obligation of both management and labors to help employees understand and maintain their interests and rights. (2) Employee care: Establish fair relations with employees through various welfare policies and the employee grievance system. (3) Investor relations: Dedicated personnel are appointed to deal with affairs related to shareholders. (4)Supplier relations, and stakeholders' interests： The Company treats all suppliers and stakeholders fairly, and maintains fair relations with them. (5)Continuing education of directors/supervisors： Provide related laws & regulations and information to directors and arrange continuing education programs for them from time to time. (Note 1) (6) Implementation of risk management policies and risk measurements: The Company has established the internal control system and various policies to conduct the risk assessment and management. (7)Corporate governance continuing education programs attended by the Company's managerial officers(Note 2) (8)Current progress in the customer policy: The Company delegates dedicated personnel to help solve any customer's problems to protect the customer's rights.	None

			(9)Insuring against liabilities of the Company's directors and supervisor: The Company has maintained the liability insurance for directors, and reported the insurance to the Board of Directors.	

9.Please explain the improvements made, based on the latest Corporate Governance Evaluation results published by TWSE Corporate Governance Center, and propose enhancement measures for any issues that are yet to be rectified.

According to the 8th Corporate Governance Evaluation result, the issues that are yet to be rectified are listed as following:

(1)Whether the Company has disclosed the ethical management policy passed by the Board of Directors on its website or in its annual reports, and also expressly defined the specific practices and unethical corporate management prevention programs therein?

(2)Whether the identified stakeholders' identity, concerned issues, communication channels and response are disclosed on the Company's website or in its annual report?

Note 1：Continuing education attended by directors

Name	Date	Organizer	Course	Education hours
ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative：Chiang,Ming-Li	2021.10.27	SECURITIES & FUTURES INST.	2021 Insider's equity trading legal compliance briefing	3
ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative：Chiang,Ming-Li	2021.12.14	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	Promotion and Case Study on Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading	0.5
YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative：Chiang,Kang-Ming	2021.03.17	Taiwan Metal Ind. Association	Traditional B2B digital marketing	0.5
YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative：Chiang,Kang-Ming	2021.09.15	Taiwan Metal Ind. Association	International Green Supply Chain and the Trend of Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction	0.5
YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative：Chiang,Kang-Ming	2021.10.28	SECURITIES & FUTURES INST.	2021 Insider's equity trading legal compliance briefing	3
YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative：Chiang,Kang-Ming	2021.12.14	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	Promotion and Case Study on Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading	0.5
YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD. Representative：Chiang,Kang-Ming	2021.12.15	Taiwan Metal Ind. Association	Global Carbon Neutrality Development Trend and my country's Metal Industry Coping Measures	0.5
GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. Representative：Chiang,Shao-May	2021.12.14	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	Promotion and Case Study on Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading	0.5
GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. Representative：Chiang,Shao-May	2021.12.20~ 2021.12.21	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Continuing Education for Securities Issuers, Securities Firms, and Chief Accounting Officer	12
Jazwin Ventures Ltd. Representative：Chiang,Man-Tzyy	2021.09.01	Financial Supervisory Commission	The 13th Taipei Corporate Governance Forum	6
Jazwin Ventures Ltd. Representative：Chiang,Man-Tzyy	2021.12.14	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	Promotion and Case Study on Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading	0.5

Pinnacle Ventures Ltd. Representative：Chiang,Shou-Cheng	2021.12.14	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	Promotion and Case Study on Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading	0.5
Liu,Fei-Hu	2021.12.14	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	Promotion and Case Study on Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading	0.5
Chang,Jung-Fei	2021.12.14	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	Promotion and Case Study on Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading	0.5
Tsai,Po-Hsien	2021.09.01	Financial Supervisory Commission	The 13th Taipei Corporate Governance Forum	6
Tsai,Po-Hsien	2021.12.14	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	Promotion and Case Study on Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading	0.5
Huang,Win-Jung	2021.09.01	Financial Supervisory Commission	The 13th Taipei Corporate Governance Forum	6
Hsieh,Ming-Jen	2021.09.01	Financial Supervisory Commission	The 13th Taipei Corporate Governance Forum	6
Hsieh,Ming-Jen	2021.12.14	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	Promotion and Case Study on Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading	0.5

Note 2：Corporate governance continuing education programs attended by the Company's managerial officers

Title	Name	Date	Organizer	Course	Education hours
President	Chiang,Cheng-Shing	2021.12.14	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	Promotion and Case Study on Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading	0.5
Finance Director	Chiang,Shao-May	2021.12.14	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	Promotion and Case Study on Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading	0.5
Finance Director	Chiang,Shao-May	2021.12.20~ 2021.12.21	Accounting Research and Development Foundation	Continuing Education for Securities Issuers, Securities Firms, and Chief Accounting Officer	12
Sales manager	Liu,Fei-Hu	2021.12.14	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	Promotion and Case Study on Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading	0.5

Financial manager and Concurrently corporate governance officer	Chiang,Chia-Chun	2021.09.01	Financial Supervisory Commission	The 13th Taipei Corporate Governance Forum	6
Financial manager and Concurrently corporate governance officer	Chiang,Chia-Chun	2021.09.28 ~ 2021.09.29	SECURITIES & FUTURES INST.	Directors and supervisors (including independent) and corporate governance officer practical seminar	12
Financial manager and Concurrently corporate governance officer	Chiang,Chia-Chun	2021.12.14	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	Promotion and Case Study on Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading	0.5
Oversea manager	Huang,Tien-Chang	2021.11.18	Deloitte & Touche,Taiwan,Republic of China	Compilation of the company's financial report	3
Oversea manager	Huang,Tien-Chang	2021.12.14	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.	Promotion and Case Study on Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading	0.5
Oversea manager	Huang,Tien-Chang	2021.12.23	Deloitte & Touche,Taiwan,Republic of China	Compilation of the company's financial report	3

3.3.5. Fulfillment of ESG and Deviations from the "Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies"

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from "Corporate Social Responsibility(ESG) Best Practice Principles of TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies" and Reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Explanation	
1. Does the company establish exclusive (or concurrently) dedicated first-line managers authorized by the board to be in charge of proposing the ESG policies and reporting to the board?	V		Toward the Company's corporate social responsibility-related affairs, we review and approve the annual goals of all areas relevant to the corporate social responsibility, oversee the implementation in each and every year and report the implementation results to the board of directors after the end of the year.	None
2.Does the Company follow materiality principle to conduct risk assessment for environmental, social and corporate governance topics related to company operation, and establish risk management related policy or strategy?		V	The company has not yet enacted relevant risk management policies or strategies in accordance with the principle of materiality.	Not set yet
3. Environmental Topic (1) Has the Company set an environmental management system designed to industry characteristics?	V		(1) The Company has successfully passed the FSSC 22000 certification and, as a result, put various infrastructure and structures, e.g., buildings, working spaces, public facilities and process equipment, into sound control to assure the stability of product quality and safety.	None
(2) Is the Company committed to improving resource efficiency and to the use of renewable materials with low environmental impact?	V		(2)a. The major raw materials required by the Company are aluminum and iron materials that can be 100% recycled and re-used and all such materials shall be in compliance with the specifications and be non-polluting as the very key factors in our purchase considerations. b. Our Company has endeavored to build standard operating procedures (SOP). In each and every month, we conduct prudent inspection over the use of water, electricity, gas and other resources to ensure the maximum possible effective use of all sorts of resources. c. Inside our Company, we have set up resource recycling bins and conducted internal resource classification and recycling promotion	None

			measures for the entire staff. Thanks to such efforts, all sorts of resources can be effectively recycled and re-used inside our Company.	
(3) Does the Company evaluate current and future climate change potential risks and opportunities and take measures related to climate related topics?	V		(3)a. Also, inside our Company, we have a dedicated unit to review the energy consumption of each plant every year and exactly according to the review results, formulate energy-saving plans and implement them step-by-step as planned. b. During the summertime, our entire Company implements air-conditioning temperature control to minimize energy consumption; promote and adopt specific measures to reduce production and domestic water consumption to achieve the goal of energy saving and carbon reduction. c. I the selection of machinery and equipment here at our Company, we aim at energy savings and carbon reduction and greenhouse gas reduction and environmental safety as the top evaluation items. Whenever we build a new plan or refurbish a plant, we definitely choose energy-saving lamps such as LED lights, energy-saving bulbs...... and the like.	None
(4) Does the Company collect data for greenhouse gas emissions, water usage and waste quantity in the past two years, and set energy conservation, greenhouse gas emissions reduction, water usage reduction and other waste management policies?	V		(4)a. In each and every year, we work out statistics to analyze VOCs emissions, production water consumption and waste output. We further formulate annual reduction ratios to achieve energy-saving and carbon-reduction targets. b.In years 2017 and 2020 respectively, we added advanced air pollution prevention equipment at the two plants at Toufen and Fugang to minimize VOCs emissions.	None
4. Social Topic (1) Does the Company set policies and procedures in compliance with regulations and internationally recognized human rights principles?	V		(1) Our Company faithfully complies with the Labor Standards Law, Employment Service Act, Act of Gender Equality in Employment as well as other related laws and regulations concerned to ensure the principle of labor-oriented human rights and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of our entire staff. The Company has established an "Internal Control System" and the company-related labor laws and regulations into the company system. All such laws and ordinances concerned function as the very basis for the work of all departments and to safeguard the rights and interests of our employees. Through	None

			outsourcing (certified public accountants, auditors), we conduct sound audit in performance in each and every year to firmly safeguard the rights and interests of the employees.	
(2) Has the Company established appropriately managed employee welfare measures (include salary and compensation, leave and others), and link operational performance or achievements with employee salary and compensation?	V		(2) Our Company has set up the "Remuneration Committee" which sets personnel management regulations, employee performance appraisal, work rules and the like to integrate remuneration with appraisal, incentive rewards and punishments in combination with corporate social responsibility policies.	None
(3) Does the Company provide employees with a safe and healthy working environment, with regular safety and health training?	V		(3)a. Our Company has, as well, set up labor safety and health management personnel to take charge of planning, execution, inspection, review and other operations of employee safety and health affairs and further perform work environment inspections and improvements on a quarterly basis. Thanks to such dedicated efforts, we are able to provide employees with very safe and healthy working environment. b. All newly hired employees of the Company shall receive and satisfactorily complete strict training programs focusing on work safety, sanitation and fire protection before they can officially start on their jobs. Further on a semiannual basis, we carry out labor safety and health awareness oriented training programs. c. Every year, we conduct operating environment monitoring and examination, provide safety protective instruments to employees and further provide health examination for all employees on an annual basis. d. In response to the extreme climate conditions on earth to lower the high temperature of the factories in summertime, the Company has additionally set up ice water machines and air-conditioning boxes to the production areas of the aluminum can production lines in Toufen factory. Thanks to such installation, the temperature in the production area can be effectively lowered by about 6-8 degrees. With such thoughtful efforts, our entire staff have actively improved efficiency while safeguarding their health.	None
(4) Has the Company established effective career development	V		(4) a. Exactly in accordance with the laws and regulations concerned in line with the work	None

training plans?			needs of various units and departments and further through the process of coaching and guidance by supervisors and senior colleagues, we try by all means to help new recruits to understand the culture inside our Company, a variety of managerial rules to familiarize themselves with job positions to, in turn, accomplish the maximum possible performance. b. Aiming at varied work needs for different duty positions in coordination with the personal career development of colleagues, we map out the necessary technical and academic training programs for each and every position to enhance the professional skills of our entire staff.	
(5) Does the Company's product and service comply with related regulations and international rules for customers' health and safety, privacy, sales, labelling and set polices to protect consumers' rights and consumer appeal procedures?	V		(5)a. The Company has established a sound food safety policy and expressly formulated standard procedures for communication with consumers and customers. The contents of such standard operating procedures (SOP) cover the storage and use of products, handling of defective products, as well as customer feedback, procedures to take charge of customer complaints and grievances. b. At the Company, we firmly adhere to the business philosophy of decent honesty toward customers with premier customer-oriented products, solid technology and high-quality services.	None
(6) Does the Company set supplier management policy and request suppliers to comply with related standards on the topics of environmental, occupational safety and health or labor right, and their implementation status?	V		(6) a. Our Company has enacted "Regulations Governing the Evaluation of Affiliates or Sub-contractors" to evaluate and appraise the suppliers in their performance capability, look into their previous records toward impact upon environment and society in an effort to assure that our quality and delivery schedule would be consistent with the Company's requirements. In turn, we assure the stable quality of products to jointly endeavor toward corporate social responsibility (ESG). b. Where in transactions with suppliers, other than the quality of the products they provide to us, we closely watch and make sure whether or not their manufacturing process has been consistent with the requirements of corporate social responsibility (ESG). Whenever a supplier is found with significant impact upon the environment or the society, we shall either	None

			cut the supply volume or replace it with another forthwith.	
5. Does the company reference internationally accepted reporting standards or guidelines, and prepare reports that disclose non-financial information of the company, such as ESG reports? Do the reports above obtain assurance from a third party verification unit?		V	Our Company has not yet worked out the Corporate Social Responsibility (ESG) Report to disclose the Company's non-pecuniary information in accordance with the rules for working out such report prevalent in the international community.	Not yet compiled
6. If the Company has established the corporate social responsibility principles based on "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies", please describe any discrepancy between the Principles and their implementation：None.				
7. Other important information to facilitate better understanding of the Company's corporate social responsibility practices：None.				

3.3.6. Fulfillment of Ethical Corporate Management and Deviations from the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies"

Evaluation Item	Implementation Status			Deviations from th Ethical Corporate Management Best Practices Principles for TWSE listed companies and reasons
	Yes	No	Abstract Illustration	
1. Establishment of ethical corporate management policies and programs				
(1) Does the company declare its ethical corporate management policies and procedures in its guidelines and external documents, as well as the commitment from its board to implement the policies?	V		(1) The Company's "Code of Work" expressly stipulates that all employees should be loyal and diligent toward the Company. Internally, the entire staff should work hard, cherish public property, minimize wastage, enhance quality and maximize production. Externally, the staff shall assure sound confidentiality on all job secrets.	None
(2)Does the company have mechanisms in place to assess the risk of unethical conduct, and perform regular analysis and assessment of business activities with higher risk of unethical conduct within the scope of business? Does the company implement programs to prevent unethical conduct based on the above and ensure the programs cover at least the matters described in Paragraph 2, Article 7 of the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies?	V		(2) Besides, the Company has further expressly provided that “an employee of the Company who uses his or her power or convenience in official affairs to profit himself or herself or others or who engages in other private frauds that may cause damage to the Company" shall be dismissed forthwith without notice. The Company tries hard to educate its employees so that they fully understand the Company's firm resolve to operate with integrity, policies and the consequences of violations of dishonest behavior.	None
(3)Does the company provide clearly the operating procedures, code of conduct, disciplinary actions, and appeal procedures in the programs against unethical conduct? Does the company enforce the programs above effectively and perform regular reviews and amendments?	V		(3) All new recruits of the Company shall have such terms expressly entered onto their employment agreements that they shall be absolutely honest and clean during their entire tenure, faithfully abiding by laws without any hint of faults in their performance of duty. They shall not engage in unfair competition on the same business and shall assume the responsibility for compensation for damages in case of violation.	None
2.Fulfill operations integrity policy				
(1)Does the company evaluate business partners' ethical records and include ethics-related clauses in business	V		(1) All contracts executed with the Company bear confidentiality obligations and intellectual property right clauses to assure business	None

contracts?			performance in a fair and honest manner.	
(2)Does the company have a unit responsible for ethical corporate management on a full-time basis under the Board of Directors which reports the ethical corporate management policy and programs against unethical conduct regularly (at least once a year) to the Board of Directors while overseeing such operations?	V		(2) Through organizational settings, we assure sound division of functions through mutual supervision. Meanwhile, by means of job rotation, we put into implementation thoroughly Best-Practice Principles on Good Faith Management and report to the board of directors about performance on a regular basis.	None
(3)Does the company establish policies to prevent conflicts of interest and provide appropriate communication channels, and implement it?	V		(3) A conflict of interest found among business performance, if any, shall be reported to the supervisor and an employee involved in such conflict shall withdraw to prevent such conflict. On various motions or proposals, a director who is proven to be involved in conflict of interest shall withdraw from discussion or voting process in accordance with the principles of recusal.	None
(4)Does the company have effective accounting and internal control systems in place to implement ethical corporate management? Does the internal audit unit follow the results of unethical conduct risk assessments and devise audit plans to audit the systems accordingly to prevent unethical conduct, or hire outside accountants to perform the audits?	V		(4)a. The Company refrains from dealings with people with records of dishonest behavior and expressly stipulates the integrity behavior clause onto all business contracts. All important legal papers of the Company shall be rechecked by legal personnel or legal advisors who will, in turn, offer professional opinions and suggestions. b. The Company's Audit Department is an independent unit subordinate to the board of directors. The Audit Department shall assume the responsibility for the implementation of integrity management. The internal auditors shall, on a regular basis, check the compliance status and further for monitoring and reporting on the performance of various business operations.	None
(5)Does the company regularly hold internal and external educational trainings on operational integrity?	V		(5) In each and every year, in accordance with the laws and ordinances concerned, the Company sponsors educational and training programs toward employees to have laws and ordinances concerned, confidentiality obligations, Rules Governing Code of Ethical Conduct extensively publicized to the entire staff.	None
3.Operation of the integrity channel				
(1)Does the company establish both a reward/punishment system and an integrity hotline? Can the accused be reached by an appropriate person for	V		(1) In an attempt to guide employees into faithful enforcement of the high ethical standards within the business scope to prevent illegal acts from occurring, the Company has set	None

follow-up?			strict preventive measures and disciplines and established reporting and grievance channels. The Human Resources Administrative Department is the competent authority in charge of such affairs.	
(2)Does the company have in place standard operating procedures for investigating accusation cases, as well as follow-up actions and relevant post-investigation confidentiality measures?	V		(2) While the Company accepts a grievance report, in order to safeguard the rights of the complainant, the complaint case shall be handled in a confidential manner and the name of the complainant or other relevant information sufficient to identify the identity of the complainant shall be kept in confidence and shall not be disclosed.	None
(3)Does the company provide proper whistleblower protection?	V		(3) Whenever a person of the Company proves to have violated the code of ethics and behaviors under this standard, he or she shall be punished in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Company's work rules on rewards and punishments. Where the punished person considers that the Company has infringed upon his or her legitimate rights and interests, he or she may follow the Company’s relevant regulations to appeal to the Human Resources Administrative Department in accordance with relevant grievance rules of the Company for a sound remedy.	None
4.Strengthening information disclosure				
Does the company disclose its ethical corporate management policies and the results of its implementation on the company's website and MOPS?	V		(1) The Company has set up a company website to disclose the Company's fundamental information. Furthermore, the Company would disclose such relevant information into the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) in real-time via open and transparent manner. (2) For the Company's website, we provide an English version and assign a dedicated person to collect and disclose the Company information. Such effort has yielded very encouraging results.	None

5.If the company has established the ethical corporate management policies based on the Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, please describe any discrepancy between the policies and their implementation.

There have been no differences.

6.Other important information to facilitate a better understanding of the company's ethical corporate management policies (e.g., review and amend its policies).

(1) The Company has set up "Regulations Governing Management over Prevention of Insider Trading" and publicized such Regulations for directors, managers and employees either on a regular basis or from time to time on a periodic basis, advising them not to disclose material information inside the Company to others.

(2) The Company's "Rules of Procedures Governing Board of Directors' Meetings" expressly stipulate that directors who have gotten involved in interests in a motion in the meeting shall duly withdraw themselves along with their juristic person from participating in the discussion and from the voting process.

(3) The Company has faithfully abided by the Company Act, Rules of Exchange- (Over-The-Counter) Listed Companies, taxation and accounting-related laws to put into implementation thoroughly Best-Practice Principles on Good Faith Management.

3.3.7. If the Company has established corporate governance principles and other relevant guidelines, references to such principles shall be disclosed:

The Company has established its own "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles", "Parliamentary Rules for Meetings of Board of Directors", and "Standard Operating Procedure for Handling Directors' Requirements". The same are posted on the MOPS and disclosed on the Company's website.

3.3.8. Other information material to the understanding of corporate governance within the Company

In order to established a fair mechanism dedicated to processing and disclosing internal important information, and ensure consistency and accuracy of the information disclosed by the Company to the public, the Company defines the "Regulations on Management of Prevention of Insider Trading", which are communicated to employees by public notice, and must be followed by managerial officers and directors.

3.3.9. Implementation Status of Internal Control System.

1. Internal Control Declaration

Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.
Statement of Internal Control System

Date: March 15, 2022

The internal control system from January 1 to December 31, 2021, according to the result of self-assessment is thus stated as follows：

1. The Company acknowledges that the implementation and maintenance of internal control system is the responsibility of Board of Directors and management, and the Company has established such system. The internal capital system is aimed to reasonably assure that the goals such as the effectiveness and the efficiency of operations (including profitability, performance and protection of assets), the reliability of financial reporting and the compliance of applicable law and regulations are achieved.
2. The internal control system has its innate restriction. An effective internal control system can only ensure the foregoing three goals are achieved; nevertheless, due to the change of environment and conditions, the effectiveness of internal control system will be changed accordingly. However, the internal control system of the Company has self-monitoring function and the Company will take corrective action once any defect is identified.
3. According to the effective judgment items for the internal control system specified in "Highlights for Implementation of Establishing Internal control System by Listed Companies" (hereinafter referred to as "Highlights") promulgated by Securities and Futures Commission, Ministry of Finance R.O.C., the Company has made judgment whether or not the design and execution of internal control system is effective. The judgment items for internal control adopted by “Highlights” are, based on the process of management control, for classifying the internal control into five elements: 1.Control environment; 2.Risk assessments; 3.Control activities; 4.Information and communication; and 5.Monitoring. Each element also includes a certain number of items. For the foregoing items, refer to "Highlights".
4. The Company has adopted the aforesaid judgment items for internal control to evaluate the effectiveness of design and execution of internal control system.
5. Based on the above-mentioned result of evaluation, the Company suggests that the internal control system, including the design and execution of internal control relating to the effectiveness and efficiency of operation, the reliability of financial reporting, the compliance of applicable law and regulations has been effective and they can reasonably assure the aforesaid goals have been achieved.
6. This statement will be the main content for annual report and prospectus and will be disclosed publicly. If the above contents have any falsehood and concealment, it will involve in the liability as mentioned in Article20, 32, 171 and 174 of Securities and Exchange Law.
7. This statement has been approved by the meeting of Board of Directors on March 15, 2022, and those 10 directors in presence all agree at the contents of this statement.

Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.
Chairman：Chiang, Ming-Li
President：Chiang,Cheng-Shing

2. If the company has commissioned external auditors to review the company's internal control system, the external auditor's report should be disclosed: NA.

3.3.10. Conviction of corporate or employees' wrongdoings, Company's punishment on employee for violation of internal control, major faults and improvements during recent fiscal period and to the publish date of the annual report:None.

3.3.11. Major Resolutions of Shareholders Meeting and Board Meeting：

Major resolutions of 2021 Shareholders Meeting

Date	Major resolutions	Implementation status
2021.08.24	Accepted the business report and financial statements of 2020.	The proposal was approved by the participating shareholders with 98.65% approved percentage.
	Approved the distribution of retained earnings of 2020,amounting to NT$1.5 per share for cash dividend payment.	1.The proposal was approved by the participating shareholders with 98.69% approved percentage. 2.Ex-Dividend Trading Date:2021.09.22. Cash Dividend Payout Date:2021.10.14.

Major resolutions of 2021 Board Meeting

Date	Term	Major resolutions
2021.05.04	7th Meeting in 16nd Session	1.The consolidated financial statements for first quarter of 2021. 2.The evaluation of external auditor's independence.
2021.08.03	8th Meeting in 16nd Session	1.The financial statements for first half of 2021. 2.The Board of Directors resolved to change the date of the 2021 shareholders' Meeting.
2021.08.24	9th Meeting in 16nd Session	1.Set the record date of distribution of cash dividend of 2020.
2021.11.02	10th Meeting in 16nd Session	1.The consolidated financial statements for third quarter of 2021. 2.In response to the business needs of the Company's investee in the mainland China, the Company plans to make endorsements/guarantees for Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd.. 3.The amendments to "Internal Control System". 4.The amendments to "Internal Audit Implementation Rules". 5.Reappointment of directors, chairman and general manager of the company's overseas subsidiaries. 6.The Company's board of directors resolved to remove the non-competition restrictions on manager.
2021.11.16	11th Meeting in 16nd Session	1.Announcement of New chairman. 2.Reappointment of directors, chairman and general manager of the company's overseas subsidiaries.
2021.12.14	12th Meeting in 16nd Session	1.Report on the implementation of the company's salary and remuneration committee. 。 2.Internal auditing proposal of 2022. 3.The Company's loan transactions with financial institutions and execution of various trading contracts. 4.Authorization of the financial hedge against foreign exchange positions underwritten by the Company in 2022. 5. The business plan of 2022. 6. Mr. Chiang Ching-Yee's pension former chairman of the company. 7. The chairman of the company pays monthly. (Note 2)

2022.03.15	13th Meeting in 16nd Session	1.Report the company's "Board Performance Evaluation" 2.The salary distribution of employees and directors in 2021. 3.The financial statements of 2021. 4.The distribution of retained earnings of 2021. 5.CPA replacement due to the internal reorganization of the the accounting firm. 6.Te statement of internal control system of 2021. 7.The business report of 2021. 8.Proposal to lift new non-compete restrictions for incumbent directors. 9.Approved the related operating procedures for shareholder proposal right. The period for shareholder to submit their proposals.

Note : 1. The opinions of all members：The above proposals were approved by all the directors present without objection.

2. The opinions of all members：In this case, Chairman Chiang,Ming-Li was an interested party to evade during discussions and voting in accordance with the law, and Chiang Kang-Ming, director Acting as the chairman of the meeting, approved by the remaining directors present.

3. Implementation status：According to the resolution.

3.3.12.Document or written statement that states different opinions by board members or supervisors against the approved major resolutions by the board meeting in recent fiscal period and to the publish date of the annual report: None.

3.3.13.Summary of the resignations and dismissals of the chairman, president, accountant division manager, chief financial officer, internal auditing manager, and R&D manager during the last year and up to the time of printing:

Title	Name	Elected (inauguration) Date	Resignation Date	Reason of resignation and dismissal
chairman	Chiang, Ching-Yee	2020/06/23	2021/11/02	Passed away

3.4. Auditing Notes

Unit: NT$ thousands

Accounting Firm	Name of CPA	Period Covered by CPA’ s Audit	Audit Fee	Non-audit Fee	Total	Remarks
Deloitte & Touche, Taiwan,Republic of China	Chang, Ching-Fu	2021/01/01~2021/12/31	3,750	63	3,813	
	Zheng,Cin-Zong					

Please describe the service content of the non-audit fees: ：Typing and printing is NT$ 63 thousands.

(1) If there is a change of the accounting firm, and in the year of the change the audit fee is lower than that in the previous year, please disclose the audit fees before and after the change and the reasons: NA.

(2) If the audit fee is reduced by more than 10% over that in the previous year, please disclose the amount of audit fee reduced, the proportion and reason for the reduction: NA.

3.5. Changing of auditors:

3.5.1. Regarding the former CPA

<table>
<tr><td>Replacement Date</td><td colspan="3">Since Q1 of 2022</td></tr>
<tr><td>Replacement reasons and explanations</td><td colspan="3">The engaged certified public accountants had been replaced to meet the needs of the internal adjustment of Deloitte & Touche, Taiwan. The former CPAs are Chang,Ching-Fu and Zheng,Cin-Zong, the successor CPAs are Zheng,Cin-Zong and Liu,Ming-Hsien.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Describe whether the Company terminated or the CPA did not accept the appointment</td><td>Parties
Status</td><td>CPA</td><td>The Company</td></tr>
<tr><td>Termination of appointment</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">None</td></tr>
<tr><td>No longer accepted (continued) appointment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other issues (except for unqualified issues) in the audit reports within the last two years</td><td colspan="3">None</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">Differences with the company</td><td rowspan="5">Yes</td><td>-</td><td>Accounting principles or practices</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td>Disclosure of Financial Statements</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td>Audit scope or steps</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td>Others</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>None</td><td colspan="2">✓</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Remarks/specify details:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Revealed Matters</td><td colspan="3">None</td></tr>
</table>

3.5.2. Regarding the successor CPA

Name of accounting firm	Deloitte & Touche,Taiwan,Republic of China
Name of CPA	Zheng,Cin-Zong and Liu,Ming-Hsien
Date of appointment	Mar. 15. 2022
Consultation results and opinions on accounting treatments or principles with respect to specified transactions and the company's financial reports that the CPA might issue prior to the engagement.	None
Succeeding CPA's written opinion of disagreement toward the former CPA	None

3.6. If the Company's Chairman, President, or managers responsible for financial and accounting affairs have held any position in the accounting firm or its affiliates during the past year, all relevant information should be disclosed: None.

