

KGI Bank Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

KGI Bank Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of KGI Bank Co., Ltd. (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related 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, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Bank and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, guidelines issued by authority, 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 (FSC) of the Republic of China (ROC).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the ROC. 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 Bank and its subsidiaries in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the ROC, 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, 2022. 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 for the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2022 are stated as follows:

Impairment of Discounts and Loans

The management assesses impairment of discounts and loans according to the Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans (“the Procedures”) issued by the FSC of the ROC and IFRS 9, respectively and then recognizes the higher estimated amount as a reserve for asset impairment. Under the Procedures, impairment is based on the length of time overdue and the status of the collaterals and, under IFRS 9, impairment is assessed by considering the probability of default and loss given default estimated based on historical experience, present market situation and forward-looking information. The estimation of impairment requires the use of critical judgments and estimates and impairment has significant impact on the financial statements; therefore, the impairment of discounts and loans is deemed to be a key audit matter for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Refer to Notes 4, 5 and 45 for the significant accounting policies, critical judgment, estimation uncertainty and related disclosure of the impairment of discounts and loans.

Our key audit procedures performed in respect of the above matter included the following:

We obtained an understanding of the accounting policies and internal controls related to the recognition of impairment. We verified that the impairment assessment procedures including the classification of the credit assets, the length of time overdue and the status of the collaterals complied with the Procedures. We evaluated that the methodology, assumptions and parameters adopted in the impairment model conform to IFRS 9 and appropriately reflected the actual situation of the discounts and loans. We selected samples of discounts and loans and evaluated the reasonableness of recognized impairment.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of the Bank as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, guidelines issued by authority, IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC of the ROC, 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 ability of the Bank and its subsidiaries 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 Bank and its subsidiaries or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

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 the Standards on Auditing of the ROC 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 Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the ROC, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Bank and its subsidiaries.
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 ability of the Bank and its subsidiaries 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 Bank and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Bank and its subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Bank and its subsidiaries 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, 2022 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 audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yi-Chun Wu and Jr-Shian Ke.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 16, 2023

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.

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Notes 4, 6 and 41)	\$ 13,127,228	2	\$ 9,038,592	1
DUE FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO BANKS (Notes 7 and 42)	54,451,552	7	48,914,268	7
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 8 and 41)	34,166,455	5	23,904,374	3
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Notes 4, 9, 11, 16 and 42)	140,684,441	18	197,504,473	27
DEBT INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST (Notes 4, 10 and 42)	58,985,476	8	13,112,516	2
FINANCIAL ASSETS FOR HEDGING (Notes 4 and 11)	2,025,601	-	251,279	-
SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS (Notes 4 and 12)	15,467,689	2	3,609,158	-
RECEIVABLES, NET (Notes 4, 13, 41 and 42)	30,356,155	4	26,818,396	4
DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET (Notes 4, 14 and 41)	394,572,818	51	373,670,389	52
INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD, NET (Notes 4 and 15)	5,139,359	1	5,006,128	1
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET (Notes 4, 17 and 42)	1,102,250	-	1,086,875	-
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Notes 4, 18, 41 and 42)	5,834,074	1	5,935,241	1
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET (Notes 4, 19 and 41)	3,337,470	-	3,667,189	1
INVESTMENT PROPERTY, NET (Notes 4, 20 and 42)	1,496,998	-	1,524,686	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET	1,072,532	-	957,794	-
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Notes 4 and 39)	750,316	-	524,763	-
OTHER ASSETS, NET (Notes 21, 41 and 42)	<u>7,374,410</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3,680,609</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 769,944,824</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 719,206,730</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks (Note 22)	\$ 11,972,428	2	\$ 20,823,546	3
Due to the Central Bank and banks	-	-	129,490	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 8 and 41)	35,628,311	5	20,307,688	3
Financial liabilities for hedging (Notes 4 and 11)	526,268	-	73,006	-
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements (Notes 4, 8, 9, 10 and 23)	28,360,984	4	42,781,169	6
Payables (Notes 24 and 41)	10,003,507	1	7,242,027	1
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4, 39 and 41)	1,051,106	-	885,677	-
Deposits and remittances (Notes 25 and 41)	543,685,203	71	502,613,757	70
Bank debentures payable (Notes 11 and 26)	24,753,007	3	25,241,122	3
Principal received on structured notes	39,096,143	5	17,930,084	2
Other financial liabilities (Note 27)	6,424,638	1	5,399,075	1
Provisions