3.7. Net Change in shareholdings and in shares pledged by directors,supervisors, management, and shareholders holding more than a 10% share in the Company.：

3.7.1 Recent changes:

Title	Name	2021		As of Apr. 26, 2022	
		Holding Increase (Decrease)	Pledged Holding Increase (Decrease)	Holding Increase (Decrease)	Pledged Holding Increase (Decrease)
Chairman	ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	0	0	0	0
Director	Representative Chiang,Ming-Li	0	0	0	0
Director	YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	0	0	0	0
	Representative Chiang,Kang-Ming	0	0	0	0
Director	GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	0	0	0	0
	Representative Chiang,Shao-May	0	0	0	0
Director	Jazwin Ventures Ltd.	0	0	0	0
	Representative Chiang,Man-Tzyy	0	0	0	0
Director	Pinnacle Ventures Ltd.	0	0	0	0
	Representative Chiang,Shou-Cheng	0	0	0	0
Director	Liu,Fei-Hu	0	0	0	0
Director	Chang,Jung-Fei	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Tsai,Po-Hsien	0	0	0	0
	Huang,Win-Jung	0	0	0	0
	Hsieh,Ming-Jen	0	0	0	0
President	Chiang,Cheng-Shing	0	0	0	0
Finance Director	Chiang,Shao-May	0	0	0	0
Financial manager and Concurrently corporate governance office	Chiang,Chia-Chun	0	0	0	0

3.7.2. Shares Trade with Related Party

Name	Reason for Transfer	Date of Transaction	Transferee	Relationship between Transferee and Directors, Supervisors, Managers and Major Shareholders	Shares	Transaction Price (NT$)
None	None	None	None	None	None	None

3.7.3. Shares Pledge with Related Party：None.

3.8. Information Disclosing the Relationship between any of the Company's Top Ten Shareholders：

Name	Current Shareholding		Spouse's / minor's Shareholding		Shareholding by Nominee Arrangement		Name and Relationship Between the Company's Top Ten Shareholders, or Spouses or Relatives Within Two Degrees		Remarks
	Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%	Name	Relationship	
GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	22,059,503	7.23%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
Representative Chiang,Shao-May	1,042,507	0.34%	617,264	0.20%	0	0%	Chiang, Cheng-Shing Chiang, Shou-Cheng	Brother and sister	-
Jian Da Investment Co., Ltd.	20,764,950	6.81%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
Representative Cheng,Jian-Yun	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
Kong Nee Investment Co., Ltd.	19,551,088	6.41%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
Representative Chiang,Hsiao-Chun	1,535,175	0.50%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
Yuan Da Investment Corp.	15,975,476	5.24%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
Representative Chiang,Hsiao-Chun	1,535,175	0.50%	0	00%	0	0%	-	-	-
ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	11,806,451	3.87%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
Representative Chiang,Ming-Li	11,467,147	3.76%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
Fubon Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	11,632,000	3.81%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
Representative Richard M. Tsai.	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
Chiang,Ming-Li	11,467,147	3.76%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
JE Ventures Ltd.	11,426,067	3.75%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
Representative Chiang,Shou-Cheng	8,000	0%	12,000	0%	0	0%	Chiang, Cheng-Shing Chiang, Shao-May	Brother and sister	-
YONG CHENG INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	10,208,877	3.35%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
Representative Chiang,Cheng-Shing	4,408,516	1.45%	90,340	0.03%	0	0%	Chiang, Shao-May Chiang, Shou-Cheng	Brother and sister	-
YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	10,205,000	3.35%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
Representative Chiang,Cheng-Shing	4,408,516	1.45%	90,340	0.03%	0	0%	Chiang, Shao-May Chiang, Shou-Cheng	Brother and sister	-

3.9. Total Percentage of Ownership of Investees

Unit: shares/ %

Affiliated Enterprises	Ownership by the Company		Ownership by Directors, Supervisors, Managers, and Directly/Indirectly Owned Subsidiaries		Total Ownership	
	Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%
HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	-	100	-	-	-	100
GCM HOLDING CO., LTD.	-	100	-	-	-	100
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	100	-	100
Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	100	-	100
Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	100	-	100
Jinan United Can Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	100	-	100
GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	-	-	-	100	-	100
Sunshui Changlee United Container Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	30	-	30

4、 Capital Overview

4.1. Capital and Shares

4.1.1 Source of Capital

1. Type of Stock April 26, 2022

Share Type	Authorized Capital			Remarks
	Issued Shares	Un-issued Shares	Total Shares	
Common stock	305,000,000	25,000,000	330,000,000	

2. Issued Shares

Month/ Year	Par Value (NT$)	Authorized Capital		Paid-in Capital		Remark		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Sources of Capital	Capital Increased by Assets Other than Cash	Other
1998.07	10	330,000,000	3,300,000,000	308,000,000	3,080,000,000			
2002.03	10	330,000,000	3,300,000,000	302,700,000	3,027,000,000			Note1
2003.12	10	330,000,000	3,300,000,000	305,000,000	3,050,000,000			Note2

Note1：The application for registration of cancellation of treasury stock and capital decrease has been approved by Ministry of Economic Affairs Letter under Jing-Shou-Shang-Zi No. 09101090450 dated March 14, 2002.

Note2：The common stock, totaling 2,300,000 shares, by private placement has been issued upon approval on May 10, 2007.

3. Information for Shelf Registration：None.

4.1.2. Status of Shareholders

April 26, 2022

Item	Government Agencies	Financial Institutions	Other Juridical Persons	Foreign Institutions & Natural Persons	Domestic Natural Persons	Total
Number of Shareholders	0	1	157	83	18,376	18,617
Shareholding (shares)	0	11,632,000	183,898,317	8,843,525	100,626,158	305,000,000
Percentage	0.00%	3.81%	60.30%	2.90%	32.99%	100.00%

Note : Ratio of shares held by investors in China: 0%.

4.1.3. Common Shares April 26, 2022

Class of Shareholding (Unit: Share)	Number of Shareholders	Shareholding (Shares)	Percentage
1 ~ 999	9,680	531,922	0.17 %
1,000 ~ 5,000	6,545	14,176,946	4.65 %
5,001 ~ 10,000	1,173	9,524,076	3.12 %
10,001 ~ 15,000	398	5,099,255	1.67 %
15,001 ~ 20,000	235	4,385,517	1.44 %
20,001 ~ 30,000	195	4,910,199	1.61 %
30,001 ~ 40,000	118	4,227,428	1.39 %
40,001 ~ 50,000	56	2,594,226	0.85 %
50,001 ~ 100,000	114	8,361,200	2.74 %
100,001 ~ 200,000	34	4,590,096	1.51 %
200,001 ~ 400,000	26	6,907,438	2.27 %
400,001 ~ 600,000	5	2,382,300	0.78 %
600,001 ~ 800,000	4	2,573,264	0.84 %
800,001 ~ 1,000,000	0	0	0 %
Over 1,000,001	34	234,736,133	76.96 %
Total	18,617	305,000,000	100.00 %

4.1.4. List of Major Shareholders

Shareholder's Name	Shareholding	
	Shares	Percentage
GLORY TASK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	22,059,503	7.23 %
Jian Da Investment Co., Ltd.	20,764,950	6.81 %
Kong Nee Investment Co., Ltd.	19,551,088	6.41 %
Yuan Da Investment Corp.	15,975,476	5.24 %
ZHENG DA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	11,806,451	3.87 %
Fubon Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	11,632,000	3.81 %
Chiang,Ming-Li	11,467,147	3.76 %
JE Ventures Ltd.	11,426,067	3.75 %
YONG CHENG INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	10,208,877	3.35 %
YONG ZEN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	10,205,000	3.35 %

4.1.5. Market Price, Net Worth, Earnings, and Dividends per Share

Items	2021	2020	01/01/2022-03/31/2022
Market Price per Share			
Highest Market Price	31.20	25.00	27.15
Lowest Market Price	21.80	17.15	25.95
Average Market Price	25.95	21.88	26.49
Net Worth per Share			
Before Distribution	24.46	23.84	25.3
After Distribution	22.96（Note）	22.34	—
Earnings per Share			
Weighted Average Shares	305,000,000	305,000,000	305,000,000
Diluted Earnings Per Share	1.97	1.83	0.35
Dividends per Share			
Cash Dividends	1.50（Note）	1.50	—
Stock Dividends			
Dividends from Retained Earnings	—	—	—
Dividends from Capital Surplus	—	—	—
Accumulated Undistributed Dividends	—	—	—
Return on Investment			
Price / Earnings Ratio	13.17（Note）	11.96	—
Price / Dividend Ratio	17.30（Note）	14.59	—
Cash Dividend Yield Rate (%)	5.78（Note）	6.86	—

Note：Pending Shareholders' Meeting Resolution.

4.1.6. Dividend Policy and Implementation Status

1. Dividend policy

If the Company retains earnings upon final account of any fiscal year, it must first pay the taxes, make up any losses from past years, and then make contribution of 10% as the legal reserve unless the legal reserve has reached the amount of the Company paid-in capital. After appropriating or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, the motion for distribution of the balance, if any, plus the accumulative undistributed profit is formulated by the Board of Directors and submitted to a shareholders' meeting for resolution. The Company adopts the dividend policy in response to the current and future development plans and by taking into account the investment environment, funding needs and domestic/foreign competition overview, as well as shareholders' interest. As the Company is still growing, in response to the potential business expansion plan, the Company may allocate at least 30% of the earnings after tax for the current year as bonus to shareholders, unless no earnings are retained for the current year. The bonus to shareholders may be allocated in the form of cash dividends and stock dividends (50%~100% for cash dividends and 50%~0% for stock dividends). Notwithstanding, the Company may adjust the percentage for allocation of cash dividends and stock dividends, subject to the economic overview, industrial development and funding needs, if necessary.

Distribution of stock dividends proposed at the shareholders' meeting: In response to the motion for distribution of the Company's 2021 earnings, the Board of Directors resolved to allocate the cash dividend at NT$1.5 per share. Upon approval of the allocation per resolution adopted by this general shareholders' meeting, the Board of Directors will be authorized to set the ex-dividend date and date of distribution.

Expected major changes：None

2. 2021 PROFIT DISTRIBUTION TABLE：

Unit:NT$

Beginning retained earnings		1,717,930,228
Net profit after tax	601,882,071	
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	8,660,942	
Net profit for the year		610,543,013
10% legal reserve		(61,054,301)
Net profit excluding legal reserve		549,488,712
Distributable items		
Dividend to shareholders (NT$1.5 per share)		(457,500,000)
Unappropriated retained earnings		1,809,919,040

4.1.7. Impacts of Stock Dividends on Operation Results and EPS：NA.

4.1.8. Employee Bonus and Directors' Remuneration

1. Proportion of employee profit and ranges of remuneration to employees and directors specified in the Articles of Incorporation

   If the Company retains earnings at end of any fiscal year, the Company must allocate no less than 1% of the earnings as the remuneration to employees, which must be distributed in the form of stock or in cash upon a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors. The recipients entitled to receive the remuneration include the employees of subsidiaries of the Company meeting certain specific requirements. The Company may also allocate no more than 5% of said earnings as the remuneration to directors upon a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors. The motion for allocation of remuneration to employees and directors must be reported to a shareholders' meeting. Notwithstanding, where the Company retains accumulated losses, the losses must have been covered first, and the remainder, if any, must be allocated as the remuneration to employees and directors on a pro rata basis as referred to in the preceding paragraph.

2. Estimate Foundation of Employee Bonus and Directors' Remuneration：None.

3. Allocation of remuneration passed by the Board of Directors

   (1) The Board of Directors has resolved to allocate the remuneration to the employees, NT$ 15,743,161, and to directors, NT$15,743,161 , from the Company's 2021 earnings.

   (2) Proposed amount of employees' stock bonus as a percentage to the current period net profit after tax and the total amount of employees' bonus：None.

   (3) Hypothetical EPS after distributing the remuneration to employees and directors: N/A, as the remuneration to employees and directors has been expensed as incurred.

4. The actual distribution of bonus to employees and remuneration to directors resolved by a shareholders' meeting in 2020 is found identical with the projected distribution passed by the Board of Directors.

Distribution Earnings：	Employee Bonus-in Cash	NT$ 14,516,427
	Directors' Remuneration	NT$ 14,516,427

4.1.9. Buyback of Treasury Stock:：None

4.2. Corporate Bonds：None

4.3. Preferred Shares：None

4.4. Global Depository Receipts：None

4.5. Employee Stock Options：None

4.6. Restricted Stock Awards：None

4.7. Status of New Shares Issuance in Connection with Mergers and Acquisitions：None

4.8. Financing Plans and Implemention：None

5、Operational Highlights

5.1. Business Activities

5.1.1. Business Scope

1. The Company's business lines are described as following:
   (1) Metal Containers Manufacturing
   (2) Other Metal Products Manufacturing
   (3) Mold and Die Manufacturing
   (4) Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
   (5) Manufacture of Plastic Sheets, Pipes, Boards, and Tubes
   (6) Manufacture of Plastic Films and Bags
   (7) Plastic Daily Necessities Manufacturing
   (8) Industrial Plastic Products Manufacturing
   (9) Plastic Leathers Products Manufacturing
   (10)Other Plastic Products Manufacturing
   (11)Housing and Building Development
   (12)New Towns and New Community Development
   (13)All business items that are not prohibited or restricted by law, except those that are subject to special approval

2. Operating proportion：

Item	proportion %
Aluminum Cans	66%
Top End / Bottom End	18%
Stretch Films	6%
Steel Cans	2%
Other	8%
Total	100%

3. Product Category：
   (1) Aluminum Cans
   (2) Steel Cans
   (3) DRD Cans
   (4) Full Open End / Sot End / Bottom End
   (5) Stretch Films

4. Business development under planning：
   (1) To develop the market for laminating aluminum cans domestically or overseas
   (2) To develop various aluminum (steel) cans/top end types and new materials to provide the complete product series
   (3) To keep completing the construction of production and sales locations for supply to ASEAN.

5.1.2. Industry Overview

1. Current and future industry prospects

The metal can industry refers to an industry requiring high capital intensity and technology. Especially, the investment capital required by a set of production lines for aluminum cans, in addition to land and plant and working capital, often amounts to NT$1 billion at least. Given the high capital intensity and technical threshold for the market access in the industry, the food and beverage industry is considered engaging in production of seasonal products, and its demand appears to be concentrated in peak seasons. In response to customers’ needs, the production lines are automated and largely computerized and, therefore, are less dependent on the labor force.

2. Association between upstream, midstream, and downstream industry participants
Metal can products may be categorized into two-piece aluminum cans, three-piece steel cans, DRD squeeze cans, and aluminum (steel) EOE top/bottom ends. Most of the aluminum materials required for such products are imported after they are priced in an international market and processed into aluminum alloy coils by certain multinational aluminum manufacturers. The tinplates are manufactured and supplied by domestic and foreign tinplate manufacturers respectively. Accordingly, association is closed between upstream and downstream industry participants. Most can manufacturers refer to the food and beverage industry participants. The top ends required by the industry are generally divided into ordinary and high thermal resistance aluminum and steel top ends.

3. Overall economy and industry development trends, and product competition
With the economic development in Taiwan, apparently beverages have become some daily necessity in the people's livelihood. Aluminum and steel cans can block air and light effectively with perfect tightness and, therefore, are identified as the best containers for foods and beverage to help keep perfect flavor of foods and beverages remain the same. Meanwhile, they are subject to the lowest recycling costs and pose very little impact to the environment. In consideration of the social interests and reduction of impact posed by waste to the environment, aluminum and steel cans are considered as the containers with the strongest competitiveness. Therefore, aluminum and steel cans will still be the main containers adopted in the food and beverage packaging markets.
Despite the stable market share of metal packaging in the market of various food packaging materials, for the industrial prospective development, it is still necessary to improve the existing product functions, and introduce new technologies, process and can types to make the products become more attractive.

5.1.3. Research and Development

Research and Development Expenses in Past Two Years

Unit：NT$

Year	2021	2020	2019
Research fee	1,412	1,638	1,748

1. Future research and development plan：Please refer to Page3.

5.1.4. Long-term and Short-term Development：

1. Short-term business development plan：
Practice the quality control, improve process and technological capabilities, and provide omnibus products to pursue sustainable business growth.

2. Long-term business development plan：
(1) Expand overseas locations to get closer to customers and cut transportation costs
(2) Improve management and production performance and cut costs
(3) Improve logistic ability and establish high-efficiency service systems
(4) Effective inventory management
(5) Active and stable financial management

5.2. Market and Sales Overview

5.2.1. Market Overview

Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd. is the only one manufacture engaged in production of comprehensive packaging and containers domestically. Its products cover various aluminum (steel) cans, LLDPE films, and aluminum (steel) EOE and full open can top ends. It is dedicated to providing the omnibus product series to provide complete services in the food and beverage industry.

In consideration of the impact posed by the significant fluctuation in the price of aluminum and steel raw materials and the economy in the market, under the circumstance that the aluminum can sales grew by 1% in 2021 from last year, while the steel can sales declined by 7 %, the various aluminum (steel) top end sales also declined by 5 %.

The actual sales performance of export accounts for 10% of the total turnover. The international market is still under development. The Company has established the production and sales locations for aluminum (steel) EOE top ends in Vietnam, in order to promote the sales performance in the territories of South East Asia under the international labor division system. It is believed to be help the Company's overall operating revenue substantially.

※ The ratio of domestic sales and export sales is 90% and 10%.

※ Upcoming opportunities and threats, and the responsive strategies

1. Opportunities
   (1) Stable finance and technical team are advantageous to diversified investment projects.
   (2) As a manufacturer with its own molds and spare parts/components, the Company's self-made rate attains more than 90%, which may help cut the costs significantly and also respond to customers' demand for change of types rapidly.
   (3) Diversified product types and wide marketing channels to deepen the competitiveness in market.
   (4) The Company focuses on globalization and keeps construction plants and expanding sales channels overseas to mitigate its market risk.
2. Threats
   (1) The fluctuation in the price of such raw materials as aluminum and steel sheets poses an impact to the production cost and thereby make it difficult to reflect the selling price.
   (2) The peer competition causes reduction of short-term earnings.
   (3) The electronics industry's advantages causes the effect of crowding out and thereby make the traditional industry to recruit talents.
   (4) Customers' demand for products tends to be small quantity and diversification and thereby increases the production costs, and also increases the frequency of startup so as to result in increase in the plant's cost.
3. Responsive measures for improvement
   (1) Continue to improve the process technology and productivity, cut production costs and increase profitability.
   (2) Establish know-how through the exchange and cooperation with domestic academic research institutions to create the knowledge value ahead of the others in the same industry.
   (3) Continue to expand the products in depth and width, in hopes to keep the strength in scale of economy until it becomes a growth engine.
   (4) Establish more closer supply and demand relations to cut production costs.

5.2.2. The major purpose of Main Products and Production Process of Main Products

1. The major purpose of Major Product：

Major products	The major purpose (Features)
Aluminum Cans	The aluminum cans are widely applied for carbonated drinks, beer and drinks with Nitrogen (juice, coffee, tea, sport drinks)
Steel Cans	The steel cans are widely applied for juice, coffee, tea, diary products, sport drinks, congee, dessert and so on.
Top End / Bottom End	Suitable for beverage cans, food cans and related containers.
Stretch Films	Full range of stretch films are available covering machine stretch films, handmade films, paperless tube films, colored films, slitting small films. The films are widely applied for packing transportation for fields of beverage drinks, chemical raw material, paper printing, fiber products, electric product, car accessories, decorative board, can-making container, warehouse logistic and so on.

2.Production Process of Main Products：

2-Piece Aluminum Can production process

Aluminum coil inspection→cupping→body making→edge trimming→ can washing→printing, glazing→inside coating→necking and flanging→ can inspection→packaging.

3-Piece Steel Can production process

Tinplate→Printing→Cutting→Forming welding→Side repainting→ necking and flanging→Seaming End Or bottom→Vacuum inspection tank→ Can body repainting→Packaging.

Aluminum Or Tinplate Can Ends production process

Aluminum Or Steel sheet→coating→cutting→press forming→gluing→ combined punch processing→packaging.

5.2.3. Supply status of major raw materials

Global Market Trends Russian-Ukrainian conflict weakens steel supply, international steel prices rise. Russia's invasion of Ukraine disrupted the production and export of Russian and Ukrainian steel, coal and iron ore and other raw materials. Various sanctions in Europe and the United States have caused energy prices to soar. Crude steel production in Russia and Ukraine accounts for about 5% of the world's total. With the help of energy prices such as coal, iron, steelmaking raw materials, and natural gas, global steel prices have been affected, especially in Europe. Russia and Ukraine are ranked the 5th and 14th largest steel producing countries in the world respectively, and about 20% of the EU's steel products are imported from Russia and Ukraine. Since the outbreak of the war to the end of March, European hot-rolled steel coil has risen by about 40%, and the increase in other regions is significantly milder than that in Europe. The European supply side has been severely disrupted, and it may take some time to resolve. Worldsteel data showed that crude steel production in the EU fell by 2.2% in February compared with the same period last year, while the rest of Europe fell by 4.8%.

The Ukrainian-Russian war, the market is worried that the geopolitical follow-up may extend to global supply problems. In addition, the closing of smelters from China to Europe has also caused a shortage of industrial metals. In the case of high demand in China and Europe, energy policy regulation may lead to supply disruptions. Aluminum is mostly used for packaging and transportation, and China produces more than half of the world's supply. Aluminum prices have continued to rise by around 14% this year after rising 42% in 2021. With the outbreak of the epidemic in Baise, an important aluminum-producing town in Guangxi, China, it entered a state of blockade, and aluminum inventories in LME-registered warehouses continued to decline. It is predicted that in the long run, rising demand will tighten supply and will continue to push up aluminum prices.

5.2.4. List of suppliers that have accounted for at least 10% of procurement over the past two years:

Major Suppliers in the Last Two Calendar Years — Unit: NT$ thousands

Item	2021				2020				2022 (As of March 31) (Note2)			
	Company Name	Amount	Percent 〔%〕	Relation with Issuer	Company Name	Amount	Percent 〔%〕	Relation with Issuer	Company Name	Amount	Percent 〔%〕	Relation with Issuer
1	K	1,408,047	32	NA	K	894,683	20	NA	K	472,064	30	NA
2	L	1,039,231	23	NA	L	846,902	18	NA	I	199,695	13	NA
3	D	687,310	15	NA	D	304,074	7	NA	L	184,080	12	NA
4	N	320,558	7	NA	N	261,857	6	NA	D	180,301	11	NA
5	Others	1,030,579	23	NA	Others	2,233,684	49	NA	Others	542,415	34	NA
	Net Total Supplies	4,485,725	100		Net Total Supplies	4,541,200	100		Net Total Supplies	1,578,555	100	

Note 1: Major suppliers refer to those commanding 10%-plus share of annual order volume.
2: For the listed company, the most recent quarterly financial information which has been audited or reviewed by the accountant, prior to the publication date of the annual report, should be disclosed.

Major Clients in the Last Two Calendar Years — Unit: NT$ thousands

Item	2021				2020				2022 (As of March 31) (Note2)			
	Company Name	Amount	Percent 〔%〕	Relation with Issuer	Company Name	Amount	Percent 〔%〕	Relation with Issuer	Company Name	Amount	Percent 〔%〕	Relation with Issuer
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	A	203,002	11	NA
									Others	1,718,546	89	NA
	Net Sales	8,675,485			Net Sales	7,257,633			Net Sales	1,921,548	100	

Note 1: Major clients refer to those commanding 10%-plus share of annual order volume.
2: For the listed company, the most recent quarterly financial information which has been audited or reviewed by the accountant, prior to the publication date of the annual report, should be disclosed.

5.2.5.Production in the Last Two Years Unit: thousands

Year	2021			2020		
Output / Major Products	Capacity (Note)	Quantity	Amount	Capacity (Note)	Quantity	Amount
Aluminum Cans	1,647,355	3,407,070	4,967,072	1,647,355	3,077,997	4,058,971
Top End / Bottom End	1,748,368	1,472,993	739,270	1,748,368	2,237,926	971,158
Stretch Films (Ton)	10,000	10,901	472,361	10,000	9,411	356,949
Steel Cans	104,408	74,394	158,471	104,408	72,400	142,537
Total	-	-	6,337,174	-	-	5,529,615

Note 1：Production capacity means the quantity which may be produced by the Company within a shift period with the existing production equipment and under the normal operation, after ruling out such factors as required suspension of work and holidays.

Note 2：In the event of alternative production, the production capacity may be consolidated and explained in the notes hereto.

5.2.6. Shipments and Sales in the Last Two Years Unit: thousands

Year	2021				2020			
Shipments & Sales / Major Products	Local		Export		Local		Export	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Aluminum Cans	3,190,802	5,131,873	229,482	573,686	2,874,801	4,121,598	142,582	394,066
Top End / Bottom End	2,806,452	1,473,503	87,634	58,836	3,585,760	1,509,532	91,397	70,210
Stretch Films(Ton)	8,311	408,461	2,400	116,884	7,405	341,354	1,925	87,646
Steel Cans	56,974	146,808	18,264	41,948	47,872	114,842	26,862	59,930
Others	-	681,947	-	41,539	-	494,468	-	63,987
Total	-	7,842,592	-	832,893	-	6,581,794	-	675,839

5.3. Human Resources

Year		2020	2021	As of Mar 31, 2022
Number of Employees		947	873	835
Average Age		41.02	41.70	42.7
Average Years of Service		8.48	9.20	9.8
Level of Education %	Ph.D.	0.11%	0.11%	0.12%
	Masters	2.01%	1.95%	2.17%
	Bachelor' s Degree	34.64%	35.17%	32.45%
	Senior High School	32.31%	29.44%	30.77%
	Below Senior High School	30.94%	33.33%	34.49%

5.4. Expenditure of Environmental Protection

5.4.1. Losses resulting from environmental pollution in the most recent year and as of the publication date of the annual report:

The company has in recent years purchased and installed or updated environmental protection-related machinery and equipment according to the laws and regulations and conducted monthly inspections, maintenance of pollution prevention equipment as well as training programs for pollution prevention technicians. Such efforts have been faithfully exerted exactly in accordance with regulations to respond to increasingly stringent environmental protection measures. In recent years, the Company has not incurred any significant financial losses resulting from environmental pollution and there has not been estimated amount of financial losses due to environmental pollution. The Company, nevertheless, will strengthen continuously environmental protection measures and exert every effort to comply with legal requirements to eliminate any cause of pollution to the environment from possible occurrence.

5.4.2. Establishment of environmental protection related facilities

1. Efforts to apply for fixed pollution source operation permits: Our Fugang factory has successfully obtained the license in 2001.Our Toufen factory has successfully obtained the operating license of fixed pollution source in 2005, as well.
2. Establishment of pollution prevention equipment.
   (1) Regarding wastewater treatment, we have set up a wastewater treatment facility capable of treating 720 tons (currently, the actual treatment is 560 tons). In 1994, we invested NT$7 million to build additional biological treatment equipment for which we further invested NT$1 million yuan to update in 2006. Thanks to the updating efforts, other than reducing the operating costs of wastewater treatment, our Company could better satisfy the discharged water standards/criteria promulgated by the Environmental Protection Administration, the Executive Yuan.
   In our Company, we designed by ourselves the equipment to improve oil-water separation equipment in 2009 to further improve the removal rate of the original wastewater solids and

slick oil.

In 2013, we added a drainage water recycling system to use the qualified drainage water to clean the pallets and to recycle the wastewater treatment equipment for reprocessing. By such efforts, we achieved the benefits of full re-use of resources, minimize waste and accomplish the benefit in water resource conservation.

(2) In terms of air pollution prevention and control, we have equipped our Fugang plant with hot smoke and exhaust gas combustion equipment which burns the generated exhaust gas at high temperature to significantly minimize the emission of volatile organic compounds. In addition, the combustion tower would return part of the exhaust gas to the secondary combustion as an alternative fuel to reduce fuel use, lowering CO2 emissions. Since the second half of 2020, we have invested NT$14.5 million toward the activated purchase fluidized bed equipment for adsorption and desorption (The equipment was officially put into operation in November 2020) to efficiently collect, control the odor of the oven emissions and safeguard the air quality around the plants. We started mapping out Toufen Plant in the second quarter of 2017, designing the additional air pollution prevention equipment. In 2018, we invested approximately NT$35 million to add regenerative combustion furnaces and manifolds and other air pollution prevention equipment and other related projects. The manifolds would collect exhaust gas which would be combusted in high-temperature to minimize the emission of volatile organic compounds by as much as more than 98%.The regenerative design can save energy consumption and cut down CO2 emissions. Such air pollution control system is scheduled to be completed and put into operation in the third quarter of Year 2019.

(3) In 2016, the old technical pressure type sludge de-watering machine was replaced and updated with a filter type de-watering machine to enhance the efficiency of the de-watering machine and reduce the output of sludge.

3. Personnel serving with the dedicated unit of environmental protection: We have assigned one person to be in charge of water pollution prevention and control, and one person in charge of waste removal.
4. In terms of waste treatment, in all events, we have outsourced qualified waste disposal firms to clean, transport and process waste. Since 2021, the empty barrels for various raw materials have been properly handled according to the characteristics of the contents, such as entrusting legal operators to properly handle them or requiring suppliers to recycle and reuse empty barrels or improve the packaging method to reduce the output of waste empty barrels.
5. Our solvent distillation recovery equipment would be able to collect and re-use the waste solvent out of the cleaning equipment, reduce pollution and improve the solvent re-use rate.

5.4.3. Losses resulting from polluted environment and our future countermeasures

Other than relevant equipment, personnel, monthly inspection along with efforts for upkeeps for pollution-related equipment as required by laws and ordinances concerned, we have cultivated and trained pollution prevention and control technicians in accordance with requirements in response to increasingly stringent environmental protection standards.

5.4.4. For raw materials, manufacturing process and shipping process of the products, our Company, as always, strictly controls the source and conducts sampling and testing to ensure superior product quality. In recent years, we put FSSC 22000 food safety system verification into overall comprehensively enforcement to reduce the frequency of unqualified products and cut costs to better satisfy customers' requirements for the safety of food packaging containers and enhance the Company's product safety credibility through the verification unit by means of a food safety management system.

5.4.5. In response to the mounting awareness for energy savings, carbon reduction, water saving, environmental protection and food safety from both government and people in common, our Company took the lead in introducing metal packaging containers with low environmental load advantages-aTULC cans. Under the policy, we adopted PET-coated aluminum instead of the original paint that isolates the contents and the inner surface of the metal packaging containers. During the entire canning process, we are not required at all to use metal processing liquid lubricating fluid for the lubrication needs. In turn, there is no need for the process of can washing and drying at all. In the entire manufacturing process and the internal spraying and re-drying process, we are not required at all to consume water resources with all such problems of wastewater treatment and solid waste treatment, thereby greatly reducing energy consumption, carbon dioxide and volatile organic compound VOC emissions and other emission-related problems would fade into oblivion. Other than the advantages yielded by the new generation TULC cans to greatly reduce the environmental load, the patented PET coating formula in such new generation products would not contain bisphenol A, melamine, plasticizers and other ingredients that can improve the quality, safety and sanitation of domestic food packaging containers. Our Company, therefore, satisfies the food hygiene and safety standards of Japanese and European and American countries. In our Company, we will continuously introduce industry-leading can-making technology, make an effort towards the earth's environment, and also safeguard the food safety of our valued customers.

5.5. Labor-management relationship

5.5.1. Our employees have been assured and benefited with handsome welfare measures, notably chances for continued refresher studies, training programs, sound retirement systems which have been put into sound enforcement. Such labor-management agreements and various employee rights protection measures are as follows:

1.Welfare measures, chances for continued refresher studies, training programs and the implementation thereof

(1)The Company established the Employee Welfare Committee as early as 1990 to implement annual domestic (overseas) tours, uniform distribution, lunch supply and wedding and funeral subsidies, Three Festival Gifts (vouchers), birthday vouchers, annual employee health examinations and child education scholarship as well as such generous welfare benefits.

(2) All employees are insured with labor insurance/national health insurance policies, as well as group insurance or travel insurance for those employees who travel frequently on business needs to safeguard employees for their insurance needs in full.

(3) In an attempt to encourage employees to participate in the Company's business management, the “Proposal Improvement Suggestion Method" has been specifically formulated to provide a sound channel for employees to offer suggestions on the Company's policies, laws and regulations, production processes, environmental improvement, safety and health, environmental protection and the like toward the Company. Thanks to the hands-on participation from employees, the Company has been significantly benefited in cutting operating costs, improvement of production efficiency and good relations between labor and management.

(4) We have set up the "Personnel Evaluation Committee" to strengthen the function of administration and management and as a sound channel for labor grievances to arrange for appointment and dismissal, rewards and punishments, promotion of employees to assure more reasonable and fairer treatment. Overall, the Committee achieves the goal of labor-management harmony and assures a win-win target.

(5) In recent years, we have been more active in building a sound working environment, improving safety and health measures and moving towards the goal of "zero disasters" to perfectly ensure labor safety and improve production efficiency.

(6) In the Company, we set up a sound employee grievance system to enhance labor-management relations as well as general equality at work.

(7) In the work rules and personnel management rules we have established, we definitely stipulate the rights and obligations between labor and management and management matters which are made fully aware to the entire staff. Thanks to such efforts, the employees can fully understand and protect their rights and interests to the utmost.

(8)As always, we have attached great importance to the educational and training programs toward employees. We have established an "Employee Education and Training" standard book. Along with the training needs of employees and units, we elaborate design and provide pre-employment training, on-the-job training and work instructions and the like to enhance the quality and skills of our entire staff.

State of implementation: an employee is encouraged to submit an application himself or herself or the unit would handle the issue exactly as the actual requirements may justify. The overall performance of employee training in 2021 is stated as below:

In-House Training (Number of hours)	Outside Training (Number of hours)	Training Expense (NT$)
1,397	113	74,950

As always since the Company came into being, we have deemed our entire staff as the Company's supreme assets. Our high-level managerial officers are seriously concerned about the implementation and effectiveness of education and training and of strictly requesting each plant to continually strengthen the basic skills and quality management concepts of employees through the implementation of education and training.

In 2021, our General Manager virtually participated in the production management education and training of various departments in the Toufen factory and Fugang factory in person, encouraging all colleagues to learn continuously in various professional skills, strive for excellence, implement the skills learned in the training programs into hands-on production process and faithfully practice the Company's quality Policy: whole staff participation, quality first, sustainable pursuit toward superior quality.

Here at the Company, we design and provide a variety of hands-on professional on-the-job education and training programs including notably new recruit training, occupational safety and health education and training, aluminum can production professional courses and the like. Through such endeavors, we would enhance employees' professional capabilities and core competitiveness and further strengthen sound channels for the integral training and education. Exactly in response to the requirements from the competent authority and regulations, our financial accounting and auditing-related personnel are arranged to enroll in advanced learning courses every year.

2. Pension system and implementation status:

Retirement of employees is completely handled exactly in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations under the Labor Standards Act. The Company has set up a "Labor Pension Reserve Fund Supervisor Board," responsible for management and supervision of pension affairs. The monthly employee pension reserve is appropriated on a monthly basis exactly according to the laws and ordinances concerned from the government. Besides, in accordance with the provisions of the "Labor Pension Act" and the "Monthly Pay Grading Table" promulgated by Bureau of Labor Insurance, the Company appropriates 6% of the monthly wages of employees into the individual pension accounts established by employees with the Bureau of Labor Insurance. Employees are entitled to, at their discretion, contribute an additional 6% of the monthly salary to increase their retirement annuity.

3. Facts of performance over disputes between labor and management and measures to safeguard employees' rights and interests:

Over the past two years, the Company has not undergone any losses resulting from a labor dispute or a labor row.

5.5.2. Over the past two years and up to the publication date of the present annual report, the losses suffered by the Company as a result of labor disputes (including labor inspection results that violate the Labor Standards Act for which the sanction date, sanction file number, laws and regulations involved in the violation and contents of sanctions should be expressly specified). Meanwhile, the estimated amount of the penalty at the moment and in the future, as well as the designed countermeasures.

In the last two years and up to the present moment, the Company has enjoyed very harmonious labor relationship without any labor disputes or a significant loss resulting therefrom at all. Furthermore, at the moment and in the future, there is no possible labor dispute and any estimated impairment that often results therefrom. Nevertheless, the Company shall still, as always, continuously strengthen the communication and coordination between labor and management and put forth maximum possible efforts to implement welfare measures to promote a more harmonious labor-management relationship. Thanks to such policy and effort, the potential labor dispute will eventually fade into oblivion.

5.6. Information security management

1. Information security management strategy and structure

(1) Information security risk management Structure

Great China Metal Co., Ltd. established the information security Regulations in 1998, and the computer center is responsible for the management of enterprise information security. Coordinate the policy, implementation and risk management of information security and protection related policies to reduce the probability of information security accidents, and further manage the related risks caused by accidents to an acceptable level to ensure the normal and smooth operation of the company's business. And cooperate with the requirement to establish the company’ s information security organizational structure and the information protection committee structure before year 2023.

(2) Information Security Policy

The information security policy of Great China Metal Company is to establish a complete information security management system to reduce the threat of enterprise information communication risks from the system, technical and procedural aspects. Establish an information security policy that complies with regulations and customer needs. Through education and training, instill the consensus that information security is everyone's responsibility to maintain the confidentiality and integrity of customer and company information, and establish firewall intrusion detection and anti-virus systems based on anti-virus, anti-hack, and anti-leakage standards to improve the company's ability to defend against external attacks ensures the security of company information.

2. Information security risks and reaction

In order to cope with the risks of information security and network, Great China Metal has constructed a system of security measures. First of all, a firewall of information security is built in the network, and an anti-virus device system are also established for computer equipment and severs. However, any security precautions may be at risk of being invaded. Therefore, a backup system is established to ensure the backup and preservation of important information and avoid being damaged by hackers. At the same time, disaster recovery operations have also been established to prevent disaster recovery drills from being able to quickly recover and resume normal operations after a disaster. At the same time, establish a notification system to join Twcert - Taiwan Computer Emergency Response Team to share information on security information.

3. Major information security incidents: None.

5.7. Important Contracts：None.

6、Financial Information

6.1. Five-Year Financial Summary

6.1.1 Financial information-IFRS

1. Condensed non-consolidated balance sheet-IFRS

Unit: NT$ thousands

Item \ Year		Financial information for the most recent five years				
		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Current assets		3,620,805	3,278,865	2,710,518	2,633,453	2,623,666
Fixed assets machinery and equipment		782,519	912,547	1,067,626	1,125,653	1,265,431
Intangible assets		-	-	628	1,369	2,059
Other assets		4,090,856	3,993,745	3,870,208	3,888,342	3,964,690
Total assets		8,494,180	8,185,157	7,648,980	7,648,817	7,855,846
Current liabilities	Before distribution	580,114	466,965	297,437	408,208	396,809
	After distribution	Note	924,465	602,437	713,208	915,309
Non-current Liabilities		454,018	446,984	439,303	404,874	487,649
Total liabilities	Before distribution	1,034,132	913,949	736,740	813,082	884,458
	After distribution	Note	1,371,449	1,041,740	1,118,082	1,402,958
Capital		3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000
Capital reserve		24,431	24,431	24,431	24,431	24,431
Retained earnings	Before distribution	4,137,979	3,984,936	3,730,639	3,556,066	3,600,961
	After distribution	Note	3,527,436	3,425,639	3,251,066	3,082,461
Other equity		247,638	211,841	107,170	205,238	295,996
Treasury stock		-	-	-	-	-
Total equity	Before distribution	7,460,048	7,271,208	6,912,240	6,835,735	6,971,388
	After distribution	Note	6,813,708	6,607,240	6,530,735	6,452,888

Note：Pending Shareholders' Meeting Resolution.

2. Condensed consolidated balance sheet- IFRS

Unit: NT$ thousands

Item \ Year		Financial information for the most recent five years					As of Mar 31, 2022 (Note 1)
		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	
Current assets		8,073,490	7,237,855	6,338,725	5,730,520	5,582,991	8,489,078
Fixed assets machinery and equipment		2, 413,515	2,724,570	3,157,907	3,540,049	3,522,541	2,381,665
Intangible assets		11,517	19,373	20,812	12,565	5,492	9,462
Other assets		244,092	264,331	250,295	279,269	225,202	246,113
Total assets		10,742,614	10,246,129	9,767,739	9,562,403	9,336,226	11,126,318
Current liabilities	Before distribution	2,511,341	2,206,183	2,092,933	1,971,978	1,842,985	2,627,697
	After distribution	Note 2	2,663,683	2,397,933	2,276,978	2,361,485	-
Non current liabilities		491,339	476,714	468,718	438,332	521,853	494,242
Total liabilities	Before distribution	3,002,680	2,682,897	2,561,651	2,410,310	2,364,838	3,121,939
	After distribution	Note 2	3,140,397	2,866,651	2,715,310	2,883,338	-
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital		3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000
Capital reserve		24,431	24,431	24,431	24,431	24,431	24,431
Retained Earnings	Before distribution	4,137,979	3,984,936	3,730,639	3,556,066	3,600,961	4,243,340
	After distribution	Note 2	3,527,436	3,425,639	3,251,066	3,082,461	-
Other equity		247,638	211,841	107,170	205,238	295,996	399,184
Treasury stock		-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest		279,886	292,024	293,848	316,358	-	287,424
Total equity	Before distribution	7,739,934	7,563,232	7,206,088	7,152,093	6,971,388	8,004,379
	After distribution	Note 2	7,105,732	6,901,088	6,847,093	6,452,888	-

Note 1：Financial information regarding the first quarter of 2022 follows IFRS and has been verified by independent auditors.

Note 2：Pending Shareholders' Meeting Resolution.

6.1.2.

1.Condensed non-consolidated income statement-IFRS

Unit: NT$ thousands

Item \ Year	Financial information for the most recent five years				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Revenue	2,700,977	2,557,779	2,672,584	2,575,915	2,807,580
Gross Profit	768,208	696,732	591,845	618,653	777,128
Operating Profit	594,554	549,872	447,666	468,851	608,335
Non-Operating Income (Expenses)	158,682	144,133	147,316	(4,787)	77,093
Net Income Before Tax	753,236	694,005	594,982	464,064	685,428
Net Income from Continuing Operations	753,236	694,005	594,982	464,064	685,428
Income (or Loss) from Discontinued Operations	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	601,882	559,377	477,345	448,079	587,420
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (After-Tax)	44,458	104,591	(95,840)	(65,232)	(148,091)
Total Comprehensive Income (Losses)	646,340	663,968	381,505	382,847	439,329
Earnings per share (NT$)	1.97	1.83	1.57	1.47	1.93

2. Condensed consolidated income statement-IFRS

Unit: NT$ thousands

Item \ Year	Financial information for the most recent five years					As of Mar 31, 2022 (Note 1)
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	
Revenue	8,675,485	7,257,633	8,060,828	7,132,593	7,140,343	1,921,548
Gross Profit	1,275,743	1,115,822	1,079,638	930,434	1,008,410	222,187
Operating Profit	704,678	630,711	551,102	423,783	517,175	113,579
Non-Operating Income (Expenses)	68,686	92,476	56,826	47,997	187,215	20,605
Net Income Before Tax	773,364	723,187	607,928	471,780	704,390	134,184
Net Income from Continuing Operations	773,364	723,187	607,928	471,780	704,390	134,184
Income (or Loss) from Discontinued Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	591,828	553,022	465,681	439,755	587,420	103,099
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (After-Tax)	42,374	109,122	(106,686)	(75,994)	(148,091)	161,346
Total Comprehensive Income (Losses)	634,202	662,144	358,995	363,761	439,329	264,445
Net Income Attributable to the Parent	601,882	559,377	477,345	448,079	587,420	105,361
Net Income Attributable to NonControlling Interests	(10,054)	(6,355)	(11,664)	(8,324)	-	(2,262)
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to the Parent	646,340	663,968	381,505	382,847	439,329	256,907
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests	(12,138)	(1,824)	(22,510)	(19,086)	-	7,538
Earnings per share (NT$)	1.97	1.83	1.57	1.47	1.93	0.35

Note1 :Financial information regarding the first quarter of 2022 follows IFRS and has been verified by independent auditors.

6.1.3. Auditors' Opinions from 2017 to 2021

Year	Accounting Firm	Audit Opinion
2017	Deloitte & Touche,Taiwan,Republic of China	Unqualified
2018	Deloitte & Touche,Taiwan,Republic of China	Unqualified
2019	Deloitte & Touche,Taiwan,Republic of China	Unqualified
2020	Deloitte & Touche,Taiwan,Republic of China	Unqualified
2021	Deloitte & Touche,Taiwan,Republic of China	Unqualified

6.2. Five-Year Financial Analysis

1. Financial Analysis-IFRS (non-consolidated)

Item	Year	Financial Analysis for the Past Five Years				
		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Financial structure (%)	Debt Ratio	12.17	11.17	9.63	10.63	11.26
	Ratio of long-term capital to property, plant and equipment	1,011.36	845.79	688.59	643.24	589.45
Solvency (%)	Current ratio	624.15	702.17	911.29	645.13	661.19
	Quick ratio	481.72	569.73	637.08	403.95	476.21
	Interest earned ratio (times)	2,197.02	1,637.80	1,200.56	0	0
Operating performance	Accounts receivable turnover (times)	6.54	6.66	7.24	6.66	6.29
	Average collection period	56	55	50	55	58
	Inventory turnover (times)	2.75	2.62	2.34	2.30	3.06
	Accounts payable turnover (times)	10.58	17.02	14.59	10.80	12.88
	Average days in sales	133	139	156	159	119
	Property, plant and equipment turnover (times)	3.19	2.58	2.44	2.15	2.12
	Total assets turnover (times)	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.33	0.35
Profitability (%)	Return on total assets (%)	7.22	7.07	6.25	5.78	7.41
	Return on stockholders' equity	8.17	7.89	6.94	6.49	8.42
	Pre-tax income to paid-in capital	24.70	22.75	19.51	15.22	22.47
	Profit ratio	22.28	21.87	17.86	17.39	20.92
	Earnings per share (NT$)	1.97	1.83	1.57	1.47	1.93
Cash flow (%)	Cash flow ratio	103.40	105.10	95.95	175.77	108.15
	Cash flow adequacy ratio	102.84	95.39	84.40	82.79	83.10
	Cash reinvestment ratio	2.80	1.82	-0.20	2.12	-0.30
Leverage	Operating leverage	1.83	1.72	1.88	1.88	1.70
	Financial leverage	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Analysis of financial ratio differences for the last two years. (Not required if the difference does not exceed 20%)

1. Interest earned ratio (times) increase: Due to increase of profit before income tax.
2. Accounts payable turnover (times) decrease: Due to increase in average trade payables.
3. Total assets turnover (times) increase: Due to increase in net sales.
4. Cash flow ratio increase: Due to the increase in net cash flow from operating activities.

2. Financial Analysis-IFRS (consolidated)

Item / Year		Financial Analysis for the Past Five Years					As of Mar 31, 2022 (Note)
		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	
Financial structure (%)	Debt Ratio	27.95	26.18	26.23	25.21	25.33	28.06
	Ratio of long-term capital to property, plant and equipment	341.05	295.09	243.03	214.42	212.72	356.84
Solvency (%)	Current ratio	321.48	328.07	302.86	290.60	302.93	323.06
	Quick ratio	229.88	249.87	211.13	191.16	204.20	222.81
	Interest earned ratio (times)	2,255.71	1,018.14	177.62	114.60	178.65	1,814.30
Operating performance	Accounts receivable turnover (times)	6.57	5.40	6.19	5.45	5.15	5.21
	Average collection period	56	68	59	67	71	70
	Inventory turnover (times)	4.07	3.65	3.91	3.70	4.37	3.04
	Accounts payable turnover (times)	4.50	4.00	4.81	4.84	4.88	3.84
	Average days in sales	90	100	93	99	84	120
	Property, plant and equipment turnover (times)	3.38	2.47	2.41	2.02	1.94	3.21
	Total assets turnover (times)	0.83	0.73	0.83	0.75	0.75	0.70
Profitability (%)	Return on total assets (%)	5.74	5.60	4.97	4.78	6.24	0.96
	Return on stockholders' equity	7.87	7.57	6.65	6.35	8.42	1.34
	Pre-tax income to paid-in capital	25.36	23.71	19.93	15.47	23.09	4.40
	Profit ratio	6.94	7.71	5.92	6.28	8.23	5.48
	Earnings per share (NT$)	1.97	1.83	1.57	1.47	1.93	0.35
Cash flow (%)	Cash flow ratio	49.97	16.39	41.31	72.97	21.64	0.00
	Cash flow adequacy ratio	105.41	110.12	102.58	97.81	90.60	不適用
	Cash reinvestment ratio	5.46	0.40	4.25	7.20	-0.48	0.00
Leverage	Operating leverage	2.10	2.41	2.64	0.81	3.22	0.17
	Financial leverage	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00

Please explain the reasons for changes in financial ratios over the past two years:

1. Interest earned ratio (times) increase: Due to increase of profit before income tax.

2.Accounts receivable turnover (times) increase : Due to increase in net sales

3.Total assets turnover (times) increase: Due to increase in net sales.

4. Cash flow ratio increase: Due to the increase in net cash flow from operating activities.

5. Cash reinvestment ratio increase: Due to the increase in net cash flow from operating activities.

Note :Financial information regarding the first quarter of 2022 follows IFRS and has been verified by independent auditors.

The calculation formula of financial analysis:

1. Capital Structure Analysis
   (1) Debt ratio = Total Liabilities / Total Assets
   (2) Long-term fund to fixed assets ratio= (Shareholders' Equity + Long-term Liabilities) / Net Properties
2. Liquidity Analysis
   (1) Current ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities
   (2) Quick ratio = (Current Assets – Inventories - Prepaid Expenses) / Current Liabilities
   (3) Times interest earned = Earnings before Interest and Taxes / Interest Expenses
3. Operating Performance Analysis
   (1) Average collection turnover = Net Sales / Average Trade Receivables
   (2) Average collection days = 365 / Receivables Turnover rate
   (3) Average inventory turnover = Cost of Sales / Average inventory
   (4) Average inventory turnover days = 365 / Inventory Turnover rate
   (5) Average payment turnover = Cost of Sales / Average Trade Payables
   (6) Fixed assets turnover = Net Sales / Average Net Properties
   (7) Total assets turnover = Net Sales / Average Total Assets
4. Profitability Analysis
   (1) Return on total assets = {Net Income + Interest Expenses * (1 - Effective tax rate)} / Average Tota Assets
   (2) Return ratio on stockholders' equity = Net Income / Average Shareholders' Equity
   (3) Operating income to paid-in capital = Operating Income / Capital
   (4) Pre-tax income to paid-in capital = Income before tax/ Capital
   (5) Net income to net sales = Net Income / Net Sales
   (6) Earnings per share = (Net Income – Preferred Stock Dividend) / Weighted Average Number of Share Outstanding
5. Cash Flow
   (1) Cash flow ratio = Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities / Current Liabilities
   (2) Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio =Five-year sum of cash from operations / Five-year sum of capital expenditures, inventory additions, and cash dividends.
   (3) Cash flow reinvestment ratio = (Cash Provided by Operating Activities - Cash Dividends) / (Gross Plant + Investment + Other Assets + Working Capital)
6. Leverage
   (1) Operating leverage = (Net Sales - Variable Cost) / Income from Operations
   (2) Financial leverage = Income from Operations / (Income from Operations - Interest Expenses)

6.3. Audit Committee's Review Report

Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.

Audit Committee's Review Report

(Translated from Chinese)

I hereby state as following:
This proposal is the presentation by the Board of Directors of the Company's 2021 Business Report, Financial Statements, and the Profit Allocation Proposal. Of these items, the Financial Statements have been audited by external auditors Chang,Ching-Fu and Zheng,Cin-Zong of Deloitte &Touche, Taiwan,Republic of China, and an opinion and report have been issued on the Financial Statements. The aforementioned proposal regarding Business Report, Financial Statements, and the Profit Allocation Proposal have been reviewed and determined to be correct and accurate by the Audit Committee. Per the regulations in Article 14-4 of Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act, we hereby submit this report.

To:
2022 General Shareholders' Meeting of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.

Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.

Chairman of the Audit Committee: Tsai,Po-Hsien

Mar. 15, 2022

6.4. Non-consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants:

Please refer to Page 103.

6.5. Consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants：

Please refer to Page 177.

6.6. Financial Difficulties

The Company should disclose the financial impact to the Company and its affiliated companies have incurred any financial or cash flow difficulties from Jan. 1, 2021 through until Apr. 30, 2022：None.

7. Review of Financial Conditions, Operating Results, and Risk Management

7.1. Analysis of Financial Status

Unit: NT$ thousands

Item \ Year	2021	2020	Difference	
			Amount	%
Current Assets	8,073,490	7,237,855	835,635	11.55
Fixed Assets	2,413,515	2,724,570	(311,055)	(11.42)
Fixed Assets	255,609	283,704	(28,095)	(9.90)
Total Assets	10,742,614	10,246,129	496,485	4.85
Current Liabilities	2,511,341	2,206,183	305,158	13.83
Total Liabilities	3,002,680	2,682,897	319,783	11.92
Capital stock	3,050,000	3,050,000	0	0
Capital surplus	24,431	24,431	0	0
Retained Earnings	4,137,979	3,984,936	153,043	3.84
Total Stockholders' Equity	7,739,934	7,563,232	176,702	2.34

Explanation for variance (if the variation is 20 % or more):None

7.2. Analysis of Operation Results

Unit: NT$ thousands

Item \ Year	2021	2020	Difference	
			Amount	%
Operating revenue	8,675,485	7,257,633	1,417,852	19.54
Operating costs	(7,399,742)	(6,141,811)	1,257,931	20.48
Gross profit from operations	1,275,743	1,115,822	159,921	14.33
operating expenses	(571,065)	(485,111)	85,954	17.72
Net operating income	704,678	630,711	73,967	11.73
non-operating income and expenses	68,686	92,476	(23,790)	(25.73)
Profit from continuing operations before tax	773,364	723,187	50,177	6.94
tax expense	(181,536)	(170,165)	11,371	6.68
Profit from continuing operations	591,828	553,022	38,806	7.02
Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principles	-	-	-	-
Profit	591,828	553,022	38,806	7.02

Explanation for variance (if the variation is 20 % or more):

1. Operating costs: Mainly due to aluminum price increase over last year.
2. Non-operating income and expenses: Mainly due to increase of relief payment $16,183 thousand issued by government.

7.3. Analysis of Cash Flow

Remedy for Cash Deficit and Liquidity Analysis

Item \ Year	2021	2020	Variance (%)
Cash Flow Ratio（%）	49.97	16.39	204.87%
Cash Flow Adequacy Ratio（%）	105.41	110.12	-4.28%
Cash Reinvestment Ratio（%）	5.46	0.40	1,265.09%
Analysis of financial ratio change: 1.Cash flow ratio increase: Due to the increase in net cash flow from operating activities. 2.Cash reinvestment ratio increase: Due to the increase in net cash flow from operating activities.			

Cash Flow Analysis for the Current Year　　Unit: NT$ thousands

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year (1)	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (2)	Cash Outflow (3))	Cash Surplus (Deficit) (1)+(2)-(3)	Leverage of Cash Deficit	
				Investment Plans	Financing Plans
670,372	853,586	747,596	776,362	-	-
Analysis of change in cash flow in the current year: 1. Operating activities: The Company expects to generate cash flows from profit earned in current period. 2. Investing activities: The Company expects to purchase equipment in the current period. 3. Financing activities: The Company expects to pay cash dividends during current period.					

7.4. Major Capital Expenditure

1. Major Capital Expenditure Items and Source of Capital：None
2. Expected Benefits：None

7.5. Latest investment policy, major causes of profits and losses, and improvement plans for upcoming year

1. Direct investment policy of the most recent year: The Company's direct investment policy focused on integration of overseas resources in the most recent year. For the time being, among the Company's overseas investees, except Sunshui Changlee United Container Co., Ltd. in Fonshan City, due to the stretch film product development less than expectation, the other five overseas investees continued to earn profit. In the future, the Company will improve capacity utilization and production efficiency of Sunshui Changlee United Container Co., Ltd. and also use its best effort to cut the product cost to improve companies’ losses.
2. Investment plan for the year ahead: In the upcoming year, the Company will integrate existing resources, remodel or re-layout the existing production lines primarily, and implement the product differentiation strategy timely.

7.6. Analysis of Risk Management：

7.6.1. Impacts of interest rates, exchange rates, and inflation to the Company's earnings, and the future responsive measures:

1. Interest rates: The Company has no owed long-term liabilities and, therefore, faces low interest rate risk. The Company's assets are primarily invested in short-term fixed-income products and term deposits with high-liquidity. The interest rate fluctuations might pose some impact to the interest revenue, but the impact is considered very limited.
2. Exchange rates: Some of the Company’ s raw materials are imported from abroad, and some products are exported. In general, the amount of imports is slightly larger than that of exports. The currency fluctuation has limited impact on the company. The responsive measures are：

A. Maintain the export currency.

B. Engage in foreign exchanges in batches within the time limit prescribed in the import letter of credit.

C. Adopt hedge tools to mitigate the impact posed by exchange rate fluctuations to the Company.

3. Inflation: Currently the risk of global inflation is rising. The Company will keep track of the impact posed by the international environment to the price of raw materials and supplies, and adjust inventories in a timely manner to respond to potential impacts.

7.6.2. Policies on high-risk and highly leveraged investments, loans to third parties, endorsements / guarantees, and trading of derivatives; describe the main causes of any profits or losses incurred and future responsive measures:

1. The Company was never involved in high-risk leveraged investment.
2. Loans to third parties, endorsements/guarantees, and trading of derivatives must be governed by the competent authority's regulations.

7.6.3. Future Research & Development Projects and Corresponding Budget:

1. Future Research：Please refer to Page3.
2. The estimated budget is approximately NT$ 40 million in 2022

7.6.4. The effect of major policy changes and legal practices, whether domestic or foreign, on the Company's treasury operations and responsive actions:

The Company is used to noticing and controlling any policies and laws critical to the Company potentially, and adjust its related internal systems in response to such policies and laws. The changes in related laws and regulations impose no significant impact to the Company this year.

7.6.5. Effects of technological (including cyber security risks) and industrial changes to the Company's treasury operations and the responsive actions:

The technological changes are used to rendering minor impacts to the Company's products. Notwithstanding, the Company will apply technologies in a timely manner to improve the Company's entire operating efficiency.

7.6.6. The Impact of the Changes of Corporate Image on Corporate Risk Management and our Action Plan：NA.

7.6.7. Anticipated Results and Risks of Acquisition：NA.

7.6.8. Anticipated Results and Risks of Expansion of Factory Buildings：NA.

7.6.9. Risks and responsive measures associated with concentrated sales or purchases:

Most of the main raw materials needed by the industry, e.g. aluminum and steel coils, largely rely on import. Only few of them are supplied by domestic suppliers. In order to diversify the risk, the Company uses suppliers from different regions. Recently, in consideration of the increase in price of petroleum, canning steel and printing, etc., the canning industry has suffered the impact posed by drastic increase in the cost of raw materials. Given the booming international need for raw materials and supplies, and huge price increase, the short supply arises. Notwithstanding, the Company has established fair cooperative and interactive relations with suppliers. Therefore, the Company's sources remain unaffected.

The Company engages in production of various aluminum and steel cans, and aluminum and steel EOE containers, according to its complete production specifications. Its production capacity may satisfy customers' demand sufficiently. Therefore, the Company is well received by customers and secure a specific market share accordingly.

The domestic container market has tended to be saturated. In the recent years, the Company also started to develop overseas markets actively and achieved remarkable results, expected to help diversify the markets and mitigate the risk over market concentration to a certain extent.

7.6.10. Effects of, Risks Relating to and Response to Large Share Transfers or Changes in Shareholdings by Directors, Supervisors, or Shareholders with Shareholdings of over 10%

As of the publication date of the present annual report, no such situation has ever occurred at all.

7.6.11. Effects of, Risks Relating to and Response to the Changes in Management Rights

As of the publication date of the present annual report, no such situation has ever occurred at all.

7.6.12. Litigation or Non-litigation Matters：None.

7.6.13. Other significant risks and responsive measures: None.

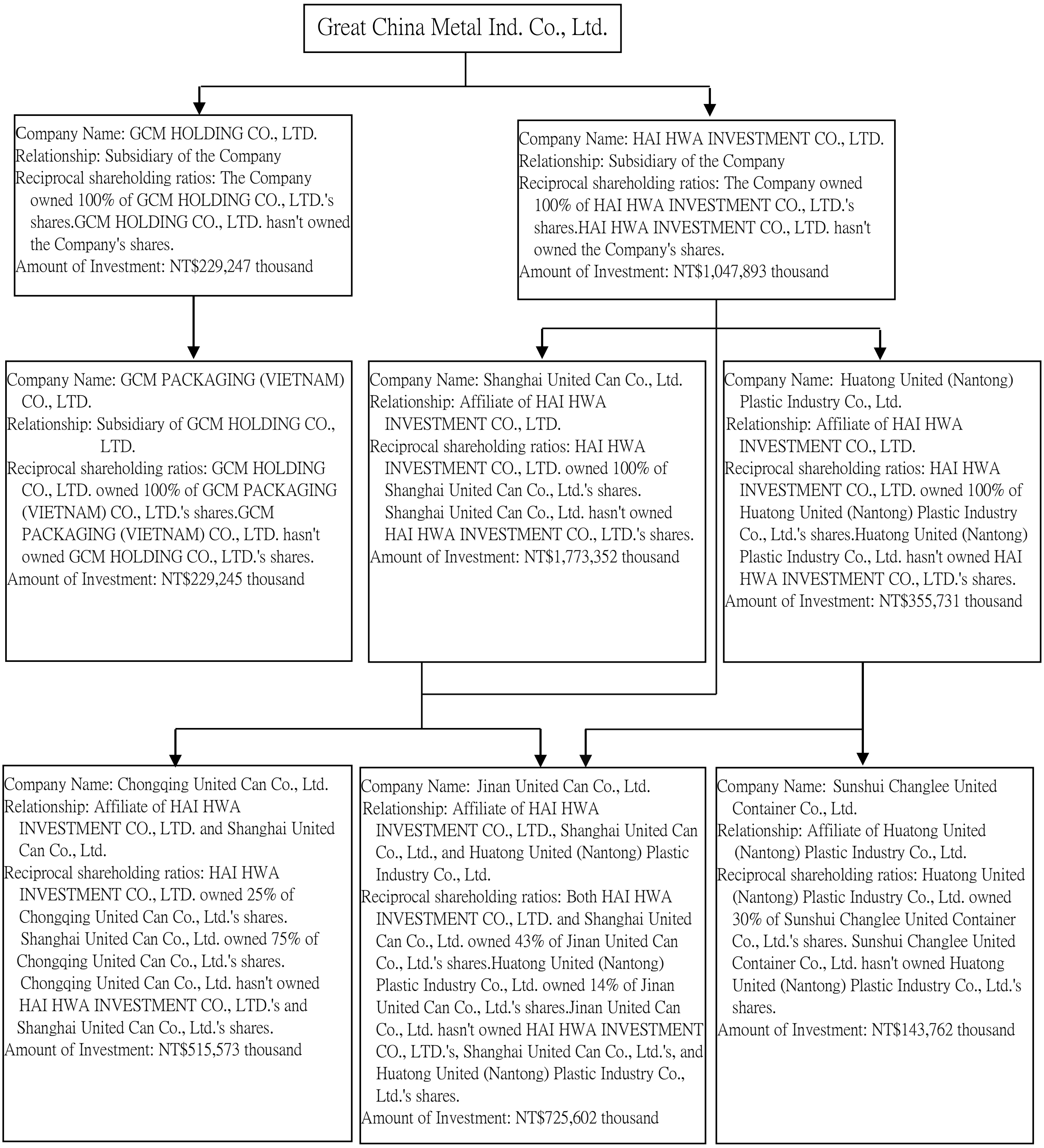
7.7. Other Important Matters：NA.

8、Special Disclosure

8.1. Summary of Affiliated Companies

8.1.1. Consolidated business report of Affiliated Companies

1. Chart of Affiliated Companies



Note 1: Amount of Investment was calculated until December 31, 2021.

2. Information Regarding Affiliated Companies：

Unit: NT$ thousands

Company Name	Date of Incorporation	Address	Paid-in Capital	Major Business
HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	1995.02.21	Victoria Place, 5th Floor, 31 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM 10, Bermuda	NTD1,047,893	Investment Holding
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd.	1994.10.07	No.89 Chexin Road, Chedun Town, Songjiang District, Shanghai, China	NTD1,773,352	2-piece Aluminum Can and Easy Open End
Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd.	2006.08.18	No.78 Lvcheng Avenue of Xipeng, Jiu Long Po District, ChongQing, China	NTD 515,573	2-piece Aluminum Can
Jinan United Can Co., Ltd.	2009.12.29	No.27399 of Panwang Road, Zhangqiu District, Jinan City, Shandong Province, China	NTD 725,602	2-piece Aluminum Can
Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd.	1995.12.08	No.895, Xiushan East Road, Haimen District, Nantong City, Jiangsu Province, China	NTD 355,731	Stretch Film for Packaging Use
Sunshui Changlee United Container Co., Ltd.	1992.05.19	Building 1, No. 5, Jinze Road, Xinan Street, Sanshui District, Foshan City, Guangdong Province, China	NTD 161,267	Stretch Film for Packaging Use
GCM HOLDING CO., LTD.	2004.10.13	Portcullis Chambers, P.O. Box 1225, Apia, Samoa	NTD 229,247	Investment Holding
GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	2004.12.08	No. 29 Doc lap Boulevard, Vietnam Singapore Industrial Park, Binh Hoa ward, Thuan An Town, Binh Duong Province, Vietnam	NTD 229,245	Easy Open End

3. Businesses covered by the whole affiliates and separation of duties:

3-1. Controlling corporation：

Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd. was founded on November 26, 1973, primarily engaged in manufacturing and trading of various metal printing, painting, metal containers and packaging equipment.

For the time being, its paid-in capital amounts to NT$3,050,000,000. The stocks issued by the Company have already traded on TWSE.

3-2. Subsidiaries：

3-2.1. Purpose for incorporation of HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.: To invest in Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd., Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd., Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd., and Jinan United Can Co., Ltd. via HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

3-2.2. Purpose for incorporation of Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd.: To take advantage of the lower production cost in the mainland China to produce aluminum cans and easy open ends, and launch into the market in the mainland China to increase profit.

3-2.3. Purpose for incorporation of Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd.: To take advantage of lower production cost in the mainland China to produce metal cans, and launch into the market in the mainland China to increase profit.

3-2.4. Purpose for incorporation of Jinan United Can Co., Ltd.: To take advantage of lower production cost in the mainland China to produce metal cans, and launch into the market in the mainland China to increase profit.

3-2.5. Purpose for incorporation of Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd.: To take advantage of the lower production cost in the mainland China to produce industrial plastic films, and launch into the market in the mainland China to increase profit.

3-2.6. Direct investment in Sunshui Changlee United Container Co., Ltd. in Fongshan City: To take advantage of lower production cost in the mainland China to produce industrial plastic films, and launch into the market in the South of China to increase profit.

3-2.7. Purpose for incorporation of GCM HOLDING CO., LTD.: Direct investment in GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD. via GCM HOLDING CO., LTD.

3-2.8. Purpose for incorporation of GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.: To take advantage of the lower production cost in Vietnam to produce aluminum EOE, and launch into the market in Vietnam to increase profit.

4. Directors, Supervisors and Presidents of Affiliated Companies：

Unit: NT$ thousands；%

Company Name	Title	Name	Investment Amount	Investment Holding (%)	Notes
HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	Director and President	Chiang,Ming-Li	1,047,893	100%	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Shou-Cheng	-	-	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Cheng-Shing	-	-	Representative of the Company
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd.	Chairman and President	Chiang,Shou-Cheng	1,773,352	100%	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Cheng-Shing	-	-	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Ming-Li	-	-	Representative of the Company
	Supervisor	Chiang,Shao-May	-	-	Representative of the Company
Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd.	Chairman and President	Chiang,Shou-Cheng	515,573	100%	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Cheng-Shing	-	-	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Ming-Li	-	-	Representative of the Company

Company Name	Title	Name	Investment Amount	Investment Holding (%)	Notes
	Supervisor	Chiang,Shao-May	-	-	Representative of the Company
Jinan United Can Co., Ltd.	Chairman	Chiang,Shou-Cheng	725,602	100%	Representative of the Company
	President	Ma,Hong	-	-	
	Director	Chiang,Cheng-Shing	-	-	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Ming-Li	-	-	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Shao-May	-	-	Representative of the Company
	Supervisor	Lee,Chih-Wei	-	-	Representative of the Company
Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd.	Chairman	Chiang,Ming-Li	355,731	100%	Representative of the Company
	Director and President	Peng,Chun-Hui	-	-	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Shou-Cheng	-	-	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Cheng-Shing	-	-	Representative of the Company
	Supervisor	Chiang,Shao-May	-	-	Representative of the Company
Sunshui Changlee United Container Co., Ltd.	Chairman	Chiang,Ming-Li	48,380	30%	Representative of the Company
	Director and President	Peng,Chun-Hui	-	-	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Shou-Cheng	-	-	
	Director	Chiang,Cheng-Shing	-	-	
	Director	Chiang,Min-Te	-	-	
	Supervisor	Chiang,Shao-May	-	-	Representative of the Company
GCM HOLDING CO., LTD.	Director	Chiang,Ming-Li	229,247	100%	Representative of the Company
GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Chairman and President	Chiang,Ming-Li	229,245	100%	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Shou-Cheng	-	-	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Cheng-Shing	-	-	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Shao-May	-	-	Representative of the Company
	Director	Chiang,Man-Tzyy	-	-	Representative of the Company

5.Operational Highlights of Affilated Companies：

Unit: NT$ thousands

Company Name	Capital	Total Assets	Total Liabitities	Net Worth	Net Revenue	Income (Loss) from Operation	Net Income (Loss)	Basic Earnings Per Share (After Tax)
HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	$ 1,047,893	$ 3,683,064	$ -	$ 3,683,064	$ -	$ -	$ 119,471	$ -
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd.	1,773,352	2,020,515	520,041	1,500,474	1,983,937	13,148	21,804	-
Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd.	515,573	1,377,603	765,634	611,969	2,034,248	28,586	26,107	-
Jinan United Can Co., Ltd.	725,602	1,806,971	1,074,549	732,422	1,768,960	48,684	34,992	-
Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd.	355,731	765,093	41,681	723,412	458,404	38,697	40,877	-
Sunshui Changlee United Container Co., Ltd.	161,267	385,958	8,335	377,623	110,533	(20,446)	(13,888)	-
GCM HOLDING CO., LTD.	229,247	359,228	-	359,228	-	(64)	1,476	-
GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	229,245	266,819	2,353	264,466	56,107	(2,159)	4,084	-

8.1.2. Consolidated financial report of Affiliated Companies：Please refer to Page 176.

8.1.3. Affiliated Companies Report：NA

8.2. Issuance of Private Placement Securities：None

8.3. Acquisitions or Disposal of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.'s Shares by Subsidiaries：None

8.4. Other Necessary Supplement：None

9. If any of the situations listed in Article 36, paragraph 3, subparagraph 2 of the Securities and Exchange Act, which might materially affect shareholders' equity or the price of the company's securities, has occurred during the most recent fiscal year or during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the annual report, such situations shall be listed one by one: None.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd

We have audited the financial statements of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd (collectively referred to as the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, based on our audits, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the independent financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing of Financial Statements and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters identified in the Company' s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 are stated as follows：

<u>Revenue recognition</u>
Refer to Note 20 to the financial statements.

Printing and painting of various metals, manufacturing and trading of metal containers and plastic products, are major business of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.. The large transaction volume of sales revenue from major products and multiple operating locations significantly affects the Group's overall revenue and profit. Revenue recognition is identified as a key audit matter since there are significant risks in the occurrence of revenue.

The key audit procedures that we performed in respect of revenue recognition included the following:

1. We understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls over revenue recognition.

2. Select samples to perform test of details. Check the transaction documents, including sales orders, shipping documents, export documents and collection documents, etc. Confirm the Company recognize revenue as the performance obligations are satisfied.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report

to the related disclosures in the independent financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chang, Ching-Fu and Zheng, Cin-Zong.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China
March 15, 2022

Notice to Readers

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

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

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD
BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Assets	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020 Amount	%
	CURRENT ASSETS				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 191,392	2	$ 183,689	2
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	1,041,836	12	1,122,014	14
1120	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current (Notes 4 and 8)	257,664	3	214,942	3
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 9)	852,597	10	759,595	9
1150	Notes receivable - from unrelated parties (Note 4 and 10)	52,461	1	37,753	-
1170	Accounts receivable - from unrelated parties (Note 4 and 10)	347,177	4	301,702	4
1180	Accounts receivable – from related parties (Note 10 and 26)	49,001	1	38,107	-
1200	Other receivables	2,375	-	2,638	-
130X	Inventories (Notes 4 and 11)	794,407	9	613,372	8
1470	Other current assets	31,895	1	5,053	-
11XX	Total current assets	3,620,805	43	3,278,865	40
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 12)	4,039,944	48	3,925,305	48
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 13 and 26)	782,519	9	912,547	11
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 4 and 14)	26,901	-	34,088	1
1840	Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 22)	20,377	-	19,503	-
1915	Prepayments for equipment	3,506	-	14,721	-
1920	Refundable deposits	128	-	128	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	4,873,375	57	4,906,292	60
1XXX	TOTAL ASSETS	$ 8,494,180	100	$ 8,185,157	100
Code	**Liabilities**				
	CURRENT LIABILITIES				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Note 15)	$ 69,868	1	$ 101,022	1
2150	Notes payable - to unrelated parties (Note 16)	1,964	-	1,115	-
2170	Accounts payable - to unrelated parties (Note 16)	241,173	3	112,189	1
2180	Accounts payable - to related parties (Note 26)	2,427	-	6,641	-
2200	Other payables (Note 17)	125,594	1	115,329	2
2230	Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 22)	130,342	2	119,462	2
2280	Lease liabilities - current (Notes 14)	6,252	-	6,985	-
2300	Other current liabilities	2,494	-	4,222	-
21XX	Total current liabilities	580,114	7	466,965	6
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 22)	367,360	4	343,555	4
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 14)	21,090	-	27,471	-
2640	Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 18)	65,568	1	75,958	1
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	454,018	5	446,984	5
2XXX	Total liabilities	1,034,132	12	913,949	11
	EQUITY (Notes 4 and 19)				
	Share capital				
3110	Ordinary shares	3,050,000	36	3,050,000	37
	Capital surplus				
3210	Capital surplus - additional paid-in capital	11,523	-	11,523	-
3220	Capital surplus - treasury stock transactions	12,908	-	12,908	-
3200	Total capital surplus	24,431	-	24,431	-
	Retained earnings				
3310	Legal reserve	1,809,505	21	1,753,575	22
3350	Unappropriated earnings	2,328,474	28	2,231,361	27
3300	Total retained earnings	4,137,979	49	3,984,936	49
	Other equity				
3410	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	54,857	1	61,782	1
3420	Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	192,781	2	150,059	2
3400	Total other equity	247,638	3	211,841	3
3XXX	Total equity	7,460,048	88	7,271,208	89
	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	$ 8,494,180	100	$ 8,185,157	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the independent financial statements.
(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 15, 2022)

Chairman : Chiang, Ming-Li President : Chiang, Cheng-Shing Finance Director : Chiang, Shao-May

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

Code		For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 Amount	%	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020 Amount	%
	OPERATING REVENUE				
4100	Sales (Notes 4, 20 and 26)	$2,700,977	100	$2,557,779	100
	OPERATING COST				
5110	Cost of goods sold (Notes 11, 21, and 26)	(1,932,769)	(72)	(1,861,047)	(73)
5900	GROSS PROFIT	768,208	28	696,732	27
	OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 21 and 26)				
6100	Selling and marketing expenses	(63,774)	(2)	(65,104)	(3)
6200	General and administrative expenses	(110,061)	(4)	(82,571)	(3)
6450	Expected credit loss（gain）	181	-	815	-
6000	Total operating expenses	(173,654)	(6)	(146,860)	(6)
6900	PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	594,554	22	549,872	21
	NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES(Notes 21)				
7100	Interest revenue	6,342	-	5,908	-
7010	Other revenue	29,801	1	30,143	1
7020	Other gains and losses	1,935	-	19,983	1
7050	Finance costs	(343)	-	(424)	-
7070	Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	120,947	5	88,523	4
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	158,682	6	144,133	6
7900	PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	753,236	28	694,005	27
7950	INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 22)	(151,354)	(6)	(134,628)	(5)
8200	NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	601,882	22	559,377	22
	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	10,826	-	(101)	-
8316	Unrealized (gain) loss on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	42,722	2	56,022	2
8349	Income tax expense relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(2,165)	-	21	-
		51,383	2	55,942	2
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8361	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(6,925)	-	48,649	2
		(6,925)	-	48,649	2
8300	Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	44,458	2	104,591	4
8500	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 646,340	24	$ 663,968	26
	EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 23)				
	Form continuing operation				
9710	Basic	$ 1.97		$ 1.83	
9810	Diluted	$ 1.97		$ 1.83	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the independent financial statements.
(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 15, 2022)

Chairman : Chiang, Ming-Li　　President : Chiang, Cheng-Shing　　Finance Director : Chiang, Shao-Ma

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Capital surplus		Retained earnings		Other equity		
Code		**Share capital**	**Additional paid-in capital**	**Ttreasury stock transactions**	**Legal reserve**	**Unappropriated earnings**	**Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations**	**Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Total equity**
A1	BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2020	$ 3,050,000	11,523	12,908	1,705,618	2,025,021	13,133	94,037	6,912,240
	Appropriation of 2019 earnings								
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	47,957	(47,957)	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends paid to shareholders	-	-	-	-	(305,000)	-	-	(305,000)
D1	Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	559,377	-	-	559,377
D3	Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(80)	48,649	56,022	104,591
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	559,297	48,649	56,022	663,968
Z1	BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	3,050,000	11,523	12,908	1,753,575	2,231,361	61,782	150,059	7,271,208
	Appropriation of 2020 earnings								
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	55,930	(55,930)	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends paid to shareholders	-	-	-	-	(457,500)	-	-	(457,500)
D1	Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	601,882	-	-	601,882
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	8,661	(6,925)	42,722	44,458
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	610,543	(6,925)	42,722	646,340
Z1	BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	$ 3,050,000	$ 11,523	$ 12,908	$ 1,809,505	$ 2,328,474	$ 54,857	$ 192,781	$ 7,460,048

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the independent financial statements.
(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 15, 2022)

Chairman : Chiang, Ming-Li   President : Chiang, Cheng-Shing   Finance Director : Chiang, Shao-May

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code		For the Year Ended December 31, 2021	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
A10000	Income before income tax	$ 753,236	$ 694,005
A20010	Adjustments for:		
A20100	Depreciation expenses	163,266	170,685
A20210	Amortization expenses	-	628
A20300	Expected credit loss recognized on accounts receivables（Gain on reversal）	(181)	(815)
A20400	Net loss (gain) on fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,482	(15,065)
A20900	Finance costs	343	424
A21200	Interedt income	(6,342)	(5,908)
A21300	Dividend income	(8,013)	(6,985)
A22400	Share of loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	(120,947)	(88,523)
A22500	Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(1,446)
A23700	Impairment loss recognized (reversed) on non-financial assets	19,486	1,136
A23900	Unrealized gain from trading with subsidiaries	(617)	(618)
A24100	Unrealized net gain on foreign currency exchange	(701)	(951)
A29900	Net gain on disposal of right-of-use assets	(4)	(5)
A30000	Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31115	Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	78.696	(454,918)
A31130	Notes receivable	(14,708)	(719)
A31150	Accounts receivable	(56,207)	13,282
A31180	Other receivables	320	151
A31200	Inventories	(200,881)	191,500
A31240	Other current assets	(26,842)	4,556
A32130	Notes payable	849	(844)
A32150	Accounts payable	125,317	22,737
A32180	Other payable	6,985	3,895
A32230	Other current liabilities	(1,728)	488
A32240	Net defined benefit liabilities	436	582
A33000	Cash generated from operations	713,605	527,272
A33100	Interest received	6,285	5,896
A33300	Interest paid	(343)	(424)
A33500	Income tax paid	(119,708)	(41,951)
AAAA	Net cash generated from operating activities	599,839	490,793
	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
B00040	Paymrnt for financial assets at amortized cost	(1,865,346)	(1,624,373)
B00050	Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	1,772,344	1,210,647
B02700	Payments for property, plant and equipment	(11,889)	(9,939)
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1,510
B07100	Increase in prepayments for equipment	-	(9,229)
B07600	Dividend received	8,013	6,985
B09900	Investment accounted for using equity method- Profit from investment in subsidiaries	-	20,916
BBBB	Net cash used in investing activities	(96,878)	(403,483)
	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
C00100	Increase in short-term borrowings	-	64,406
C00200	Dncrease in short-term borrowings	(30,981)	-
C04020	Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(6,777)	(7,330)
C04500	Dividends paid	(457,500)	(305,000)
CCCC	Net cash used in financing activities	(495,258)	(247,924)
EEEE	NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	7,703	(160,614)
E00100	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	183,689	344,303
E00200	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 191,392	$ 183,689

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the independent financial statements.
(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 15, 2022)

Chairman : Chiang, Ming-Li　　President : Chiang, Cheng-Shing　　Finance Director : Chiang, Shao-May

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1.ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd（collectively referred to as “the Company”）was incorporated in November, 1973, under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). The major business of the Group is to provide printing services for metal, manufacturing and selling metal containers, other plastic products, and paking machines.

In Augest’ 1990, Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd became a publicly listed company on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the Company’s functional currency, New Taiwan dollars.

2.APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Company’ s board of directors on March 15, 2022.

3.APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

a.Initial application of the amendments to 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) (collectively, the “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

the initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have any material impact on the Company’s accounting policies.

b.The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2022

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2021”	Reporting period after January 1, 2022(Note1)
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”	Reporting period after January 1, 2022(Note2)
Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use”	Reporting period after January 1, 2022(Note3)
Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”	Reporting period after January 1, 2022(Note4))

Note1: The amendments to IFRS 9 will be applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that occur on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IAS 41 “Agriculture” will be applied prospectively to the fair value measurements on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IFRS 1 “First-time Adoptions of IFRSs” will be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note2: The amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note3: The amendments are applicable to property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021.

Note4: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

1. Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use”

The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The cost of those items is measured in accordance with IAS 2 “Inventories”. Any proceeds from selling those items and the cost of those items are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with applicable standards.

The amendments are applicable only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021. The Group shall restate its comparative information when it initially applies the aforementioned amendments.

2.Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”

The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous, the “cost of fulfilling a contract” includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (for example, direct labor and materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (for example, an allocation of depreciation for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

As of the date the independent financial statements were authorized for issue, the Comapany is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the

Company's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note1)
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 IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17—Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to AS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023 (Note2)
Amendments to AS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023 (Note3)
Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023 (Note4)

Note1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note2: The application of the present amendment will be postponed up to the annual reporting period starting from January 1, 2023.

Note3: This amendment that is applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur during the annual reporting period starting from January 1, 2023.

Note 4: Except for deferred taxes that will be recognized on January 1, 2022 for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments will be applied prospectively to transactions that occur on or after January 1, 2022.

1) Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"

That amendment is intended to clarify whether or not the liability should be classified as non-current and should be assessed whether or not the Company is entitled to defer the settlement period to at least 12 months after the reporting period at the end of the current reporting period. Where the Company is entitled to such right at the end of the reporting period, regardless of whether or not the Company is expected to exercise such right, the liability is classified as non-current.

That amendment further clarified that if the Company is required to comply with certain conditions before being entitled to defer payment of liabilities, t the Company should have complied with the specified conditions at the end of the reporting period, even if the lender tests at a later date whether or not the Company has complied with the conditions.

2) Amendments to AS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"

That amendment expressly stipulates that based on the definition of materiality that the Company shall determine the material accounting policy information that should be disclosed. Where the accounting policy information can be reasonably expected to affect the decisions to be made by the main users of general-purpose financial statements based on these financial statements, that accounting policy information is deemed as material and significant. That amendment further clarifies:

- The accounting policy information relevant to non-significant transactions, other matters or circumstances are attributed as non-significant; the Group there would be no need to disclose such information.
- The Company might be judged that the relevant accounting policy information is significant because of the nature of the transaction, other matters or circumstances, even if the amount is insignificant.
- Not all accounting policy information related to major transactions, other matters or circumstances are deemed significant.

Besides, the amendment, as well, illustrates by example to explain that if the accounting policy information is related to major transactions, other matters or circumstances and the following circumstances, the information might be deemed significant：

(1) The Company changes in accounting policies during the reporting period and the changes lead to a significant changes in financial statement information.

(2) The Company chooses the applicable accounting policy from the options as allowed within the standard;

(3) in accordance with lack of specific standards, the accounting policies established by the Group in accordance with “IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes In Accounting Estimates And Errors”;

(4) the Company discloses the relevant accounting policies that it must use significant judgments or assumptions to determine matters; or

(5) Where complicated accounting requirements are involved, the users of financial statements rely on such information to look into such major transactions, other matters or situations.

3) Amendments to AS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”

That amendment expressly specifies that the accounting estimate refers to the monetary amount that has been affected by measurement uncertainty in the financial statements. At the moment while accounting policies apply, the Company might be required to measure financial statement items in monetary amounts that cannot be directly observed and must call for estimates. Therefore, measurement techniques and input values must be put into use to establish accounting estimates to achieve such purpose. Where the impact of changes in measurement technology or input values on accounting estimates is not a correction of previous errors, such a change is deemed as a change in accounting estimates.

As of the date the independent financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the

Company's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

b. Basis of preparation

The independent financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value. The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

When preparing its financial statements, the Company used equity method to account for its investment in subsidiary. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in the parent company only financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owner of the Company in its independent financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatment between the parent company only basis and the independent basis were made to investments accounted for using equity method, share of profit or loss of subsidiary, share of other comprehensive income of subsidiary, and related equity items, as appropriate, in the parent company only financial statements.

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period,
3) Liabilities for which the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

d. Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company’ s functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

For the purposes of presenting financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company’ s its foreign operations (including of the subsidiaries and associates) are translated into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the current period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e., a disposal of the Corporation’s entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving the loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is calculated as equity transaction and is not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

e. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work in progress and are stated at the ower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

f. Investments in subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are the entities controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, the investment in a subsidiarie is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiaries. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company' s share of equity of subsidiaries attributable to the Company.

Changes in the Company' s ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company' s loss of control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the carrying amounts of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

When the Company' s share of losses of a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment in subsidiary accounted for by the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company' s net investment in the subsidiary), the Bank continues recognizing its share of further losses.

The acquisition cost in excess of the acquisition-date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is not amortized. The acquisition-date fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired in excess of the acquisition cost is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When assessing imparements, the Company consider the cash-generating unit as a whole in the financial statements, and compare the recoverable amount with the carring amount. When the recoverable amount of asset increase, a reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss, but only carring amount after the impairment loss being reversed shall not exceed the carring amount of the asset after deducting the amortization. The impairment loss attributable to goodwill shall not be reversed in the subsequent period.

When the Company ceases to have control over a subsidiary, any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the difference between the previous carrying amount of the subsidiary attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss. Furthermore, the Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Profits and losses from downstream transactions with a subsidiary are eliminated in full. Profits and losses from upstream transactions with a subsidiary and sidestream transactions between subsidiaries are recognized in the Cpmpany's financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiary that are not related to the Company.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction purposes are measured at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis. On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

h. Intangible assets

1) Acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

2) Derecognition

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

i. Impairment of right-of-use assets, contract assets, intangible assets, property, plant and equipment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to the group which the asset belongs.

The Company perform impairment testing for intangible assets which have still not available for use, if any indication of impairment exists, or at least once a year.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is designated as at FVTPL. A mandatory financial asset measured at fair value through profit and loss includes such equity instrument investments that are not specified at fair value through other comprehensive gains and losses not designated by the Company and such investment into liability instruments inconsistent with the classification as measured at amortized costs or measured at fair value through other comprehensive gains and losses.

The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss on such a financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 25.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost and note receivables at amortized cost, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

The term "credit-impaired financial assets" as set forth herein denotes that where the issuer or debtor who has experienced major financial difficulties, defaults and where the debtor is likely to apply for bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, or where the active market for financial assets disappears due to financial difficulties. The term "cash equivalents" herein includes time deposits that are highly liquid within three months from the date of acquisition and could be converted into cash of a fixed amount at any time with little risk of value changes, as used to satisfy short-term cash commitments.

iii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is a contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables).

The Company always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for trade receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default :

i. Internal or external information shows that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.
ii. When a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The Group recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

The allowance loss of debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is, nevertheless, recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce its carrying amount.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

3) Financial liabilities

a)Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b)Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Revenue recognition

The Company identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the goods are delivered to the customer's designated destination, once the goods are shipped, or once the goods at delivery. In either case, the Company has transferred to the customer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods. The Company does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

l. Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases which are accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets. Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. The Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

m. Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Cpmpany will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

n. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost), and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

o. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

The Company determines the current income (loss) in accordance with the regulations established by income tax authorities in each region, and calculates the payable (recoverable) income tax.

According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided in the year the shareholders approve to retain the earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused loss carryforwards and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in joint arrangements, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current taxes or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Comany's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimations and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 207	$ 211
Checking accounts and demand deposits	118,952	104,213
Cash equivalent (investments with original maturities of less than 3 months)	58,393	44,983
Certificate deposit in bank	13,840	34,282
	$ 191,392	$ 183,689

The market rate intervals of cash in bank and certificate deposit in bank with original maturities of less than 3 months, at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash in bank	0.001%～0.05%	0.001%～0.05%
Certificate deposit in the bank with original maturities of less than 3 months	0.09%～0.41%	0.38%～0.41%
Repurchase bond with original maturities of less than 3 months	0.3%	0.38%～0.4%

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial Assets - current		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Beneficiary Certification for open ended fund	$1,041,836	$1,122,014

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current		
Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 257,664	$ 214,942

Equity instruments

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current		
Domestic investments		
Listed shares and emerging market shares	$ 257,664	$ 214,942

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Company's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

The Company recognized dividend income of 8,013 thousand and 6,985 thousand in 2021 and 2020 respectivel, which from share investment held at the year end of 2021 and 2020 respectively.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current		
Domestic investments		
Restricted assets－bank deposit	$ 91,915	$ 73,379
Certificate deposit in bank with original maturities of less than 3 months	760,682	686,216
Total	$ 852,597	$ 759,595

The market rate intervals of certificate deposit in bank with original maturities of more than 3 months, for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were 0.25%～0.815%and 0.4%～0.815%.

For pledge of financial assets at amortized cost, refer to Note 27.

10. NOTE RECEIVABLES AND ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Note receivables		
At amortized cost		
Gross Carrying amount	$ 52,461	$ 37,753
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-
	$ 52,461	$ 37,753
Accounts receivable - from unrelated parties		
At amortized cost		
Gross Carrying amount	$ 347,201	$ 301,907
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(24)	(205)
	$ 347,177	$ 301,702
Accounts receivable – from related parties		
At amortized cost		
Gross Carrying amount	$ 49,001	$ 38,107
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-
	$ 49,001	$ 38,107

The average credit period of account receivable was 120 days. No interest was charged on account receivables. In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Corporation has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company measures the loss allowance for account receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on account receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to the past default experience of the debtor, an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, general economic conditions of the industry, considerations of GDP forecast and industry trend. As the Company's historical credit loss experience show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is further distinguished according to the Company's different customer base.

The Company writes off a account receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For account receivables that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of account receivables based on the Company's provision matrix.

December 31, 2021

	Not Past Due	Less than 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 120 Days	Over 121 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%~0%	0%~2.17%	0%~1.96%	0%~1.86%	1.7%~100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 447,551	$ 1,112	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 448,663
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	-	(24)	-	-	-	(24)
Amortized cost	$ 447,551	$ 1,088	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 448,639

December 31, 2020

	Not Past Due	Less than 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 120 Days	Over 121 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%~0.06%	0%~13.36%	0%~3.19%	0%~1.86%	1.7%~100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 377,767	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 377,767
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	(205)	-	-	-	-	(205)
Amortized cost	$ 377,562	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 377,562

The movements of the allowance for doubtful trade receivables were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 205	$ 1,020
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-	-
less: Reversal of loss allowance	(181)	(815)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 24	$ 205

Compared with the balance at the beginning of the year, the carrying amount of account receivable on December 31, 2021 and 2020 increased 70,896 thousand and decreased 14,254 thousand respectively, the amount of allowance loss decrease 181 thousand and decrease 815 thousand respectively.

11. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Merchandise	$ 272,414	$ 285,975
Finished goods	80,127	63,444
Work in progress	343,588	218,057
Raw materials and supplies	90,315	28,322
Leftover bits and pieces	6,277	15,867
Materials for subcontractor	1,686	1,707
	$ 794,407	$ 613,372

The natures of cost of goods sold are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Cost of good sold	$ 1,912,923	$1,859,911
Inventory write-downs	17,320	55
Loss of inventory scrapped	2,526	1,081
	$ 1,932,769	$1,861,047

12. INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY METHOD

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Subsidiaries	$ 4,039,944	$3,925,305
HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	$ 3,683,064	$3,590,247
GCM HOLDING CO., LTD.	356,880	335,058
	$ 4,039,944	$3,925,305

The equity and voting rights in subsidiaries at December 31, 2021 and 2020 were both 100%.

Details of the subsidiaries which are indirectly held by the Company, refer to Note 31.

The investments accounted for using equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the investments for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were based on the financial statements audited by the auditors for the same years.

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Utility Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost									
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 59,074	$ 473,639	$ 2,644,141	$ 64,931	$ 17,053	$ 50,790	$ 59,028	$ 1,800	$3,370,456
Additions	-	3,476	3,933	2,440	142	-	-	2,924	12,915
Disposals	-	-	(673)	-	(160)	(75)	-	-	(908)
Reclassification	-	234	(234)	-	-	-	-	(4,724)	(4,724)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 59,074	$ 477,349	$ 2,647,167	$ 67,371	$ 17,035	$ 50,715	$ 59,028	$ -	$3,377,739
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 59,074	$ 477,349	$ 2,647,167	$ 67,371	$ 17,035	$ 50,715	$ 59,028	$ -	$ 3,377,739
Disposals	-	-	24,067	1,762	97	-	134	324	26,384
Depreciation expense	-	-	(161)	-	(4,202)	(239)	-	-	(4,602)
Reclassification	-	-	129	(129)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 59,074	$ 477,349	$ 2,671,202	$ 69,004	$ 12,930	$ 50,476	$ 59,162	$ 324	$ 3,399,521
Accumulated impairment									
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ -	$ 293,595	$ 1,983,900	$ 55,576	$ 15,238	$ 49,047	$ 57,615	$ -	$ 2,454,971
Disposals	-	-	(161)	-	(4,202)	(239)	-	-	(4,602)
Balance at December 31, 2021	-	9,121	144,199	1,661	346	713	372	-	156,412
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2021	$ -	$ 302,716	$ 2,127,938	$ 57,237	$ 11,382	$ 49,521	$ 57,987	$ -	$ 2,606,781
Cost	$ -	$ -	$ 10,221	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,221
Balance at January 1, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	$ -	$ -	$ 10,221	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,221
Disposals									
Reclassification	$ 59,074	$ 174,633	$ 533,043	$ 11,767	$ 1,548	$ 955	$ 1,175	$ 324	$ 782,519
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 59,074	$ 477,349	$ 2,647,167	$ 67,371	$ 17,035	$ 50,715	$ 59,028	$ -	$ 3,377,739
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ -	$ 283,391	$ 1,835,040	$ 53,872	$ 15,047	$ 48,393	$ 56,866	$ -	$2,292,609
Disposals	-	-	(609)	-	(160)	(75)	-	-	(844)
Depreciation expense	-	10,204	149,469	1,704	351	729	749	-	163,206
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ -	$ 293,595	$ 1,983,900	$ 55,576	$ 15,238	$ 49,047	$ 57,615	$ -	$2,454,971
Accumulated impairment									
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ -	$ -	$ 10,221	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,221
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ -	$ -	$ 10,221	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,221
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2020	$ 59,074	$ 183,754	$ 653,046	$ 11,795	$ 1,797	$ 1,668	$ 1,413	$ -	$ 912,547

The Company did not conduct impairment assessment, since there is no indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of the asset:

Building	
Main buildings	20 - 36 years
Engineering system	2 - 17 years
Machinery and Equipment	2 - 10 years
Utility Equipment	
Air conditioner pipe	35 years
Other power equipment	2 - 15 years
Transportation Equipment	2 - 5 years

Office Equipment	2 - 6 years
Other Equipment	2 - 7 years

14. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Carrying amounts		
Buildings	$ 26,480	$ 32,324
Transportation Equipment	421	1,764
	$ 26,901	$ 34,088

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ -	$ 490
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 5,844	$ 5,843
Transportation Equipment	1,010	1,636
	$ 6,854	$ 7,479

Except for the additions and depreciation expenses listed above, there was no significant sublease and impairment during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 for the Company's right-of-use assets.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Carrying amounts		
Current	$ 6,252	$ 6,985
Non-current	$ 21,090	$ 27,471

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Buildings	1.1%	1.1%
Transportation Equipment	1.1%	1.1%

c. Other lease information

The Company leases certain assets which qualify as short-term leases. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and, thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 936	$ 385
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	$ 47	$ 8
Total cash (outflow) for leases	($ 7,760)	($ 7,723)

15. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Unsecured borrowings		
－Bank loans for working capital	$69,868	$ 101,022

The rate intervals of bank revolving loan at December 31,2021 and 2020 were 0.5%～0.56% and 0.56%～0.65% respectively.

16. NOTE PAYABLES AND ACCOUNT PAYABLES

The average credit period of the Group is 3 months. The Group has a financial risk management policy to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit period agreed previously.

17. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Payables for salaries and bonuses	$ 76,495	$ 67,491
Freight payable	2,666	5,347
Payable for annual leave	5,418	5,281
Payables for purchases of equipment	7,552	4,272
Other	33,463	32,938
	$125,594	$115,329

18. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Company contribute amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 98,424	$ 108,467
Fair value of plan assets	(32,856)	(32,509)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 65,568	$ 75,958

Movements in net defined benefit liability (asset) were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 111,194	($ 35,919)	$ 75,275
Service cost			
Current service cost	453	-	453
Net interest expense (income)	1,112	(363)	749
Recognized in profit or loss	1,565	(363)	1,202
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(646)	(646)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	747	-	747
Recognized in other comprehensive income	747	(646)	101
Contributions from the employer	-	(620)	(620)
Benefits paid—from carrying value	-	-	-
Benefits paid—from plan assets	(5,039)	5,039	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 108,467	($ 32,509)	$ 75,958
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 108,467	($ 32,509)	$ 75,958
Service cost			
Current service cost	414	-	414
Net interest expense (income)	868	(262)	606
Recognized in profit or loss	1,282	(262)	1,020
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(360)	(360)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	(10,466)	-	(10,466)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(10,466)	(360)	(10,826)
Contributions from the employer	-	(584)	(584)
Benefits paid—from carrying value	-	-	-
Benefits paid—from plan assets	(859)	859	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 98,424	($ 32,856)	$ 65,568

The amount recognized in the profit and loss of the defined benefit plans is summarized by function as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Operating cost	$ 421	$ 662
Selling and marketing expenses	76	64
General and administrative expenses	523	476
	$ 1,020	$ 1,202

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by lan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk: A decrease in the corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans' debt investments.

3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Discount rate	0. 5%	1.00%
Expected rate of salary increase	2.75%	2.75%

If possible reasonable changes in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	($ 945)	($ 1,008)
0.25% decrease	$ 976	$ 1,043
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
1% increase	$ 4,114	$ 4,437
1% decrease	($ 3,682)	($ 3,967)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	$ 576	$ 575
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	8.4 years	8.7 years

19. EQUITY

a. Share capital

Common shares

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	330,000	330,000
Shares authorized	$3,300,000	$3,300,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	305,000	305,000
Shares issued	$3,050,000	$3,050,000

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of NT$10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

b. Capital surplus

The capital surplus from shares issued in excess of par (additional paid-in capital from issuance of common shares) and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Group has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Corporation’s paid-in capital and to once a year).

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the amended Articles, where the Company made profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve of 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company’s board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders’ meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders. For the policies on the distribution of employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors after the amendment, refer to “Employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors” in Note 21-g.

The dividends policy of the Company shall be made according to the Company 's current and future plan, considering investment environment, fund requirements, overall competition and taking into account the interests of shareholders. The Group is growth steadily. Consider in future operating expansion plans, dividends are distributed in a coordinated manner with cash dividends and share dividends. The cash dividend is about 50% to 100% and the share dividend is about 50% to 0%. The company may adjust the distribution ratio of cash dividends and share dividends if necessary, which depending on factors such as economic conditions, industrial development and capital needs.

Appropriation of earnings to legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

The appropriations of earnings for 2020 and 2019 approved in the shareholders' meetings on August 24, 2021 and June 23 2020, respectively, were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended December 31, 2019
Legal reserve	$ 55,930	$ 47,957
Cash dividends	$ 457,500	$ 305,000
Cash dividends per share	$ 1.5	$ 1.0

The appropriation of earnings for 2021 had been proposed by the Corporation's board of directors on March 15, 2022. The appropriation and dividends per share were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Legal reserve	$ 61,504
Cash dividends	$ 457,500
Cash dividends per share	$ 1.5

The appropriation of earnings for 2021 are subject to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting to be held on June, 2022.

20. Revenue

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods	$ 2,700,977	$ 2,557,779

a.Contracts with Customers

Revenue from sale of goods

Where a product is carried to the customer designated destination, the customer is entitled to set the price and use of such product and is obliged for resale and to bear the risk of obsolescence and outdating of the product. The Company acknowledges revenue and accounts receivable at that point in time.

At the moment while the material is provided for processing, the control of the ownership of the processed product has not been transferred so the income is not acknowledged when the material is provided.

b. Balance of contracts

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January 1, 2020
Notes receivable (Note 10)	$ 52,461	$ 37,753	$ 37,034
Accounts receivable (Note 10)	$ 396,178	$ 339,809	$ 353,967

c. Details of revenue from contracts with customers
Refer to Statement 11 for details of revenue.

21. NET PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Interest income

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Bank deposit	$ 6,342	$ 5,908

b. Other income

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Dividend income	$ 8,013	$ 6,985
Others	21,788	23,158
	$ 29,801	$ 30,143

c. Other gains and losses

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
(Loss) gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ -	$ 1,446
Net gain on disposal of right-of-use assets	4	5
Fair value changes of financial assets and financial liabilities		
Financial assets mandatorily at FVTPL	(1,482)	15,065
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	3,436	3,484
Others	(23)	(17)
	$ 1,935	$ 19,983

d. Finance costs

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 343	$ 424

e. Depreciation and amortization

	For the year ended	For the year ended

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Depreciation expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 155,699	$ 162,493
Operating expenses	7,567	8,192
	$ 163,266	$ 170,685
Amortization expense by function		
Operating costs	$ -	$ 628

f. Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	$ 8,260	$ 8,270
Defined benefit plans (Note 18)	1,020	1,202
	9,280	9,472
Other employee benefits		
Salary expenses	208,057	192,763
Labor and health insurance expenses	21,674	20,192
Other	60,464	34,911
	290,195	247,866
Total	$ 299,475	$ 257,338
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 193,524	$ 181,349
Operating expenses	105,951	75,989
	$ 299,475	$ 257,338

g. Employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors

The Company accrued employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors at the rates of no less than 1% and no higher than 5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees’ compensation, and remuneration of directors. The employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 which have been approved by the Corporation’s board of directors on March 15, 2022 and March 16, 2021, respectively, were as follows:

Percentage

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Employees’ compensation	2%	2%
Remuneration of directors	2%	2%

Amount

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
	Cash	Cash
Employees’ compensation	$ 15,743	$ 14,516
Remuneration of directors	15,743	14,516

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There was no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Information on the employees' compensation and remuneration of directors resolved by the Company's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

22. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Major components of tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 128,542	$ 115,270
Income tax expense of unappropriated earnings	2,027	6,110
Adjustment for prior periods	19	(256)
	130,588	121,124
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	20,766	13,504
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 151,354	$ 134,628

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expenses is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Net income before tax from continuing operations	$ 753,236	$ 694,005
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 150,647	$ 138,801
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	82	120
Tax-exempt income	(1,421)	(10,147)
Additional income tax on unappropriated earnings	2,027	6,110
Adjustments for prior year's tax	19	(256)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 151,354	$ 134,628

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Deferred tax		
In respect of current period		
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	($ 2,165)	$ 21

c. Income tax assets and liabilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Income tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 130,342	$ 119,462

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movement for deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follow:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred Tax Assets				
Temporary differences				
Financial asset at fair value through comprehensive income	$ 1,200	$ -	$ -	$ 1,200
Unrealized gain (loss) on trading with subsidiary	593	(123	-	470
Defined benefit obligation	15,191	87	(2,165)	13,113
Payable for annual leave	1,086	27	-	1,113
Unrealized exchange loss	436	(416	-	20
Unrealized inventory write-downs	997	3,464	-	4,461
	$ 19,503	$ 3,039	($ 2,165)	$ 20,377
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized exchange gain	$ 528	($ 384	$ -	$ 144
Unappropriated earnings from subsidiary	343,027	24,189	-	367,216
	$ 343,555	$ 23,805	$ -	$ 367,360

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred Tax Assets				
Temporary differences				
Right of use asset	$ 45	($ 45)	$ -	$ -
Financial asset at fair value through comprehensive income	1,200	-	-	1,200
Unrealized gain (loss) on trading with subsidiary	717	(124)	-	593
Defined benefit obligation	15,054	116	21	15,191
Payable for annual leave	1,076	10	-	1,086
Unrealized exchange loss	162	274	-	436
Unrealized inventory write-downs	986	11	-	997
	$ 19,240	$ 242	$ 21	$ 19,503

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	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized exchange gain	$ 303	$ 225	$ -	$ 528
Unappropriated earnings from subsidiary	329,506	13,521	-	343,027

$329,809	$ 13,746	$ -	$ 343,555

e. Income tax assessments

Income tax returns of the Corporation through 2019 have been examined and cleared by the tax authorities.

23. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Net Profit for Current year

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Net Profit for Current year	$ 601,882	$ 559,377

Number of Shares (In Thousands)

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of basic loss per share	305,000	305,000
Dilutive effects		
- employees' compensation or bonus issue to employees	727	731
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of basic loss per share	305,727	305,731

Since the Company offered to settle compensation or bonuses paid to employees in cash or shares, the Company assumed the entire amount of the compensation or bonus will be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged since 2012. The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity attributable to owners of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings and other equity).

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value information—The relevant financial instruments not measured by fair value.

The Company management believes that the book value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured by fair value is close to the fair value.

b.Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1)Fair value hierarchy

December 31,2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
Beneficiary certification for fund	$1,041,836	$ -	$ -	$1,041,836
Financial assets at fair value through Other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments				
－Shares of publicly quoted entity	$ 257,664	$ -	$ -	$ 257,664

December 31, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
Beneficiary certification for fund	$1,122,014	$ -	$ -	$1,122,014
Financial assets at fair value through Other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments				
－Shares of publicly quoted entity	$ 214,942	$ -	$ -	$ 214,942

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 in the current and prior periods.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial assets		
FVTPL		
Mandatorily at FVTPL	$ 1,041,836	$ 1,122,014
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	1,494,540	1,322,468
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Equity instruments	257,664	214,942
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (2)	352,693	251,363

1) The balances include financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, debt investment, note receivables, account receivables and other receivables.
2) The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term borrowing, note payables, account payables and other payables.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company’s major financial instruments included equity and debt investments, note receivables, account receivables, other receivables, note payables, account payables and borrowings. The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company sought to minimize the effects of these risks by using financial derivatives to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives was governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provided written guidelines on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits was reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company did not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

1)Market risk

The Group's operating activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see a) below) and interest rates (see b) below).

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Company to foreign currency risk. Exchange rate exposures were managed within approved policy parameters utilizing exchange option contracts and forward exchange contracts.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities and of the derivatives exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 29.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company was mainly exposed to the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 3% increase and decrease in New Taiwan dollars (the functional currency) against USD. The Company's sensitivity to a 3% increase and decrease in NTD (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible changein foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis is for a 3% change in foreign currency rates and included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items at the end of the reporting period. A positive number below indicates a decrease in pre-tax profit when New Taiwan dollars strengthen by 3% against USD. For a 3% weakening of New Taiwan dollars against USD, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit and other equity, and the balances below would be negative.

	USD Impact	
	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Profit or loss	($ 2,211)	$ 749

b) Interest rate risk

Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interestrate views and defined risk appetite ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interestrates at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Fair value interest rate risk		
－Financial assets	$ 651,714	$ 595,944
－Financial liabilities	27,342	34,456
Cash flow interest rate risk		
－Financial assets	354,235	314,495
－Financial liabilities	69,868	101,022

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for both derivative and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of each liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. 50 basis points increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 would decrease by $1,422 thousand and $1,067 thousand, respectively.

c) Other price risk

The Company was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in listed equity securities and beneficiary certification for fund. The management of the Company manages risks by holding investment portfolios with different risk levels. The equity price risk of the Company is mainly from the equity instruments issued in Taiwan.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices increase/ decrease 5%, the profit before income tax for the year 2021 and 2020 would have increased/ decrease by $52,092 thousand and $56,101 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL. The pre-tax other comprehensive income for the year 2021 and 2020 would have increased/ decrease by $12,883 thousand and $10,747 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. As at the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk which would cause a financial loss to the Company due to the failure of the counterparty to discharge its obligation and due to the financial guarantees provided by the Company, is arising from:

(1)The carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the independent balance sheets.

(2) The amount of contingent liabilities due to the financial guarantees provided by the Company.

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Company' scredit risk has been significantly reduced.

Since the counterparty of circulating capital and derivative financial instruments is the bank with a high credit rating given by the international credit rating agency, there is no significant credit risk.

Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of customers in view of trade receivables and, where appropriate, credit guarantee insurance cover is purchased.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, which spread across diverse industries and geographical areas, thus, no other concentration of credit risk was observed.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Company relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. The Company had available unutilized short-term bank loan facilities set out in (b) below.

a) Liquidity and interest rate risk tables for non-derivative financial liabilities
The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table had been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table included both interest and principal cash flows. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed repayment dates.

December 31, 2021

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1 to 3 Month	3 Month to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest bearing	$ 90,934	$ 209,844	$ 70,380	$ -
Lease liabilities	574	1,148	4,798	21,512
Variable interest rate instrument	46,776	23,092	-	-
Non-derivative financial liabilities	138,400	207,600	290,440	-
	$ 276,684	$ 441,684	$ 365,618	$ 21,512

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Lease liabilities	$ 6,520	$ 21,512	$ -

December 31, 2020

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1 to 3 Month	3 Month to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest bearing	$ 92,700	$ 80,755	$ 61,819	$ -
Lease liabilities	611	1,221	5,451	28,209
Variable interest rate instrument	49,946	51,076	-	-
Non-derivative financial liabilities	-	227,840	423,755	-
	$ 143,257	$ 360,892	$ 491,025	$ 28,209

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Lease liabilities	$ 7,283	$ 24,974	$ 3,235

The amount of floating interest rate instruments for the aforementioned non-derivative financial assets and liabilities would change amidst the difference between the floating interest rate and the interest rate estimated as of the balance sheet date.

b) Financing facilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Unsecured bank facilities:		
－Amount used	$ 261,708	$ 257,322
－Amount unused	1,310,212	1,439,798
	$ 1,571,920	$ 1,697,120

26. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Details of transactions between the Company and related parties were disclosed below.

a. Related Party Categories / Names

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Subsidiary
Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd	Subsidiary
GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance (Note)
HuaDong United Can Co., Ltd	Related party in substance (Note)

Note: It is related party in substance, whose Chairman of the Board is the same as the Company and whose representative is second-degree relative of the Chairman of the Company.

The sales prices and payment terms to related parties were not significantly different from those between the Company and non-related parties.

b. Operating Revenue

Item	Related Party	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Sales of goods	Subsidiaries		
	Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	$ -	$ 1,720
	GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	18,566	11,353
		$ 18,566	$ 13,073
	Related parties in substance		
	China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	$ 220,350	$ 210,960

The price of sales to related parties approximated those for third parties. Collection terms are 60 to 150 days for third parties, T/T 90 days for Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd, T/T 60 days for GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD. and 90 days for China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.

c. Trading transactions

Item	Related Party	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Purchase of goods	Subsidiaries		
	Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	$ 10,059	$ 15,123
	GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	288	837
	Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd	2,988	2,723
		$ 13,335	$ 18,683
	Related parties in substance		
	China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	$ 1,471	$ 1,628

The price of purchase to related parties approximated those for third parties.

d. Receivables from related parties

Item	Related Party	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts receivable	Subsidiaries		
	GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	$ 2,644	$ 2,107
	Related parties in substance		
	China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	$ 46,357	$ 36,000

Collection terms are 60 to 150 days for third parties, T/T 60 days for GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD. and 90 days for China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.

The outstanding account receivables from related parties are unsecured. The Company didn't recognize bad debt expenses for the account receivables from related parties in 2021 and 2020.

e. Payables from related parties

Item	Related Party	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts payable	Subsidiaries		
	Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	$ -	$ 4,781
	GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	1,967	837
	Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd	-	446
		$ 1,967	$ 6,064
	Related parties in substance		
	China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	$ 460	$ 577

The payment term of purchase to related parties approximated those for third parties.

The outstanding payables to related parties are unsecured.

f. Purchase on property, plant and equipment

Related Party	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Related parties in substance		
HuaDong United Can Co.,Ltd	$ 97	$ -

g. Lease agreement

Item	Related Party	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Lease Liabilitiy	Related party in substance		
	China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	$ 25,077	$ 30,483

Related Party	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Interest expense		
Related party in substance		
China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	$ 308	$ 367

The Company leased an office building in Taishan District, New Taipei City, from China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd. with an area of approximately 1735.545 square meters. The lease term will end on June 30, 2022. The monthly rent will be $476 thousand, and the rent will be prepaid for 3 months at the beginning of every quarter. The rent in the lease contract was negotiated with the reference on market price, and pay according to the agreed method in the lease contract.

h. Endorsements/guarantees provided

Related Party	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Subsidiaries	$ 636,440	$ 651,595
	USD 17,500	USD 17,500
	CNY 35,000	CNY 35,000

Refer to Table1 for informations of endorsements/guarantees provided.

i. Other transactions with related parties

Related Party	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020	Nature
Subsidiaries			
GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	$ 10,732	$ 10,719	Processing expense
Related parties in substance			
China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	$ 33	$ 493	Processing expense and other expenses

j. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Short-term benefits	$ 32,849	$ 29,968
Post-employment benefits	22,200	513
	$ 55,049	$ 30,481

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee basedon the performance of individuals and market trends.

27. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for bank borrowings:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Aaaets pledged（Financial assets at amortized cost）	$ 91,915	$ 73,379

28. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

1)Significant commitment

a. Unused letters of credit for purchases of raw materials and machinery and equipment amounted as follow:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
USD	$ 1,218	$ 2,806
NTD	152,966	69,374

b. Commitments with equipment suppliers are as follow:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Unpaid amount		
－USD	$ 55	$ 92
－NTD	4,965	2,862
－GBP	5	5
－RMB	940	-

2)Significant contingent liabilities: None.

29. OTHER ITEMS

Starting from January, 2020, as a result of the spread of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), a good number governments of various countries the world over have successively implemented various epidemic prevention controls. Meanwhile, where the Company's product sales market is primarily in Taiwan where the domestic pandemic slowed down and the government significantly loosened control, resulting in no major impact on the combined parent company's production and sales. Where the impact of the pandemic is still ambiguous. Nevertheless, the Company would continuously pay high attention to the development of the pandemic and take relevant response measures to alleviate the impact on the Company's business operations.

30. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The following information was aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the group entities and the exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were disclosed. The significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2021

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying value
Assets in foreign currencies			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 1,261	27.68（USD：NTD）	$ 34,900
Non - monetary items			
USD	23	27.68（USD：NTD）	647
Liabilities in foreign currencies			
Monetary items			
USD	3,924	27.68（USD：NTD）	108,611

December 31, 2020

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying value
Assets in foreign currencies			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 4,427	28.48（USD：NTD）	$ 126,077
Non - monetary items			
USD	30	28.48（USD：NTD）	846
Liabilities in foreign currencies			

Monetary items			
USD	3,550	28.48（USD：NTD）	101,110

The following information was aggregated by the functional currencies of the group entities, and theexchange rates between respective functional currencies and the presentation currency were disclosed. The significant realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021		For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	
Functional currencies	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)- NTD	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)- NTD
NTD	1（NTD：NTD）	$ 3,436	1（NTD：NTD）	$ 3,484

31. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions and investees:

1) Financing provided to others. (None)
2) Endorsements/guarantees provided. (Table 1)
3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint controlled entities. (Table 2)
4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed at costs or prices at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 3)
5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT $300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT $300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 4)
8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
9) Trading in derivative instruments. (None)

b. Information on investees. (Table 5)

c. Information on investments in mainland China

1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area. (Table 6)

2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: (None)

a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period.

b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.

c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.

d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes.

e) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds.

f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on thefinancial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services.

d. Information on investors: Investors' name, holding shares and percentage for shareholding over 5%. (Table 7)

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 2

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limit on Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Each Party (Notes 3)	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Period	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee at the End of the Period	Actual Borrowing Amount	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collateral	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Aggregate Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit (Notes 3)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries (Note 4)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent (Note 4)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China (Note4)	Note
		Name	Relationship (Note 2)											
0	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd	2	$ 3,730,024	$ 85,605 (USD 3,000)	$ 83,040 (USD 3,000)	$ -	$ -	1.11%	$ 7,460,048	Y	N	Y	—
0	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	2	3,730,024	128,408 (USD 4,500)	124,560 (USD 4,500)	-	-	1.67%	7,460,048	Y	N	Y	—
0	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	Jinan United Can Co., Ltd	2	3,730,024 (1)	438,545 (USD 10,000) (CNY 35,000)	428,840 (USD 10,000) (CNY 35,000)	138,617 (CNY 31,910)	-	5.73%	7,460,048 (2)	Y	N	Y	—

Note 1: The parent company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

a. The parent company is coded "0".

b. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Relationship between endorser/guarantor and endorsee/guarantee are as follows:

(1) Business relationship.

(2) A subsidiary in which the Company holds directly and indirectly over 50% of an equity interest.

(3) An investee in which the Company and its subsidiaries hold directly and indirectly over 50% of an equity interest.

(4) Among the companies where the Company holds voting shares more than 90% either directly or indirectly.

(5) A company fulfills its contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry or for joint builders for purposes of undertaking a construction project.

(6) Those companies that are endorsed and guaranteed by all capital shareholders pursuant to their shareholding ratio under a joint investment relationship.

(7) The inter-industry companies that are engaged in the joint guarantee of the performance guarantee of the pre-construction house sales contract in accordance with the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: 1) The endorsement/guarantee limit for each entity is 7,460,048(Net value)×50% = 3,730,024.

2) The endorsement/guarantee limit for the total endorsement/guarantee limit is 7,460,048(Net value)×100% = 7,460,048.

Note 4: Those belong to an exchange-listed and/or over-the-counter listed parent company that endorses its subsidiary company and those where a subsidiary company renders guarantee toward its exchange-listed and/or over-the-counter listed parent company. In case of endorsement/guarantee toward Mainland China area, please fill in Y otherwise please fill in N.

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
As of DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 2

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	DECEMBER 31, 2021				Note
				Number of Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	Ordinary shares							
	ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current	47	$ 5,047	-	$ 3,853	
	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current	288	177,043	-	152,574	
	Sino Tactful Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current	-	2	-	2	
	Xac Automation Corp.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current	-	11	-	10	
	Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current	477	29,807	-	20,150	
	Mega Financial Holding Company Limited	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current	1,287	45,754	-	38,353	
					$ 257,664		$ 214,942	
	Fund							
	Fubon No.1 Real Estate Investment Trust	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	1,500	$ 26,880	-	$ 27,555	
	Cathay No.2 Real Estate Investment Trust	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	600	10,878	-	11,226	
	Fubon No.2 Real Estate Investment Trust	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	2,000	31,460	-	34,220	
	Cathay No.2 Real Estate Investment Trust	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	370	7,256	-	7,363	
	Franklin Templeton Sinoam Money Market Fund	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	18,424	192,602	-	361,209	
	FSITC Taiwan Money Market Fund	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	14,757	228,304	-	78,926	
	Shanghai Growth Fund	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	99	647	-	846	
	Jih Sun Money Market Fund	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	23,023	$ 345,050	-	312,541	
	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	14,531	198,759	-	175,656	
					$ 1,041,836		$1,122,014	

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 3

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Chinese Dollars)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counterparty	Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance	
					Number of Shares (Thousands)	Amount (Note)	Number of Shares (Thousands)	Amount (Note)	Number of Shares (Thousands)	Amount	Carrying Amount (Note)	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Number of Shares (Thousands)	Amount (Note)
	Fund													
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	Financial assets mandatorily measure at fair value - current	Centralized Order Market	None	12,873	$ 175,649	102,538	$ 1,401,251	100,880	$ 1,378,751	$ 1,378,144	$ 607	14,531	$ 198,756
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	FSITC Taiwan Money Market Fund	Financial assets mandatorily measure at fair value - current	Centralized Order Market	None	5,114	78,926	66,378	1,026,130	56,735	877,163	876,756	407	14,757	228,300
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	Franklin Templeton Sinoam Money Market Fund	Financial assets mandatorily measure at fair value - current	Centralized Order Market	None	34,637	361,197	126,320	1,319,154	142,533	1,488,580	1,487,751	829	18,424	192,600
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	Jih Sun Money Market Fund	Financial assets mandatorily measure at fair value - current	Centralized Order Market	None	20,906	312,408	87,627	1,312,196	85,510	1,280,548	1,279,573	975	23,023	345,031

Note: Initial cost.

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST $100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 4

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Buyer/ Seller	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	Related parties in substance	Sale	$ 220,350	8%	90天（25日結）	無顯著不同	無顯著不同	$ 46,357	10%	

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 5

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2021			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	Bermuda	Makes investments	$ 1,047,893	$ 1,047,893	-	100%	$ 3,683,064	$ 119,471	$ 119,471	Subsidiarie
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	GCM HOLDING CO., LTD.	Samoa	Makes investments	229,247	229,247	-	100%	356,880	1,476	1,476	Subsidiarie
GCM HOLDING CO., LTD.	GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Vietnam	Aluminum pop can lid	229,245	229,245	-	100%	264,467	4,084	N/A	Sub-subsidiary

Note: Information on investees in mainland China, refer to Table 6.

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 6

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2021	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 2)	Carrying Amount as of Decembet 31, 2021	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2021
					Outward	Inward						
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	manufacture and sale 2-piece aluminum can and easy open end	Registered and contributed capital USD 49.2 million (Including capital increasing by earnings USD 27.05 million and capital increasing by cash from HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. USD 2.15 million).	(2)	$ 522,642	$ -	$ -	$ 522,642	$ 21,804	100%	$ 21,804 (2)B	$ 1,495,274	$ -
Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd	Manufacture and sale LLDPE film	Registered and contributed capital USD 9.45 million (Including capital increasing by earnings USD 2.45 million).	(2)	187,479	-	-	187,479	40,877	100%	40,877 (2)B	866,993	-
Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd	Manufacture and sale 2-piece aluminum can	Registered and contributed capital CNY 107,568 thousands.	(3)A.	-	-	-	-	26,107	100%	26,107 (2)B	611,969	-
Jinan United Can Co., Ltd	Manufacture and sale 2-piece aluminum can	Registered and contributed capital CNY 157,052 thousands.	(3)B.	317,000	-	-	317,000	34,992	100%	34,992 (2)B	732,421	-
Sunshui Changlee United Container Co Ltd	Manufacture and sale LLDPE film	Registered and contributed capital USD 6 million.	(3)C.	-	-	-	-	(14,363)	30%	(4,309) (2)B	119,952	-

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of March 31, 2020	Investment Amount Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA
$ 1,027,121	USD 74,190 thousands	$ 4,643,960 (Note 3)

Note 1: The investment methods are as follow:

(1)Direct investment in mainland China through the parent company.

(2)Invest in Mainland China through a third-region company (HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO.,LTD.).

(3)Other：

A. Invested by Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd and HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

B. Invested by HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD., Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd and Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd.

C. Invested by Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd

Note 2: Investment Gain (Loss)

(1)If it is under preparation and there is no investment gain or loss, it should be indicated.

(2)The recognition basis of investment gains or losses are as follow:

A. Financial statements were audited and certificated by International accounting firm which has a cooperative relationship with accounting firm in Taiwan.

B. Financial statements were audited and certificated by certified public accountant engaged by parent company in Taiwan.

C.Others.

Note 3: Consolidate net value of equity×60%＝7,739,934×60%＝4,643,960。

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
INFORMATION ON INVESTOR
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 7

Investor	Shares	
	Shares held	%
Glory Task Enterprise Co., Ltd.	22,059,503	7.23%
Jianda Investment Co., Ltd.	20,764,950	6.81%
Corning Investment Co., Ltd.	19,551,088	6.41%
Yuanta Investment Co., Ltd.	15,975,476	5.24%

Note 1: The key shareholder information covered within this table is based on the last business day at the end of each quarter and the total number of common shares and preferred shares held by such shareholders of the Company that have been completed the centralized securities depository company for the Company's disembodied (book entry) delivery (including treasury stocks) , as the data with total common shares and preferred shares up to 5%.The share capital recorded in the Company's standalone financial statement might possibly differ from the actual number of shares delivered without physical registration because of different calculation bases.

Note 2: Among the aforementioned information, where a shareholder delivers his or her shares into the trust, it would be disclosed in the individual account of the trustor in the trust account opened by the trustee. In case of a shareholder's declaration of insider's shareholdings in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, the shareholdings would include his or her own shareholdings plus the shares delivered to the trust and the right to use the trust property and the like. For more details regarding the information of insider's shareholdings, please refer to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS).

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
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GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2021

Statement 1 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash		$ 207
Bank deposits		
Demand deposits		79,199
Foreign currency deposits	Including USD69 thousands (USD1=NTD27.68)	1,920
Checking deposits		37,833
		118,952
Cash equivalent		
Certificate deposit		58,393
Bonds denominated in foreign currencies	Including USD500 thousands (USD1=NTD27.68)	13,840
		72,233
		$191,392

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS - CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2021

Statement 2

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Initial Cost	Fair Value In Dollars / Per Share	Fair Value Total Amount	Changes in Fair Value Attributable to Credit Rrisk Changes
Fund						
Fubon No.1 Real Estate Investment Trust	1,500		$ 15,000	17.92	$ 26,880	$ -
Cathay No.1 Real Estate Investment Trust	600		6,000	18.13	10,878	-
Fubon No.2 Real Estate Investment Trust	2,000		20,080	15.73	31,460	-
Cathay No.2 Real Estate Investment Trust	370		3,700	19.61	7,256	-
Franklin Templeton Sinoam Money Market Fund	18,424		192,600	10.45	192,602	-
FSITC Taiwan Money Market Fund	14,757		228,300	15.47	228,304	-
Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	14,531		198,756	13.68	198,759	-
Jih Sun Money Market Fund	23,023		345,031	14.99	345,050	-
Shanghai Growth Fund	99		10,941	6.53	647	-
			$1,020,408		$1,041,836	$ -

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME – CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2021

Statement 3 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Initial Cost	Accumulated Impairment	Fair Value	
					In Dollars / Per Share	Total Amount
Ordinary shares						
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited	288	10	$ 18,713	$ -	615.00	$ 177,043
ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd.	47	10	795	-	106.50	5,047
Sino Tactful Co., Ltd.	-	10	2	-	13.25	2
Xac Automation Corp.	-	10	16	-	28.55	11
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	477	10	24,038	-	62.50	29,807
Mega Financial Holding Company Limited	1,287	10	20,366	-	35.55	45,754
			$ 63,930	$ -		$ 257,664

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF NOTES RECEIVABLE FROM THIRD PARTIES
DECEMBER 31, 2021

Statement 4 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount
CHING CHUEN CHYUAN FOOD COMPANY LIMITED	$ 10,926
TA MAW FOODS CORPORATION	9,568
GUANG HWA INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	7,171
MING SHIN CAN WORK FACTORY CO., LTD.	6,367
COSMOS-SHOWA PRODUCTS CO., LTD.	4,177
YIG FOODS CO., LTD.	3,887
LONG WELL CANNING CO., LTD.	3,026
LOMG CHUAN ZUAN CO., LTD.	2,737
Others (Individual client does not exceed 5% of the account balance)	4,602
	$ 52,461

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM THIRD PARTIES
DECEMBER 31, 2021

Statement 5 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount
TAIWAN TOBACCO & LIQUOR CORPORATION	$103,351
SWIRE COCA-COLA BEVERAGES LTD., TAIWAN BRANCH (B.V.I.	59,557
VITALON FOODS CO., LTD.	55,346
VEDAN CO., LTD.	24,272
HEY-SONG CORPORATION	22,522
Others (Individual client does not exceed 5% of the account balance)	82,153
	347,201
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(24)
	$347,177

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2021

Statement 6

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	
	Cost	Net Realizable Value
Finished goods	$ 272,414	$ 401,141
Work-in-progress	80,127	124,793
Raw materials	343,588	381,401
Leftover bits and pieces	90,315	130,405
Materials for subcontractor	6,277	8,935
Others	1,686	1,694
	$ 794,407	$ 1,048,369

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Statement 7

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investees	Balance, January 1, 2021		Additions (Decrease) in Investment		Gain (Loss) on Investment	Balance, December 31, 2021			Market Value or Net Assets Value	Collateral or Pledge
	Share (In Thousands)	Amount	Share (In Thousands)	Amount		Share (In Thousands)	Ownership Interest (%)	Amount		
HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO.,LTD. (Note1)	-	$ 3,590,247	-	($ 26,654)	$ 119,471	-	-	$ 3,683,064	$ 3,683,064	None
GCM HOLDING CO., LTD. (Note2)	-	335,058	-	20,346	1,476	-	-	356,880	356,880	None
		$ 3,925,305		($ 6,308)	$ 120,947			$ 4,039,944	$ 4,039,944	

Note1: The decreased amount includes cumulative translation differences (26,654) thousands
Note2: The increased amount includes cumulative translation differences 19,729 thousands, unrealized gain on transactions with subsidiaries 617 thousands .

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
DECEMBER 31, 2021

Statement 8

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

	Buildings	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost			
January 1, 2021	$ 44,012	$ 3,775	$ 47,787
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(1,430)	(1,430)
December 31, 2021	$ 44,012	$ 2,345	$ 46,357
Accumulated depreciation			
January 1, 2021	$ 11,688	$ 2,011	$ 13,699
Additions	5,844	1,010	6,854
Disposals	-	(1,097)	(1,097)
December 31, 2021	$ 17,532	$ 1,924	$ 19,456
December 31, 2021, net	$ 26,480	$ 421	$ 26,901

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE TO THIRD PARTIES
DECEMBER 31, 2021

Statement 9 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount
C.S. ALUMINIUM CORPORATION	$150,980
Global Eco-can Stock(Thailand)	36,256
Speira GmbH	17,116
Others (Individual supplier does not exceed 5% of the account balance)	36,821
	$241,173

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES
DECEMBER 31, 2021

Statement 10 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Lease period(Month)	Discount Rate	Ending Balance
Buildings	90~96	1.1%	$ 26,915
Transportation Equipment	32~43	1.1%	427
			$ 27,342

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Statement 11 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quantity	Amount
Aluminum Can	648,318	$ 1,563,019
Lid (Bottom) of Aluminum Can	794,436	738,706
3-Piece Metal Can	75,238	188,757
Others	-	210,495
		$ 2,700,977

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Statement 12 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Raw materials, beginning of year	$ 218,057
Additions: Raw material purchased	1,483,847
Others	609
Deductions: Others	(521)
Raw materials, end of year	(343,588)
Raw materials used (1)	1,358,404
Direct labor (2)	66,445
Manufacturing expense (3)	431,775
Manufacturing cost (1)+(2)+(3)	1,856,624
Additions: Work in progress, beginning of year	63,444
Others	88,762
Deductions: Others	(199,790)
Work in progress, end of year	(80,127)
Cost of finished goods	1,728,913
Additions: Finished goods, beginning of year	285,975
Others	21,173
Deductions: Others	(3,275)
Finished goods, end of year	(272,414)
Cost of goods sold	1,760,372
Additions: Raw materials sold and cost of work in progress	125,711
Cost of leftover bits sold	51,040
Cost of merchandise sold	3,831
Scrapped losses on inventory	2,526
Deductions: Tax refund	(10,576)
Gain on physical inventory.	(135)
Operating cost	$ 1,932,769

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Statement 13 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Selling And Marketing Expenses	General And Administrative Expenses	Total
Freight	$ 44,888	$ 5	$ 44,893
Payroll and related expense	11,026	61,165	72,191
Others (Individual expense does not exceed 5% of the account balance)	7,679	48,891	56,570
	$ 63,593	$ 110,061	$ 173,654

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFIT, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Statement 14 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the year ended December 31, 2021			For the year ended December 31, 2020		
Nature	**Classified as Operating Costs**	**Classified as Operating Expenses**	**Total**	**Classified as Operating Costs**	**Classified as Operating Expenses**	**Total**
Salary and bonus	$152,055	$ 56,099	$ 208,154	$142,337	$ 50,426	$ 192,763
Labor and health insurance	16,753	4,921	21,674	15,702	4,490	20,192
Pension	6,891	2,389	9,280	7,165	2,307	9,472
Director's remuneration	-	37,798	37,798	-	14,891	14,891
Other employee benefits	17,825	4,744	22,569	16,145	3,875	20,020
Total employee benefit	$193,524	$105,951	$ 299,475	$181,349	$ 75,989	$ 257,338

Note 1: The average number of employees of the Company were 333and 350, respectively, both of which include 4 and 4 board of directors, not serving concurrently as employees, , respectively, for the years ended 2021 and 2020. There is no difference on the basis of calculation.

Note 2:

1) The average employee benefit expenses were $795 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 ("Current year employee benefit expenses - remuneration of directors"/"Current year average number of employees - board of directors without holding employment positions").
The average employee benefit expenses were $701 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 ("Prior year employee benefit expenses - remuneration of directors"/"Prior year average number of employees - board of directors without holding employment positions").

2) The average salaries and bonuses were $633 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 (Current year salary and bonus/"Current year average

number of employees - board of directors without holding employment positions”).

The average salaries and bonuses were $557 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 (Prior year salary and bonus/“Prior year average number of employees - board of directors without holding employment positions”).

3) The average change in salaries and bonuses was 13.64% (“Average salary and bonus for the year ended 2021 - average salary and bonus for the year ended 2020”/average salary and bonus for the year ended 2020).

Note 3: The Company aqdopts the audit committee to replace the supervisor system.

Note 4: Compensation of managers and employees, and remuneration of directors are as follow:

1) Directors: The Company use "Directors’ Remuneration Payment Method" and "Directors’ Remuneration Distribution Method" as the basis to formulate the remuneration procedures for director. The Company provides reasonable remuneration to directors by considering the company's overall operating performance, future operating risks and the contribution to the company's operations.

2) Managers: The Company gives managers a reasonable compensation, which is reviewed by the compensation committee and approved by the board of directors, according to salary survey results of the metal industry, salary level of the peers, measures of the Company's business strategy and profitability, managers’ performance and contribution, and other factors.

3) Employees: The Company sets the salary payment standard, which refers to the salary market, the company's operating conditions and the organizational structure. The salary will also be adjusted with reference to individual performance, market salary dynamics, overall economic and industrial changes.

The Company regularly evaluates the performance of directors and managers, and sets the content and amount of their individual remuneration and compensation; conducts employee performance appraisals every year for their promotion, transfer, salary adjustment and bonus payment. The Company has set up a compensation committee on December 27, 2011 to review policies, systems, standards and structure of the Company’s compensation.

DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises” for the year ended December 31, 2021 are all the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies as provided in International Financial Reporting Standard 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements.” Relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies. Hence, we have not prepared a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,
GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD.
By:

Chiang, Ming-Li
Chairman
March 15, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (refer to the Other Matter section below), the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing of Financial Statements and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters identified in the Group' s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 are stated as follows：

Revenue recognition

Refer to Note 21 to the financial statements.

Printing and painting of various metals, manufacturing and trading of metal containers and plastic products, are major business of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

The large transaction volume of sales revenue from major products and multiple operating locations significantly affects the Group's overall revenue and profit. Revenue recognition is identified as a key audit matter since there are significant risks in the occurrence of revenue.

The key audit procedures that we performed in respect of revenue recognition included the following:

1. We understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls over revenue recognition.
2. Select samples to perform test of details. Check the transaction documents, including sales orders, shipping documents, export documents and collection documents, etc. Confirm the Group recognize revenue as the performance obligations are satisfied.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 on which we have issued an unmodified report with other matter paragraph.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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 audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chang, Ching-Fu and Zheng, Cin-Zong.

Deloitte & Touche Taipei, Taiwan Republic of China
March 15, 2022

Notice to Readers

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

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

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Assets	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020 Amount	%
	CURRENT ASSETS				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 670,372	6	$ 497,705	5
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	1,488,214	14	2,052,585	20
1120	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current (Notes 4 and 8)	257,664	3	214,942	2
1136	Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 9 and 28)	1,912,066	18	1,438,656	14
1150	Notes receivable, net (Note 4 and 10)	146,070	1	105,261	1
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Note 4, 10, and 27)	1,219,332	11	1,171,738	12
1200	Other receivables	79,228	1	31,704	-
130X	Inventories (Notes 4, and 11)	2,044,049	19	1,595,411	16
1429	Prepayments (Notes 15)	256,454	2	129,772	1
1470	Other current assets	41	-	81	-
11XX	Total current assets	8,073,490	75	7,237,855	71
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 13, 28 and 29)	2,413,515	23	2,724,570	27
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 4 and 14)	206,387	2	218,668	2
1780	Intangible assets (Note 4)	11,517	-	19,373	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 23)	20,377	-	19,503	-
1915	Prepayments for equipment	16,685	-	25,209	-
1920	Refundable deposits	643	-	951	-
15XX	Total non-current assets	2,669,124	25	3,008,274	29
1XXX	TOTAL ASSETS	$10,742,614	100	$10,246,129	100

Code	Liabilities	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020 Amount	%
	CURRENT LIABILITIES				
2100	Short-term borrowings (Note 16)	$ 69,868	1	$ 101,022	1
2130	Contract liability-current (Note 21)	229,879	2	153,601	1
2150	Notes payable (Note 17)	1,243,164	12	995,443	10
2170	Accounts payable (Note 17 and 27)	539,047	5	508,875	5
2200	Other payables (Note 18)	273,774	2	305,768	3
2230	Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	138,285	1	124,537	1
2280	Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 14)	6,252	-	6,985	-
2300	Other current liabilities	11,072	-	9,952	-
21XX	Total current liabilities	2,511,341	23	2,206,183	21
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 23)	367,360	4	343,555	4
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 14)	21,090	-	27,471	-
2630	Deferred revenue - non-current (Notes 4)	27,540	-	29,166	-
2640	Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 19)	65,568	1	75,958	1
2645	Guarantee deposits	9,781	-	564	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities	491,339	5	476,714	5
2XXX	Total liabilities	3,002,680	28	2,682,897	26
	EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT				
	Share capital				
3110	Ordinary shares	3,050,000	28	3,050,000	30
	Capital surplus				
3210	Capital surplus - additional paid-in capital	11,523	-	11,523	-
3220	Capital surplus - treasury stock transactions	12,908	-	12,908	-
3200	Total capital surplus	24,431	-	24,431	-
	Retained earnings				
3310	Legal reserve	1,809,505	17	1,753,575	17
3350	Unappropriated earnings	2,328,474	22	2,231,361	22
3300	Total retained earnings	4,137,979	39	3,984,936	39
	Other equity				
3410	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	54,857	-	61,782	1
3420	Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	192,781	2	150,059	1
3400	Total other equity	247,638	2	211,841	2
36XX	NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	279,886	3	292,024	3
3XXX	Total equity (Notes 4 and 20)	7,739,934	72	7,563,232	74
	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	$10,742,614	100	$10,246,129	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 15, 2022)

Chairman : Chiang, Ming-Li President : Chiang, Cheng-Shing Finance Director : Chiang, Shao-May

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

Code		For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 Amount	%	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020 Amount	%
	OPERATING REVENUE				
4100	Sales (Notes 4, 21 and 27)	$8,675,485	100	$7,257,633	100
	OPERATING COST				
5110	Cost of goods sold (Notes 11, 13, 22 and 27)	(7,399,742)	(85)	(6,141,811)	(84)
5950	GROSS PROFIT	1,275,743	15	1,115,822	16
	OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 22 and 27)				
6100	Selling and marketing expenses	(359,453)	(4)	(300,171)	(4)
6200	General and administrative expenses	(211,935)	(3)	(186,246)	(3)
6450	Expected credit losses（gains）	323	-	1,306	-
6000	Total operating expenses	(571,065)	(7)	(485,111)	(7)
6900	PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	704,678	8	630,711	9
	NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 22)				
7100	Interest revenue	24,760	-	23,259	-
7190	Other revenue	46,829	1	61,422	1
7020	Other gains and losses	(2,560)	-	8,506	-
7050	Finance costs	(343)	-	(711)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses	68,686	1	92,476	1
7900	PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	773,364	9	723,187	10
7950	INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 23)	(181,536)	(2)	(170,165)	(2)
8200	NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	591,828	7	553,022	8
	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	10,826	-	(101)	-
8316	Unrealized (gain) loss on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	42,722	-	56,022	1
8349	Income tax expense relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(2,165)	-	21	-
		51,383	-	55,942	1
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
8361	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(9,009)	-	53,180	-
		(9,009)	-	53,180	-
8300	Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	42,374	-	109,122	1
8500	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 634,202	7	$ 662,144	9
	NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
8610	Owners of the Corporation	$ 601,882	7	$ 559,377	8
8620	Non-controlling interests	(10,054)	-	(6,355)	-
8600		$ 591,828	7	$ 553,022	8
	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
8710	Owners of the Corporation	$ 646,340	7	$ 663,968	9
8720	Non-controlling interests	(12,138)	-	(1,824)	-
8700		$ 634,202	7	$ 662,144	9
	EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 24)				
	Form continuing operation				
9710	Basic	$ 1.97		$ 1.83	
9810	Diluted	$ 1.97		$ 1.83	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 15, 2022)

Chairman : Chiang, Ming-Li President : Chiang, Cheng-Shing Finance Director : Chiang, Shao-May

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Capital surplus		Retained earnings		Other equity			
Code		**Share capital**	**Additional paid-in capital**	**Ttreasury stock transactions**	**Legal reserve**	**Unappropriated earnings**	**Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations**	**Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Non-controlling interests**	**Total equity**
A1	BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2020	$ 3,050,000	$ 11,523	$ 12,908	$ 1,705,618	$ 2,025,021	$ 13,133	$ 94,037	$ 293,848	$ 7,206,088
	Appropriation of 2019 earnings (Note 20)									
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	47,957	(47,957)	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends paid to shareholders	-	-	-	-	(305,000)	-	-	-	(305,000)
D1	Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	559,377	-	-	(6,355)	553,022
D3	Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(80)	48,649	56,022	4,531	109,122
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	559,297	48,649	56,022	(1,824)	662,144
Z1	BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	3,050,000	11,523	12,908	1,753,575	2,231,361	61,782	150,059	292,024	7,563,232
	Appropriation of 2020 earnings (Note 20)									
B1	Legal reserve	-	-	-	55,930	(55,930)	-	-	-	-
B5	Cash dividends paid to shareholders	-	-	-	-	(457,500)	-	-	-	(457,500)
D1	Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	601,882	-	-	(10,054)	591,828
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	8,661	(6,925)	42,722	(2,084)	42,374
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	610,543	(6,925)	42,722	(12,138)	634,202
Z1	BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	$ 3,050,000	$ 11,523	$ 12,908	$ 1,809,505	$ 2,328,474	$ 54,857	$ 192,781	$ 279,886	$ 7,739,934

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 15, 2022)

Chairman : Chiang, Ming-Li President : Chiang, Cheng-Shing Finance Director : Chiang, Shao-May

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code		For the Year Ended December 31, 2021	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
A10000	Income before income tax	$ 773,364	$ 723,187
A20010	Adjustments for:		
A20100	Depreciation expenses	439,417	509,390
A20210	Amortization expenses	10,847	11,092
A20300	Expected credit loss (gain)	(323)	(1,306)
A20400	Net loss (gain) on fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(14,832)	(28,166)
A20900	Finance costs	343	711
A21200	Interest income	(24,760)	(23,259)
A21300	Dividend income	(8,013)	(6,985)
A22500	Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,011	(2,511)
A23700	Impairment loss recognized (reversed) on non-financial assets	-	41,151
A23800	Impairment and scrapped losses on inventory	27,574	9,186
A24100	Unrealized net gain on foreign currency exchange	(4,936)	(6,540)
A29900	Net gain on disposal of right-of-use assets	(4)	(5)
A30000	Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
A31115	Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	576,430	(1,116,521)
A31130	Notes receivable	(40,809)	(1,319)
A31150	Accounts receivable	(47,270)	135,539
A31180	Other receivables	(46,885)	1,801
A31200	Inventories	(475,990)	167,598
A31230	Prepayments	(126,682)	17,455
A31240	Other current assets	40	416
A32125	Contract liability	76,278	7,799
A32130	Notes payable	247,721	(57,567)
A32150	Accounts payable	30,721	(1,919)
A32180	Other payable	(16,076)	32,277
A32230	Other current liabilities	1,120	5,383
A32250	Deffered revenue	(1,626)	(160)
A32240	Net defined benefit liabilities	436	582
A33000	Cash generated from operations	1,378,096	417,309
A33100	Interest received	24,121	22,140
A33300	Interest paid	(343)	(719)
A33500	Income tax paid	(147,022)	(77,151)
AAAA	Net cash generated from operating activities	1,254,852	361,579
	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
B00040	Paymrnt for financial assets at amortized cost	(3,362,283)	(2,669,663)
B00050	Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	2,888,873	2,419,353
B02700	Payments for property, plant and equipment	(149,338)	(100,571)
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	13,311	8,511
B03700	Decrease in refundable deposits	-	(35)
B03800	Increase in prepayments for equipment	308	-
B04500	Purchase on intangible assets	(3,071)	(9,406)
B07100	Increase in prepayments for equipment	-	(24,331)
B07600	Dividend received	8,013	6,985
BBBB	Net cash used in investing activities	(604,187)	(369,157)
	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
C00100	Increase short-term borrowings	-	71,271
C00200	Dncrease short-term borrowings	(26,754)	-
C03000	Increase in guarantee deposits	9.217	475
C04020	Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(6,777)	(7,330)
C04500	Dividends paid	(457,500)	(305,000)
CCCC	Net cash used in financing activities	(481,814)	(240,584)

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Code		For the Year Ended December 31, 2021	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
DDDD	EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	3,816	(5,595)
EEEE	NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	172,667	(253,757)
E00100	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	497,705	751,462
E00200	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 670,372	$ 497,705

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 15, 2022)

Chairman : Chiang, Ming-Li President : Chiang, Cheng-Shing Finance Director : Chiang, Shao-May

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd（collectively referred to as “the Group”） was incorporated in November, 1973, under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). The major business of the Group is to provide printing services for metal, manufacturing and selling metal containers, other plastic products, and paking machines.

In Augest’ 1990, Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd became a publicly listed company on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “the Group”) are presented in the Corporation’ s functional currency, New Taiwan dollars.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Corporation s board of directors on March 15, 2022.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

a. (Initial application of the amendments to 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) (collectively, the “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have any material impact on the Group’s accounting policies.

b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2022

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2021”	Reporting period after January 12022(Note1)
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”	Reporting period after January 1, 2022(Note2)
Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use”	Reporting period after January 1, 2022(Note3)
Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”	Reporting period after January 1, 2022(Note4)

Note1: The amendments to IFRS 9 will be applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that occur on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IAS 41 “Agriculture” will be applied prospectively to the fair value measurements on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IFRS 1 “First-time Adoptions of IFRSs” will be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note2: The amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note3: The amendments are applicable to property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021.

Note4: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

1. Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use”

The amendments prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The cost of those items is measured in accordance with IAS 2 “Inventories”. Any proceeds from selling those items and the cost of those items are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with applicable standards.

The amendments are applicable only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021. The Group shall restate its comparative information when it initially applies the aforementioned amendments.

3.Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”

The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous, the “cost of fulfilling a contract” includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (for example, direct labor and materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (for example, an allocation of depreciation for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Comapany is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Company's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note1)
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 IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17—Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to AS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023 (Note2)
Amendments to AS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023 (Note3)
Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023 (Note4)

Note1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note2: The application of the present amendment will be postponed up to the annual reporting period starting from January 1, 2023.

Note3: This amendment that is applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur during the annual reporting period starting from January 1, 2023.

Note4: Except for deferred taxes that will be recognized on January 1, 2022 for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments will be applied prospectively to transactions that occur on or after January 1, 2022.

1) Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"

That amendment is intended to clarify whether or not the liability should be classified as non-current and should be assessed whether or not the Group is entitled to defer the settlement period to at least 12 months after the reporting period at the end of the current reporting period. Where the Group is entitled to such right at the end of the reporting period, regardless of whether or not the Group is expected to exercise such right, the liability is classified as non-current. That amendment further clarified that if the Group is required to comply with certain conditions before being entitled to defer payment of liabilities, the Group should have complied with the specified conditions at the end of the reporting period, even if the lender tests at a later date whether or not the Group has complied with the conditions.

That amendment specifies that, for the purpose of classifying the liabilities, the aforementioned liquidation refers to transfer of cash, other economic resources or transaction of the equity instruments of the Group toward the counterparty of the transaction, leading to extinguishing the counterparty's liability. In the event that, nevertheless, the terms of the liability may be settled by means of the transfer of the equity instruments of the Group at the counterparty's discretion and where the provisions of the option IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" are separately recognized in the equity, the aforementioned terms would not affect the classification of liabilities.

2) Amendments to AS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"

That amendment expressly stipulates that based on the definition of materiality that the Group shall determine the material accounting policy information that should be disclosed. Where the accounting policy information can be reasonably expected to affect the decisions to be made by the main users of general-purpose financial statements based on these financial statements, that accounting policy information is deemed as material and significant. That amendment further clarifies:

- The accounting policy information relevant to non-significant transactions, other matters or circumstances are attributed as non-significant; the Group there would be no need to disclose such information.
- The Group might be judged that the relevant accounting policy information is significant because of the nature of the transaction, other matters or circumstances, even if the amount is insignificant.
- Not all accounting policy information related to major transactions, other matters or circumstances are deemed significant.

Besides, the amendment, as well, illustrates by example to explain that if the accounting policy information is related to major transactions, other matters or circumstances and the following circumstances, the information might be deemed significant：

(1) The Group changes in accounting policies during the reporting period and the changes lead to a significant changes in financial statement information.

(2)The Group chooses the applicable accounting policy from the options as allowed within the standard;

(3) in accordance with lack of specific standards, the accounting policies established by the Group in accordance with "IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes In Accounting Estimates And Errors";

(4) the Group discloses the relevant accounting policies that it must use significant judgments or assumptions to determine matters; or

(5) Where complicated accounting requirements are involved, the users of financial statements rely on such information to look into such major transactions, other matters or situations.

3) Amendments to AS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"

That amendment expressly specifies that the accounting estimate refers to the monetary amount that has been affected by measurement uncertainty in the financial statements. At the moment while accounting policies apply, the Group might be required to measure financial statement items in monetary amounts that cannot be directly observed and must call for estimates. Therefore, measurement techniques and input values must be put into use to establish accounting estimates to

achieve such purpose. Where the impact of changes in measurement technology or input values on accounting estimates is not a correction of previous errors, such a change is deemed as a change in accounting estimates.
As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Group's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

b. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value. The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:
1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:
1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and
3) Liabilities for which the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

d. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Corporation and the entities controlled by the Corporation (i.e., its subsidiaries).Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective dates of acquisitions up to the effective dates of disposals, as appropriate. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Corporation. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Corporation and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of interests of the Group and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. 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 and attributed to the owners of the Corporation.

See Note 12 and 8 for detailed information on subsidiaries (including percentages of ownership and main businesses).

e. Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslatedat the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or ranslation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's its foreign operations (including of the subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures or branches operations in other countries or currencies used different with the Corporation) are translated into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income (attributed to the owners of the Corporation and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e., a disposal of the Corporation's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving the loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Corporation are reclassified to profit or loss.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Corporation losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is re-attributed to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary and is not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

f. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work in progress and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction purposes are measured at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

h. Intangible assets

1) Acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

2) Derecognition

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

i. Impairment of right-of-use assets, contract assets, intangible assets, property, plant and equipment

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to the group which the asset belongs.

The Group perform impairment testing for intangible assets which have still not available for use, if any indication of impairment exists, or at least once a year.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is designated as at FVTPL. A mandatory financial asset measured at fair value through profit and loss includes such equity instrument investments that are not specified at fair value through other comprehensive gains and losses not designated by the Group and such investment into liability instruments inconsistent with the classification as measured at amortized costs or measured at fair value through other comprehensive gains and losses.

The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss on such a financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 26.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost and note receivables at amortized cost, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

The term “credit-impaired financial assets" as set forth herein denotes that where the issuer or debtor who has experienced major financial difficulties, defaults and where the debtor is likely to apply for bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, or where the active market for financial assets disappears due to financial difficulties. The term “cash equivalents" herein includes time deposits that are highly liquid within three months from the date of acquisition and could be converted into cash of a fixed amount at any time with little risk of value changes, as used to satisfy short-term cash commitments.

iii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is a contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Group’s right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including trade receivables).

The Group always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for trade receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Group recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Group determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group):

i. Internal or external information shows that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.

ii. When a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The Group recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding

adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.
The allowance loss of debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is, nevertheless, recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce its carrying amount.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments
Debt and equity instruments issued by a group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments issued by a group entity are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

3) Financial liabilities

c)Subsequent measurement
All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

d)Derecognition of financial liabilities
The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Revenue recognition
The Group identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue from the sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the goods are delivered to the customer's designated destination, once the goods are shipped, or once the goods at delivery. In either case, the group has transferred to the customer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods. The Group does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

l. Leases
At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

The Group as lessee
The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases which are accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.
Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. The Group remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

m. Government grants
Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

n. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits
Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost), and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

o. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1)Current tax
The Group determines the current income (loss) in accordance with the regulations established by income tax authorities in each region, and calculates the payable (recoverable) income tax.

According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided in the year the shareholders approve to retain the earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused loss carryforwards and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become
probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year
Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current taxes or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimations and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 356	$ 700
Checking accounts and demand deposits	572,463	276,397
Cash equivalent (investments with original maturities of less than 3 months)		
Certificate deposit in bank	83,713	186,326
Repurchase bond	13,840	34,282
	$ 670,372	$ 497,705

The market rate intervals of cash in bank and certificate deposit in bank with original maturities of less than 3 months, at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash in bank	0.001%～1.71%	0.001%～1.71%
Certificate deposit in the bank with original maturities of less than 3 months	0.09%～3%	0.38%～3%
Repurchase bond with original maturities of less than 3 months	0.3%	0.38%～0.4%

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Financial Assets - current	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Beneficiary Certification for open ended fund	$ 1,041,836	$ 1,122,014
Non-derivative financial assets		
－Financial product denominated in Chinese Yen	446,378	930,571
	$ 1,488,214	$ 2,052,585

The Group has signed the contract with the bank for principal-guaranteed and non- principal-guaranteed financial product. The entire contract was designated as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current		
Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 257,664	$ 214,942

Equity instruments

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current		
Domestic investments		
Listed shares and emerging market shares	$ 257,664	$ 214,942

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments’ fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Group’s strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

The Group recognized dividend income of 8,013 thousand and 6,985 thousand in 2021 and 2020 respectivel, which from share investment held at the year end of 2021 and 2020 respectively.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current		
Domestic investments		
Restricted assets－bank deposit	$ 888,079	$ 593,196
Certificate deposit in bank with original maturities of less than 3 months	1,023,987	845,460
Total	$ 1,912,066	$ 1,438,656

The market rate intervals of certificate deposit in bank with original maturities of more than 3 months, for the year ended December-31, 2021 and 2020 were 0.25%～4.8%and 0.4%～4.9%.

For pledge of financial assets at amortized cost, refer to Note 28.

10. NOTE RECEIVABLES AND ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Note receivables		
At amortized cost		
Gross Carrying amount	$ 146,070	$ 105,261

Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-
	$ 146,070	$ 105,261

Account receivables

At amortized cost		
Gross Carrying amount	$ 1,221,954	$ 1,174,697
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(2,622)	(2,959)
	$ 1,219,332	$ 1,171,738

For the year 2021

The average credit period of account receivable was 120 days. No interest was charged on account receivables. In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Corporation has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Group's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Group measures the loss allowance for account receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on account receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to the past default experience of the debtor, an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, general economic conditions of the industry, considerations of GDP forecast and industry trend. As the Group's historical credit loss experience show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is further distinguished according to the Group's different customer base.

The Group writes off a account receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For account receivables that have been written off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of account receivables based on the Group's provision matrix.

December 31, 2021

	Not Past Due	Less than 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 120 Days	Over 121 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%~03%	0%~6.05%	0%~10.05%	0%~25.31%	1.7%~100%	
Gross carrying amount	$1,325,594	$38,356	$833	$1,721	$1,520	$1,368,024
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	(456)	(808)	(84)	(54)	(1,220)	(2,622)
Amortized cost	$1,325,138	$ 37,548	$ 749	$ 1,667	$ 300	$1,365,402

December 31, 2020

	Not Past Due	Less than 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 120 Days	Over 121 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%~0.84%	0%~13.36%	0%~25.38%	0%~56.91%	1.7%~100%	
Gross carrying amount	$1,226,572	$ 50,407	$ 1,364	$ 351	$ 1,264	$1,279,958
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	(630)	(727)	(145)	(200)	(1,257)	(2,959)
Amortized cost	$1,225,942	$ 49,680	$ 1,219	$ 151	$ 7	$1,276,999

The movements of the allowance for doubtful trade receivables were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 2,959	$ 4,222
less: Reversal of loss allowance (1)	(323)	(1,306)
Foreign exchange gains and losses	(14)	43
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 2,622	$ 2,959

(1) Compared with the balance at the beginning of the year, the carrying amount of account receivable on December 31, 2021 and 2020 increased 88,066 thousand and decreased 135,966 thousand respectively, the amount of allowance loss decrease 323 thousand and decrease 1,306 thousand respectively.

11. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Merchandise	$ 124,634	$ 106,501
Finished goods	863,392	760,192
Work in progress	95,466	81,515
Raw materials and supplies	826,296	565,090
Leftover bits and pieces	124,662	63,196
Materials for subcontractor	8,473	18,080
Others	1,126	837
	$ 2,044,049	$ 1,595,411

The natures of cost of goods sold are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Cost of good sold	$ 7,344,595	$ 6,021,123
Inventory write-downs	25,048	8,105

Loss of inventory scrapped	2,526	1,081
Impairment loss recognized (reversed) on non-financial assets	-	41,151
Unallocated manufacturing expenses	27,573	70,351
	$ 7,399,742	$ 6,141,811

12. SUBSIDIARIES

a. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

Investor	Investee	Main Businesses	% of Ownership December 31, 2021	% of Ownership December 31, 2020	Note
The Corporation	HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO.,LTD.	Investment	100%	100%	Significant subsidiary
The Corporation	GCM HOLDING CO., LTD.	Investment	100%	100%	
HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO.,LTD.	Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Aluminum pop can and lid	100%	100%	Significant subsidiary
HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO.,LTD.	Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd	Stretch films and other plastic product	100%	100%	
HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO.,LTD.	Chongqing United Can Co.Ltd	Steel pop can	25%	25%	Significant subsidiary
HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO.,LTD.	Jinan United Can Co., Ltd	Steel pop can	43%	43%	Significant subsidiary
GCM HOLDING CO., LTD.	GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Aluminum lid of pop can	100%	100%	
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Jinan United Can Co., Ltd	Steel pop can	43%	43%	Significant subsidiary
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Chongqing United Can Co.Ltd	Steel pop can	75%	75%	Significant subsidiary
Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd	Jinan United Can Co., Ltd	Steel pop can	14%	14%	Significant subsidiary
Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd	Sunshui Changlee United Container Co Ltd	Stretch films and other plastic product	30%	30%	(1)

(1) The Group hold 30% of shares for Sunshui Changlee United Container Co Ltd. Because the Group occupies more than half of the board of directors of the company and has the substantive ability to lead the company's vital activities, the company is classified as a subsidiary.

b. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

c. Information on subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests

Subsidiarie	% of Ownership December 31, 2021	% of Ownership December 31, 2020
Sunshui Changlee United Container Co Ltd	70%	70%

The summary financial information of the following subsidiaries is compiled based on the amount before the elimination of inter-company transactions:

Subsidiarie	Profit and loss allocated to non-controlling interests For the year ended December 31, 2021	Profit and loss allocated to non-controlling interests For the year ended December 31, 2020	Non-controlling interests December 31, 2021	Non-controlling interests December 31, 2020
Sunshui Changlee United Container Co Ltd	($10,054)	($6,355)	$ 279,886	$ 292,024

Sunshui Changlee United Container Co Ltd

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current assets	$ 152,992	$ 148,607
Non-current assets	232,966	255,488
Current liabilites	(8,335)	(9,608)
Equity	$ 377,623	$ 394,487
Equity attribute to:		
Owners of the Corporation	$ 97,737	$ 102,463
Non-controlling interests of Sunshui Changlee United Container Co Ltd	279,886	292,024
	$ 377,623	$ 394,487

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Ravenue	$ 110,533	$ 69,330
Net loss for the year	($ 14,363)	($ 9,078)
Comprehensive income(loss)	($ 17,339)	($ 2,606)

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	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Net loss attribute to:		
Owners of the Corporation	($ 4,309)	($ 2,723)
Non-controlling interests of Sunshui Changlee United Container Co Ltd	(10,054)	(6,355)

	($ 14,363)	($ 9,078)

Comprehensive income(loss) attribute to:		
Owners of the Corporation	($ 5,201)	($ 782)
Non-controlling interests of Sunshui Changlee United Container Co Ltd	(12,138)	(1,824)
	($ 17,339)	($ 2,606)
Cash flows		
Operating activities	$ 10,974	$ 28,611
Investing activities	11,656	(31,570)
Financing activities	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash	$ 22,630	($ 2,959)

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Utility Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost									
Balance at January 1, 2021	$59,074	$1,327,449	$7,012,003	$67,371	$52,211	$133,398	$129,967	$25,177	$8,806,650
Additions	-	-	99,529	1,762	3,630	281	8,719	32,238	146,159
Disposals	-	(851)	(95,496)	-	(10,407)	(5,784)	(26,954)	-	(139,492)
Reclassification	-	-	(92,649)	(129)	-	-	88,563	-	(4,215)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(4,447)	(18,909)	-	(232)	(598)	(454)	349	(24,291)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$59,074	$1,322,151	$6,904,478	$69,004	$45,202	$127,297	$199,841	$57,764	$8,784,811
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ -	$709,835	$4,978,194	$55,576	$42,614	$125,495	$118,078	$ -	$6,029,792
Disposals	-	(765)	(82,671)	-	(9,871)	(1,154)	(29,709)	-	(124,170)
Depreciation expense	-	40,244	364,803	1,532	2,819	1,607	16,656	-	427,661
Effect of foreign currenc	-	-	(88,434)	(129)	-	-	88,563	-	-
exchange differences	-	(2,162)	(10,679)	-	(198)	(548)	(371)	-	(13,958)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ -	$747,152	$5,161,213	$56,979	$35,364	$125,400	$193,217	$ -	$6,319,325
Accumulated impairment									
Balance at January 1, 2021									
Impairment loss	$ -	$ -	$52,288	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$52,288
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	-	-	(317)	-	-	-	-	-	(317)
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2021	$ -	$ -	$51,971	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$51,971
Cost									
Balance at January 1, 2020	$59,074	$ 1,310,752	$ 6,791,990	$ 64,931	$ 52,093	$ 131,511	$ 118,440	$ 122,497	$ 8,651,288
Additions	-	3,476	41,205	2,440	1,116	990	11,995	24,800	86,022
Disposals	-	-	(12,875)	-	(3,928)	(444)	(1,617)	-	(18,864)
Reclassification	-	796	118,097	-	2,386	-	-	(121,279)	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	12,425	73,586	-	544	1,341	1,149	(841)	88,204
Balance at December 31, 2020	$59,074	$ 1,327,449	$ 7,012,003	$ 67,371	$ 52,211	$ 133,398	$ 129,967	$ 25,177	$ 8,806,650
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ -	$ 662,375	$ 4,496,974	$ 53,873	$ 43,999	$ 122,717	$ 103,222	$ -	$ 5,483,160
Disposals	-	-	(8,568)	-	(3,885)	(296)	(115)	-	(12,864)
Depreciation expense	-	41,173	436,309	1,703	2,074	1,834	13,979	-	497,072
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	6,287	53,479	-	426	1,240	992	-	62,424
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ -	$ 709,835	$ 4,978,194	$ 55,576	$ 42,614	$ 125,495	$ 118,078	$ -	$ 6,029,792
Accumulated impairment									
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ -	$ -	$ 10,221	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,221
Impairment loss	-	-	41,151	-	-	-	-	-	41,151
Balance at December 31, 2020	-	-	916	-	-	-	-	-	916
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2020	$ -	$ -	$ 52,288	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 52,288

The Group considers future operation plans and current capacity requirements, or some plants and equipment do not meet the company's production requirements. The Group measure the value in use of these assets and expects that there is no future cash flow generated. The amount of impairment loss was 41,151 thousand in 2020. The discount rate used to assess the value in use is 2.43%. The impairment loss has been included under the operating cost of the consolidated comprehensive profit and loss.

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of the asset:

Building	
Main buildings	10 - 42 years
Engineering system	2 - 17 years
Machinery and Equipment	2 - 15 years
Utility Equipment	
Air conditioner pipe	35 years
Other power equipment	2 - 15 years
Transportation Equipment	2 - 10 years
Office Equipment	1 - 10 years
Other Equipment	2 - 10 years

Refer to Note 28 for the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment pledged by the Group to secure borrowings granted to the Group.

14. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Carrying amounts		
Land	$ 179,486	$ 184,580
Buildings	26,480	32,324
Transportation Equipment	421	1,764
	$ 206,387	$ 218,668

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ -	$ 490
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 4,902	$ 4,839
Buildings	5,844	5,843
Transportation Equipment	1,010	1,636
	$ 11,756	$ 12,318

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Carrying amounts		
Current	$ 6,252	$ 6,985
Non-current	$ 21,090	$ 27,471

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Buildings	1.1%	1.1%
Transportation Equipment	1.1%	1.1%

c. Other lease information

The Group leases certain assets which qualify as short-term leases. The Group has elected to apply the recognition exemption and, thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 27,625	$ 17,107
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	$ 1,531	$ 1,454
Total cash (outflow) for leases	($ 35,933)	($ 25,891)

15. PREPAYMENTS

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current		
Raw materials	$ 166,762	$ 82,997
Overpaid tax	52,193	34,095
Other	37,499	12,680
	$ 256,454	$ 129,772

16. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Unsecured borrowings		
－Bank loans for working capital	$ 69,868	$ 101,022

The rate intervals of bank revolving loan at December 31,2021 and 2020 were 0.5%～0.56% and 0.56%～0.65% respectively.

17. NOTE PAYABLES AND ACCOUNT PAYABLES

The average credit period of the Group is 3 months. The Group has a financial risk management policy to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit period agreed previously.

18. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Payables for salaries and bonuses	$ 109,798	$ 103,166
Payables for purchases of equipment	32,935	48,853
Freight payable	38,402	69,221
Payable for annual leave	6,612	7,779
Other	86,027	76,749
	$ 273,774	$ 305,768

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Group adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

The employees of the Group's subsidiary in China and Vietnam are members of a state-managed retirement benefit plan operated by the government of China and Vietnam. The subsidiary is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefit plan is to make the specified contributions.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans adopted by the Group in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Group contribute amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Group assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Group is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Group has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Group's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 98,424	$ 108,467
Fair value of plan assets	(32,856)	(32,509)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 65,568	$ 75,958

Movements in net defined benefit liability (asset) were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 111,194	($ 35,919)	$ 75,275
Service cost			
Current service cost	453	-	453
Net interest expense (income)	1,112	(363)	749
Recognized in profit or loss	1,565	(363)	1,202
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(646)	(646)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	747	-	747
Recognized in other comprehensive income	747	(646)	101
Contributions from the employer	-	(620)	(620)
Benefits paid－from carrying value	-	-	-
Benefits paid－from plan assets	(5,039)	5,039	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 108,467	($ 32,509)	$ 75,958
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 108,467	($ 32,509)	$ 75,958
Service cost			
Current service cost	414	-	414
Net interest expense (income)	868	(262)	606
Recognized in profit or loss	1,282	(262)	1,020
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(360)	(360)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	(10,466)	-	(10,466)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(10,466)	(360)	(10,826)
Contributions from the employer	$ -	($ 584)	($ 584)
Benefits paid－from carrying value	-	-	-
Benefits paid－from plan assets	(859)	859	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 98,424	($ 32,856)	$ 65,568

The amount recognized in the profit and loss of the defined benefit plans is summarized by function as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Operating cost	$ 421	$ 662
Selling and marketing expenses	76	64
General and administrative expenses	523	476
	$ 1,020	$ 1,202

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Group is exposed to the following risks:

1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by lan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk: A decrease in the corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans' debt investments.

3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Discount rate	0.5%	0.8%
Expected rate of salary increase	2.75%	2.75%

If possible reasonable changes in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	($ 945)	($ 1,008)
0.25% decrease	$ 976	$ 1,043
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
1% increase	$ 4,114	$ 4,437
1% decrease	($ 3,682)	($ 3,967)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	$ 576	$ 575
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	8.4 years	8.7 years

20. EQUITY

a. Share capital

Common shares

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	330,000	330,000
Shares authorized	$3,300,000	$3,300,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	305,000	305,000
Shares issued	$3,050,000	$3,050,000

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of NT$10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

b. Capital surplus

The capital surplus from shares issued in excess of par (additional paid-in capital from issuance of common shares) and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Group has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Corporation's paid-in capital and to once a year).

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividend policy as set forth in the amended Articles, where the Group made profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve of 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Group's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders. For the policies on the distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors after the amendment, refer to "Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors" in Note 22-g.

The dividends policy of the Group shall be made according to the Group's current and future plan, considering investment environment, fund requirements, overall competition and taking into account the interests of shareholders. The Group is growth steadily. Consider in future operating expansion plans, dividends are distributed in a coordinated manner with cash dividends and share dividends. The cash dividend is about 50% to 100% and the share dividend is about 50% to 0%. The company may adjust the distribution ratio of cash dividends and share dividends if necessary, which depending on factors such as economic conditions, industrial development and capital needs.

Appropriation of earnings to legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

Items referred to under Rule No. 1010012865, Rule No. 1010047490 and Rule No. 1030006415 issued by the FSC and in the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs" should be appropriated to or reversed from a special reserve by the Company.

The appropriations of earnings for 2020 and 2019 approved in the shareholders' meetings on June 23, 2021 and June 25, 2020, respectively, were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended December 31, 2019
Legal reserve	$ 55,930	$ 47,957
Cash dividends	$ 457,500	$ 305,000
Cash dividends per share	$ 1.5	$ 1.0

The appropriation of earnings for 2021 had been proposed by the Corporation's board of directors on March 15, 2022. The appropriation and dividends per share were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Legal reserve	$ 61,504
Cash dividends	$ 457,500
Cash dividends per share	$ 1.5

The appropriation of earnings for 2021 are subject to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting to be held on June, 2022.

21. Revenue

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods	$ 8,675,485	$ 7,257,633

f.Contracts with Customers

Revenue from sale of goods

Where a product is carried to the customer designated destination, the customer is entitled to set the price and use of such product and is obliged for resale and to bear the risk of obsolescence and outdating of the product. The Group acknowledges revenue and accounts receivable at that point in time.

At the moment while the material is provided for processing, the control of the ownership of the processed product has not been transferred so the income is not acknowledged when the material is provided.

g.Balance of contracts

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Notes receivable (Note 10)	$ 146,070	$ 105,261
Accounts receivable (Note 10)	$ 1,219,332	$ 1,171,738
Contract liability-current	$ 229,879	$ 153,601

h.Details of revenue from contracts with customers

Refer to Note 23 for details of revenue.

22. NET PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Interest income

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Bank deposit	$ 24,760	$ 23,259

b. Other income

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Dividend income	$ 8,013	$ 6,985
Others	38,816	54,437
	$ 46,829	$ 61,422

c. Other gains and losses

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
(Loss) gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	($ 2,011)	$ 2,511
Fair value changes of financial assets and financial liabilities		
Financial assets mandatorily at FVTPL	14,832	28,166
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	(2,308)	(2,026)
Others	(13,073)	(20,145)
	($ 2,560)	$ 8,506

d. Finance costs

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Interest on bank	$ -	$ 287
Interest on lease liabilities	343	424
	$ 343	$ 711

e. Depreciation and amortization

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Depreciation expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 413,681	$ 482,638
Operating expenses	25,736	26,752
	$ 439,417	$ 509,390
Amortization expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 99	$ 654
Operating expenses	10,748	10,438
	$ 10,847	$ 11,092

f. Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Post-employment benefits(Note 19)		
Defined contribution plans	$ 30,957	$ 16,844
Defined benefit plans	1,020	1,202
	31,977	18,046
Other employee benefits	541,407	489,693
Total	$ 573,384	$ 507,739
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 391,662	$ 366,909
Operating expenses	181,722	140,830
	$ 573,384	$ 507,739

g. Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors

The Corporation accrued employees' compensation and remuneration of directors at the rates of no less than 1% and no higher than 5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration of directors. The employees' compensation and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 which have been approved by the Corporation's board of directors on March 15, 2022 and March 16, 2021, respectively, were as follows:

Percentage

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Employees' compensation	2%	2%
Remuneration of directors	2%	2%

Amount

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
	Cash	Cash
Employees' compensation	$ 15,743	$ 14,516
Remuneration of directors	15,743	14,516

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There was no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Information on the employees' compensation and remuneration of directors resolved by the Corporation's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

23. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Major components of tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 158,724	$ 150,807
Income tax expense of unappropriated earnings	2,027	6,110
Adjustment for prior periods	19	(256)
	160,770	156,661
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	20,766	13,504
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 181,536	$ 170,165

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expenses is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020

Net income before tax from continuing operations	$ 773,364	$ 723,187
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 154,673	$ 144,637
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	82	120
Tax-exempt income	(1,421)	(10,147)
Unrecognized non-deductible temporary differences	24,189	17,705
Additional income tax on unappropriated earnings	2,027	6,110
Unrecognized loss carryforwards	2,778	10,161
Effect of tax rate changes	(811)	1,835
Adjustments for prior year's tax	19	(256)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 181,536	$ 170,165

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Deferred tax		
In respect of current period		
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	($ 2,165)	$ 21

c. Income tax assets and liabilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Income tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ 138,285	$ 124,537

i.Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movement for deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follow:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred Tax Assets				
Temporary differences				
Financial asset at fair value through comprehensive income	$ 1,200	$ -	$ -	$ 1,200
Unrealized gain (loss) on trading with subsidiary	593	(123)	-	470
Defined benefit obligation	15,191	87	(2,165)	13,113
Payable for annual leave	1,086	27	-	1,113
Unrealized exchange loss	436	(416)	-	20
Unrealized inventory write-downs	997	3,464	-	4,461
	$ 19,503	$ 3,039	($ 2,165)	$ 20,377
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized exchange gain	$ 528	($ 384)	$ -	$ 144
Unappropriated earnings from subsidiary	343,027	24,189	-	367,216
	$ 343,555	$ 23,805	$ -	$ 367,360

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred Tax Assets				
Temporary differences				
Right of use asset	$ 45	($ 45)	$ -	$ -
Financial asset at fair value through comprehensive income	1,200	-	-	1,200
Unrealized gain (loss) on trading with subsidiary	717	(124)	-	593
Defined benefit obligation	15,054	116	21	15,191
Payable for annual leave	1,076	10	-	1,086
Unrealized exchange loss	162	274	-	436
Unrealized inventory write-downs	986	11	-	997
	$ 19,240	$ 242	$ 21	$ 19,503

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	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized exchange gain	$ 303	$ 225	$ -	$ 528
Unappropriated earnings from subsidiary	329,506	13,521	-	343,027
	$ 329,809	$ 13,746	$ -	$ 343,555

j. Such deductible temporary difference amount and unused loss deduction for deferred income tax assets are not acknowledged into the balance sheet.

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Expires in 2021	$ -	82,954
Expires in 2022	90,004	90,004
Expires in 2022	111,790	111,790
Expires in 2023	65,326	65,326
Expires in 2024	3,149	3,149
Expires in 2025	13,889	-
	$ 284,158	$ 353,223

k. Income tax assessments

Income tax returns of the Corporation through 2019 have been examined and cleared by the tax authorities.

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Net Profit for Current year

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Net Profit Attributable to Owners of the Corporation	$ 601,882	$ 559,377

Number of Shares (In Thousands)

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of basic loss per share	305,000	305,000
Dilutive effects		
-employees' compensation or bonus issue to employees	727	731
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of basic loss per share	305,727	305,731

Since the Group offered to settle compensation or bonuses paid to employees in cash or shares, the Group assumed the entire amount of the compensation or bonus will be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged since 2012. The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity attributable to owners of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings and other equity).

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value information—The relevant financial instruments not measured by fair value.

The Group management believes that the book value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured by fair value is close to the fair value.

b. Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31,2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
Financial product denominated in Chinese Yen	$ -	$ -	$ 446,378	$ 446,378
Beneficiary certification for fund	1,041,836	-	-	1,041,836
Total	$1,041,836	$ -	$ 446,378	$1,488,214
Financial assets at fair value through Other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments				
－Shares of publicly quoted entity	$ 257,664	$ -	$ -	$ 257,664

December 31, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
Financial product denominated in Chinese Yen	$ -	$ -	$ 930,571	$ 930,571
Beneficiary certification for fund	1,122,014	-	-	1,122,014
Total	$1,122,014	$ -	$ 930,571	$2,052,585
Financial assets at fair value through Other comprehensive income				

Equity instruments				
－Shares of publicly quoted entity	$ 214,942	$ -	$ -	$ 214,942

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 in the current and prior periods.

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Financial Assets	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Beginning balance	$ 930,571
Recongnized in profit or loss（Other income and loss）	
－Unrealized	3,448
－Realized	12,866
Disposal/ Purchase	(497,734)
Effective on exchange rate	(2,773)
Ended balance	$ 446,378

For For the year ended December 31, 2020

Financial Assets	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Beginning balance	$ 223,946
Recongnized in profit or loss（Other income and loss）	
－Unrealized	(6,108)
－Realized	19,346
Disposal/ Purchase	661,466
Effective on exchange rate	31,921
Ended balance	$ 930,571

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for the purpose of measuring Level 3 fair value measurement

The Group use counterparty quotations as the evaluation techniques and the significant unobservable inputs, which used to calculate the expected return form financial product denominated in Chinese Yen.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial assets		
FVTPL		
Mandatorily at FVTPL	$ 1,488,214	$ 2,052,585
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	4,026,606	3,243,681
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Equity instruments	257,664	214,942
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (2)	2,002,160	1,792,253

1) The balances include financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, debt investment, note receivables, account receivables and other receivables.
2) The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term borrowing, note payables, account payables and other payables.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments included equity and debt investments, note receivables, account receivables, other receivables, note payables, account payables, borrowings and lease liabilities. The Group's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Gruop sought to minimize the effects of these risks by using financial derivatives to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives was governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provided written guidelines on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits was reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company did not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

2)Market risk

The Group's operating activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see a) below) and interest rates (see b) below).

d) Foreign currency risk

Several subsidiaries of the Company had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Group to foreign currency risk. Exchange rate exposures were managed within approved policy parameters utilizing exchange option contracts and forward exchange contracts.

The carrying amounts of the Group’s foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities (including those eliminated on consolidation) and of the derivatives exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 31.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group was mainly exposed to the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar.

The following table details the Group’s sensitivity to a 3% increase and decrease in New Taiwan dollars (the functional currency) against USD. The Group’s sensitivity to a 3% increase and decrease in NTD (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies represents management’s assessment of the reasonably possible changein foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis is for a 3% change in foreign currency rates and included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items at the end of the reporting period. A positive number below indicates a decrease in pre-tax profit when New Taiwan dollars strengthen by 3% against USD. For a 3% weakening of New Taiwan dollars against USD, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit and other equity, and the balances below would be negative.

	USD Impact	
	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Profit or loss	($ 314)	$ 1,425

e) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixedand floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix offixed and floating rate borrowings. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interestrate views and defined risk appetite ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interestrates at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Fair value interest rate risk		
－Financial assets	$ 1,515,016	$ 1,169,111
－Financial liabilities	27,342	34,456
Cash flow interest rate risk		
－Financial assets	1,029,233	733,909
－Financial liabilities	69,868	101,022

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Group’s exposure to interest rates for both derivative and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of each liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. 50 basis points increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been increase or decrease 50 basis points and all other variables were held constant, the Group’s pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 would increase or decrease by $4,797 thousand and $3,164 thousand, respectively.

c) Other price risk

The Group was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in listed equity securities and beneficiary certification for fund. The management of theGroup manages risks by holding investment portfolios with different risk levels. The equity price risk of the Group is mainly from the equity instruments issued in Taiwan.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices increase/ decrease 5%, the profit before income tax for the year 2021 and 2020 would have increased/ decrease by $74,411 thousand and $102,629 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL. The pre-tax other comprehensive income for the year 2021 and 2020 would have increased/ decrease by $12,883 thousand and $10,747 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group’s maximum exposure to credit risk which would cause a financial loss to the Group due to the failure of the counterparty to discharge its obligation and due to the financial guarantees provided by the Group, is arising from the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the consolidated balance sheets.

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determination of credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts.

In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Group'scredit risk has been significantly reduced.

Since the counterparty of circulating capital and derivative financial instruments is the bank with a high credit rating given by the international credit rating agency, there is no significant credit risk.

Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of customers in view of trade receivables and, where appropriate, credit guarantee insurance cover is purchased.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, which spread across diverse industries and geographical areas, thus, no other concentration of credit risk was observed.

3) Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Group relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. The Group had available unutilized short-term bank loan facilities set out in (b) below.

b) Liquidity and interest rate risk tables for non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table had been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table included both interest and principal cash flows. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed repayment dates.

December 31, 2021

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1 to 3 Month	3 Month to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest bearing	$ 533,024	$ 776,055	$ 746,906	$ -
Lease liabilities	574	1,148	4,798	21,512
Variable interest rate instrument	46,776	23,092	-	-
	$ 580,374	$ 800,295	$ 751,704	$ 21,512

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Lease liabilities	$ 6,520	$ 21,512	$ -

December 31, 2020

	On Demand or Less than 1 Month	1 to 3 Month	3 Month to 1 Year	Over 1 Year
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-interest bearing	$ 629,376	$ 558,211	$ 622,499	$ -
Lease liabilities	611	1,221	5,451	28,209
Variable interest rate instrument	49,946	51,076	-	-
	$ 679,933	$ 610,508	$ 627,950	$ 28,209

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Lease liabilities	$ 7,283	$ 24,974	$ 3,235

The amount of floating interest rate instruments for the aforementioned non-derivative financial assets and liabilities would change amidst the difference between the floating interest rate and the interest rate estimated as of the balance sheet date.

b) Financing facilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Unsecured bank facilities:		
－Amount used	$ 261,708	$ 257,322
－Amount unused	1,310,212	1,439,798
	$ 1,571,920	$ 1,697,120
Secured bank facilities:		
－Amount used	$ 402,248	$ 548,634

—Amount unused	498,240	947,347
	$ 900,488	$ 1,495,981

27. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Balances and transactions between the Corporation and its subsidiaries, which were related parties of the Corporation, had been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties were disclosed below.

a. Related Party Categories / Names

Related Party	Relationship with the Consolidated Company
China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance
HuaDong United Can Co.,Ltd	Related party in substance
Anhui Fanchang Baifu Joint Tank Co., Ltd	Related party in substance

b. Operating Revenue

Item	Related Party	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Sales of goods	Related party in substance		
	China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	$ 220,350	$ 210,960
	HuaDong United Can Co.,Ltd	3,542	116,053
	Other	-	118
		$ 223,892	$ 327,131

The price of sales to related parties approximated those for third parties. Collection terms are 60 to 150 days for third parties, 90 days for China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd., and T/T 60 days for HuaDong United Can Co., Ltd.

c. Trading transactions

Item	Related Party	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Purchase of goods	Related party in substance		
	China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	$ 1,471	$ 1,628
	HuaDong United Can Co., Ltd	-	3,029
		$ 1,471	$ 4,657

The price of purchase to related parties approximated those for third parties.

d. Receivables from related parties

Item	Related Party	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts receivable	Related party in substance		
	China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	$ 46,357	$ 36,000
	HuaDong United Can Co., Ltd	263	879
	Other	-	66
		$ 46,620	$ 36,945

The outstanding account receivables from related parties are unsecured. The Group didn’t recognize bad debt expenses for the account receivables from related parties in 2021 and 2020.

e. Payables from related parties

Item	Related Party	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts payable	Related party in substance		
	China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	$ 460	$ 577

The payment term of purchase to related parties approximated those for third parties.
The outstanding payables to related parties are unsecured.

f. Purchase on property, plant and equipment

Related Party	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Related party in substance		
HuaDong United Can Co.,Ltd	$ 97	$ -

g. Lease agreement

Item	Related Party	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Lease Liabilitiy	Related party in substance		
	China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	$ 25,077	$ 30,483

Related Party	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Interest expense		
Related party in substance		
China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	$ 308	$ 367

The corporation leased an office building in Taishan District, New Taipei City, from China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd. with an area of approximately 1735.545 square meters. The lease term will end on June 30, 2022. The monthly rent will be $476 thousand, and the rent will be prepaid for 3 months at the beginning of every quarter. The rent in the lease contract was negotiated with the reference on market price, and pay according to the agreed method in the lease contract.

h. Other transactions with related parties

Related Party	Operationg expense and Manufacturing expense For the year ended December 31, 2021	Operationg expense and Manufacturing expense For the year ended December 31, 2020	Nature
Related party in substance			
China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	$ 33	$ 493	Processing expense and other expenses
Anhui Fanchang Baifu Joint Tank Co., Ltd	$ 829	$ 2,217	Rental income

i. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Short-term benefits	$ 32,849	$ 29,968
Post-employment benefits	22,200	513
	$ 30,481	$ 30,481

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee basedon the performance of individuals and market trends.

28. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for bank borrowings:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Aaaets pledged（Financial assets at amortized cost）	$ 888,079	$ 593,196
Property, plant and equipment, net	108,665	176,805
	$ 996,744	$ 770,001

29. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Group as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

3)Significant commitment

a. Unused letters of credit for purchases of raw materials and machinery and equipment amounted as follow:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
USD	$ 1,218	$ 2,806
NTD	152,966	69,374
EUR	1,471	-

b. Commitments with equipment suppliers are as follow:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Unpaid amount		
－USD	$ 55	$ 92
－NTD	4,965	2,862
－GBP	5	5
－RMB	940	-

2) Significant contingent liabilities: None.

30. OTHER ITEMS

Starting from January, 2020, as a result of the spread of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), a good number governments of various countries the world over have successively implemented various epidemic prevention controls which would naturally affect the revenue and profit of Mainland China subsidiaries of the Group in the first quarter of the year. In the second quarter, the pandemic slowed down in Mainland China where purchase orders subsequently returned to a normal level. Meanwhile, where the combined parent company's product sales market is primarily in Taiwan where the domestic pandemic slowed down and the government significantly loosened control, resulting in no major impact on the combined parent company's production and sales. Where the impact of the pandemic is still ambiguous. Nevertheless, the Group would continuously pay high attention to the development of the pandemic and take relevant response measures to alleviate the impact on the Group' s business operations.

31. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The following information was aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the group entities and the exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were disclosed. The significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2021

	Foreign	Exchange	Carrying value

	Currencies	Rate	
Assets in foreign currencies			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 1,279	27.68（USD：NTD）	$ 35,389
USD	2,154	6.3720（USD：CNY）	59,609
USD	286	23,067（USD：VND）	7,916
Non - monetary items			
USD	23	27.68（USD：NTD）	647
Liabilities in foreign currencies			
Monetary items			
USD	3,924	27.68（USD：NTD）	108,611
USD	157	6.3720（USD：CNY）	4,337
USD	$ 1,279	23,067（USD：VND）	422

December 31, 2020

	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying value
Assets in foreign currencies			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 4,453	28.48（USD：NTD）	$ 126,831
USD	266	6.5067（USD：CNY）	7,587
USD	921	25,658（USD：VND）	26,222
Non - monetary items			
USD	30	28.48（USD：NTD）	846
Liabilities in foreign currencies			
Monetary items			
USD	3,550	28.48（USD：NTD）	101,110
USD	348	6.5067（USD：CNY）	9,902
USD	75	25,658（USD：VND）	2,135

The following information was aggregated by the functional currencies of the group entities, and theexchange rates between respective functional currencies and the presentation currency were disclosed. The significant realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021		For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	
Functional currencies	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)- NTD	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)- NTD
VND	0.0012（VND：NTD）	($ 151)	0.0012（VND：NTD）	($ 17)
NTD	1（NTD：NTD）	700	1（NTD：NTD）	(1,452)
CNY	4.344（CNY：NTD）	(2,857)	4.282（CNY：NTD）	(557)
		($ 2,308)		($ 2,026)

32. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions and investees:

1) Financing provided to others. (Table 1)

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided. (Table 2)

3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint controlled entities. (Table 3)

4)Marketable securities acquired and disposed at costs or prices at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 4)

5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT $300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)

6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT $300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)

7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 5)

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table6)

9) Trading in derivative instruments. (None)

10) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions. (Table 7)

b. Information on investees. (Table 8)

c. Information on investments in mainland China

1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area. (Table 9)

2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: (None)

a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period.

b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.

c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.

d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes.

e) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds.

f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on thefinancial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services.

d. Information on investors: Investors' name, holding shares and percentage for shareholding over 5%. (Table 10)

33. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided. Specifically, the Group's reportable segments under IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" were as follows:

Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd
Jinan United Can Co., Ltd
Chongqing United Can Co.Ltd
Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd

a. Segment revenues and results

The following was an analysis of the Group's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment.

	Segment revenues		Segment profit or loss	
	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	$ 2,700,977	$ 2,557,779	$ 594,554	$ 549,872
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	1,983,937	1,524,991	13,148	(49,636)
Jinan United Can Co., Ltd	2,034,248	1,590,763	28,586	66,598
Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd	1,768,960	1,529,850	48,684	52,734
Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd	458,404	386,974	38,697	42,298
Others	166,640	112,285	(22,669)	(24,409)
	9,113,166	7,702,642	701,000	637,457
Less: income or loss between operations	(437,681)	(445,009)	3,678	(6,746)
Form continuing operation	$ 8,675,485	$ 7,257,633	704,678	630,711
Interest income			24,760	23,259
Other income			46,829	61,422
Other gain and loss			(2,560)	8,506
Financial cost			(343)	(711)
Net income before tax			$ 773,364	$ 723,187

Segment profit represented the profit before tax earned by each segment without apportioned general and administrative expenses, remuneration of directors, other income, other gain and loss, financial cost and income tax expense. This was the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for thepurpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

b. The Group had not reported segment assets and liabilities information to the chief operating decision maker. Thus, no disclosure is made.

c. Revenue from major products and services

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue from continuing operations from its major products and services.

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	For the year ended December 31, 2020
Aluminum Cans	$ 5,705,559	$ 4,515,664
Aluminum/Steel lid and bottom	1,532,339	1,579,742
Stretch Film	525,345	429,000
Steel Cans	188,756	174,772

Others	723,486	558,455
	$ 8,675,485	$ 7,257,633

d. Geographical information

The Group operates in three principal geographical areas - Taiwan, China and Vietnam.

The Group’s revenue from continuing operations from external customers by location of operations and information about its non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below.

	Revenue from External Customers		**Non-current Assets**	
	For the year ended December 31, 2021	**For the year ended December 31, 2020**	**December 31, 2021**	**December 31, 2020**
Taiwan	$ 2,262,108	$ 1,974,807	$ 810,578	$ 958,390
China	5,545,730	4,575,989	1,782,101	1,970,972
Southeast Asia	232,026	346,372	55,425	58,458
Others	635,621	360,465	-	-
	$ 8,675,485	$ 7,257,633	$ 2,648,104	$ 2,987,820

Non-current assets exclude financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

e. Information on major customers

There is no single customers that contributing 10% or more to the Group’s revenue in 2021 and 2020.

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCING PROVIDED TO OTHERS
FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 1

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account (Note 2)	Related Party	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Borrowing Amount	Interest Rate	Nature of Financing (Note 3)	Business Transaction Amount (Note 4)	Reasons for Short-term Financing (Note 5)	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower (Notes 6)	Aggregate Financing Limit (Notes 6)	Note
													Item	Value			
1	Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd	Other receivables	Yes	NTD284,960 (CNY 65,000)	NTD282,360 (CNY 65,000)	NTD282,360 (CNY 65,000)	-	b	$ -	Capital movement	$ -	—	—	NTD 429,808 (1)	NTD 429,808 (1)	

Note 1: The parent company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:
a. The parent company is coded "0".
b. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: If the subjects such as accounts receivable from related parties, shareholder transactions, prepayments, suspense payment and other subjects, are of the nature of capital loans, must be filled in this form.

Note 3: Reasons for financing are as follows:
a. Business relationship.
b. The need for short-term financing.

Note 4: Where the fund loan is attributed as 1, the business transaction amount should be filled in.

Note 5: Where the fund loan is attributed as 2, the reasons for the necessary loans and funds and the use of funds for the loans and objects, e.g., repayment of loans, purchase of equipment, business turnover...... and the like should be definitely specified.

Note 6: (1) No. 1 calculation toward the individual target loanees shall not exceed the limit of 20% of CNY494,714.
(2) No. 1 calculation of capital loans and total limit is confined to 20% that does not exceed the net value of the most recent financial statement CNY494,714.

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 2

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limit on Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Each Party (Notes 3)	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Period	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee at the End of the Period	Actual Borrowing Amount	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collateral	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Aggregate Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit (Notes 3)	Endorsement / Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries (Note 4)	Endorsement / Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent (Note 4)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China (Note4)	Note
		Name	Relationship (Note 2)											
0	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd	2	$ 3,730,024	$ 85,605 (USD 3,000)	$ 83,040 (USD 3,000)	$ -	$ -	1.11	$ 7,460,048	Y	N	Y	－
0	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	2	3,730,024	128,408 (USD 4,500)	124,560 (USD 4,500)	-	-	1.67	7,460,048	Y	N	Y	－
0	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	Jinan United Can Co., Ltd	2	3,730,024 (1)	438,545 (USD 10,000) (CNY 35,000)	428,840 (USD 10,000) (CNY 35,000)	138,617 (CNY 31,910)	-	5.75	7,460,048 (2)	Y	N	Y	－
1	Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd	2	1,074,519 (CNY 247,357) (1)	131,520 (CNY 30,000)	130,320 (CNY 30,000)	-	130,320	6.06	2,149,038 (CNY 494,714) (2)	N	N	Y	－
2	Chongqing United Can Co.Ltd	Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	3	305,985 (CNY 70,439)	241,120 (CNY 55,000)	238,920 (CNY 55,000)	-	-	39.04	611,970 (CNY 140,877)	N	N	Y	－

Note 1: The parent company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:
a. The parent company is coded "0".
b. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Relationship between endorser/guarantor and endorsee/guarantee are as follows:
(1) Business relationship.
(2) A subsidiary in which the Company holds directly and indirectly over 50% of an equity interest.
(3) An investee in which the Company and its subsidiaries hold directly and indirectly over 50% of an equity interest.
(4) Among the companies where the Company holds voting shares more than 90% either directly or indirectly.
(5) A company fulfills its contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry or for joint builders for purposes of undertaking a construction project.
(6) Those companies that are endorsed and guaranteed by all capital shareholders pursuant to their shareholding ratio under a joint investment relationship.
(7) The inter-industry companies that are engaged in the joint guarantee of the performance guarantee of the pre-construction house sales contract in accordance with the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: 1. No.0 the endorsement/guarantee limit for each entity is 7,460,048(Net value)×50%＝3,730,024.
No.1 the endorsement/guarantee limit for each entity is CNY494,714(Net value)×50%＝247,357.
No.2 the endorsement/guarantee limit for each entity is CNY140,877(Net value)×50%＝70,349.
1.No.0 the endorsement/guarantee limit for the total endorsement/guarantee limit is 7,460,048 (Net value)×100%＝7,460,048.
No.1 the endorsement/guarantee limit for the total endorsement/guarantee limit is CNY494,714 (Net value)×100%＝494,714.
No.2 the endorsement/guarantee limit for the total endorsement/guarantee limit is CNY140,877 (Net value)×100%＝140,877.

Note 4: Those belong to an exchange-listed and/or over-the-counter listed parent company that endorses its subsidiary company and those where a subsidiary company renders guarantee toward its exchange-listed and/or over-the-counter listed parent company. In case of endorsement/guarantee toward Mainland China area, please fill in Y otherwise please fill in N.

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
As of DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 3

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	DECEMBER 31, 2021 Number of Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	Note
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	Ordinary shares							
	ASE Technology Holding Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current	47	$ 5,047	-	$ 5,047	
	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current	288	177,043	-	177,043	
	Sino Tactful Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current	-	2	-	2	
	Xac Automation Corp.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current	-	11	-	11	
	Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current	477	29,807	-	29,807	
	Mega Financial Holding Company Limited	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – current	1,287	45,754	-	45,754	
					$ 257,664		$ 257,664	
	Fund							
	Fubon No.1 Real Estate Investment Trust	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	1,500	$ 26,880	-	$ 26,880	
	Cathay No.1 Real Estate Investment Trust	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	600	10,878	-	10,878	
	Fubon No.2 Real Estate Investment Trust	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	2,000	31,460	-	31,460	
	Cathay No.2 Real Estate Investment Trust	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	370	7,256	-	7,256	
	Franklin Templeton Sinoam Money Market Fund	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	18,424	192,602	-	192,602	
	FSITC Taiwan Money Market Fund	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	14,757	228,304	-	228,304	
	Shanghai Growth Fund	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	99	647	-	647	
	Jih Sun Money Market Fund	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	23,023	$ 345,050	-	$ 345,050	
	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	14,531	198,759	-	198,759	

（Continued on the next page）

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Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	DECEMBER 31, 2021				Note
				Number of Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
					$ 1,041,836		$ 1,041,836	
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Financial investment							
	China Minsheng Bank - Extraordinary assets management currency fund for corporate on Monday	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current		CNY 18,142	-	CNY 18,142	
Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd	Financial investment							
	China Merchants Bank - Increase profit step by step financial plan No.8699	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current		CNY 26,740	-	CNY 26,740	
	Bank of China "accumulate day by day" currency fund(GSRJYL01)	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current		CNY 9,781	-	CNY 9,781	
	China Merchants Bank - Ri ri xin No.80008	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current		CNY 38,089	-	CNY 38,089	
Sunshui Changlee United Container Co Ltd	Financial investment							
	“ICBC Wealth Management - "Tianlibao No. 2" net worth wealth management product for institution	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current		CNY 10,006	-	CNY 10,006	

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 4

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Chinese Dollars)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counterparty	Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance	
					Number of Shares (Thousands)	Amount (Note)	Number of Shares (Thousands)	Amount (Note)	Number of Shares (Thousands)	Amount	Carrying Amount (Note)	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Number of Shares (Thousands)	Amount (Note)
	Fund													
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	Financial assets mandatorily measure at fair value - current	Centralized Order Market	None	12,873	$ 175,649	102,538	$ 1,401,251	100,880	$ 1,378,751	$ 1,378,144	$ 607	14,531	$ 198,756
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	FSITC Taiwan Money Market Fund	Financial assets mandatorily measure at fair value - current	Centralized Order Market	None	5,114	78,926	66,378	1,026,130	56,735	877,163	876,756	407	14,757	228,300
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	Franklin Templeton Sinoam Money Market Fund	Financial assets mandatorily measure at fair value - current	Centralized Order Market	None	34,637	361,197	126,320	1,319,154	142,533	1,488,580	1,487,751	829	18,424	192,600
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	Jih Sun Money Market Fund	Financial assets mandatorily measure at fair value - current	Centralized Order Market	None	20,906	312,408	87,627	1,312,196	85,510	1,280,548	1,279,573	975	23,023	345,031
	Financial investment													
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	China Minsheng Bank, Minsheng increase profit daily currency fund for corporate (FGAF18168G)	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	Financial institution	None	-	CNY 85,000	-	CNY 71,000	-	CNY 138,622	CNY138,000	CNY 622	-	CNY 18,000

Note: Initial cost

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST $100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 5

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Chinese Dollars)

Buyer/ Seller	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	China Can Printing and Metal MFG. Co., Ltd.	Related party in substance	Sale	$ 220,350	8%	90days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable $ 46,357	10%	
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd	Subsidiarie	Sale	CNY 80,658	18%	180 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable CNY 33,948	47%	
Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd	Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Subsidiarie	Purchase	CNY 80,658	27%	180 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable CNY 33,948	38%	

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
As of DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 6

(In Thousand Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Financial Statement Account and Ending Balance		Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
			Account	Balance		Amount	Actions Taken		
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd	Subsidiary of the Company	Account receivable	CNY 33,948	2.38	$ -	—	CNY 7,769	—
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd	Subsidiary of the Company	Other receivables	CNY 65,059	-	-	—	CNY -	—

Note: All intercompany transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 7

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Investee Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction Details			
				Financial Statement Accounts	Amount	Payment Terms	% to Total Sales or Assets (Note 3)
0	Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	1	Sale	$ 18,566	No significant difference	-
1	Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd	3	Sale	350,293	No significant difference	4%
1	Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd	3	Account receivables	147,471	No significant difference	1%
1	Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd	3	Other receivables	282,615	—	3%
1	Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Jinan United Can Co., Ltd	3	Sale	2,200	No significant difference	-

Note 1: The parent company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:
a. The parent company is coded “0”.
b. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from “1” in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Nature of relationship is as follows:
a. From the parent company to its subsidiary.
b. From a subsidiary to its parent company.
c. Between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The percentage calculation is based on the consolidated total operating revenues or total assets. For balance sheet items, each item's period-end balance is shown as a percentage to consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2021. For profit or loss items, cumulative amounts are shown as a percentage to consolidated total operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Note 4: The intercompany transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 8

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2021			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO.,LTD.	Bermuda	Makes investments	$ 1,047,893	$ 1,047,893		100%	$ 3,683,064	$ 119,471	$ 119,471	Subsidiarie
Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd	GCM HOLDING CO., LTD.	Samoa	Makes investments	229,247	229,247		100%	356,880	1,476	1,476	Subsidiarie
GCM HOLDING CO., LTD.	GCM PACKAGING (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.	Vietnam	Aluminum pop can lid	229,245	229,245		100%	264,467	4,084	N/A	Sub-subsidiary

Note 1: Information on investees in mainland China, refer to Table 9.
Note 2: All intercompany transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 9

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2021	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 2)	Carrying Amount as of Decembet 31, 2021	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2021
					Outward	Inward						
Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd	Manufacture and sale 2-piece aluminum can and easy open end	Registered and contributed capital USD 49.2 million (Including capital increasing by earnings USD 27.05 million and capital increasing by cash from HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD. USD 2.15 million).	(2)	$ 522,642	$ -	$ -	$ 522,642	$ 21,804	100%	$ 21,804 (2)B	$ 1,495,274	$ -
Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd	Manufacture and sale LLDPE film	Registered and contributed capital USD 9.45 million (Including capital increasing by earnings USD 2.45 million).	(2)	187,479	-	-	187,479	40,877	100%	40,877 (2)B	866,993	-
Chongqing United Can Co., Ltd	Manufacture and sale 2-piece aluminum can	Registered and contributed capital CNY 107,568 thousands.	(3)A.	-	-	-	-	26,107	100%	26,107 (2)B	611,969	-
Jinan United Can Co., Ltd	Manufacture and sale 2-piece aluminum can	Registered and contributed capital CNY 157,052 thousands.	(3)B.	317,000	-	-	317,000	34,992	100%	34,992 (2)B	732,421	-
Sunshui Changlee United Container Co Ltd	Manufacture and sale LLDPE film	Registered and contributed capital USD 6 million.	(3)C.	-	-	-	-	(14,363)	30%	(4,309) (2)B	119,952	-

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of March 31, 2020	Investment Amount Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA
$1,027,121	USD74,190 thousands	$4,643,960 (Note 3)

Note 1: The investment methods are as follow:
(1)Direct investment in mainland China through the parent company.
(2)Invest in Mainland China through a third-region company (HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO.,LTD.).
(3)Other：
A. Invested by Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd and HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD.
B. Invested by HAI HWA INVESTMENT CO., LTD., Shanghai United Can Co., Ltd and Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd.
C. Invested by Huatong United (Nantong) Plastic Industry Co., Ltd

Note 2: Investment Gain (Loss)
(1)If it is under preparation and there is no investment gain or loss, it should be indicated.
(2)The recognition basis of investment gains or losses are as follow:
A. Financial statements were audited and certificated by International accounting firm which has a cooperative relationship with accounting firm in Taiwan.
B. Financial statements were audited and certificated by certified public accountant engaged by parent company in Taiwan.
C.Others.

Note 3: Consolidate net value of equity×60%＝7,739,934×60%＝4,643,960.

Note 4: All intercompany transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

GREAT CHINA METAL IND. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INFORMATION ON INVESTOR
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Table 10

Investor	Shares	
	Shares held	%
Glory Task Enterprise Co., Ltd.	22,059,503	7.23%
Jianda Investment Co., Ltd.	20,764,950	6.81%
Corning Investment Co., Ltd.	19,551,088	6.41%
Yuanta Investment Co., Ltd.	15,975,476	5.24%

Note 1: The key shareholder information covered within this table is based on the last business day at the end of each quarter and the total number of common shares and preferred shares held by such shareholders of the Company that have been completed the centralized securities depository company for the Company's disembodied (book entry) delivery (including treasury stocks) , as the data with total common shares and preferred shares up to 5%.The share capital recorded in the Company's consolidated financial statement might possibly differ from the actual number of shares delivered without physical registration because of different calculation bases.

Note 2: Among the aforementioned information, where a shareholder delivers his or her shares into the trust, it would be disclosed in the individual account of the trustor in the trust account opened by the trustee. In case of a shareholder's declaration of insider's shareholdings in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, the shareholdings would include his or her own shareholdings plus the shares delivered to the trust and the right to use the trust property and the like. For more details regarding the information of insider’s shareholdings, please refer to the Market Observation Post System (MOPS).

Great China Metal Ind. Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Chiang, Ming-LI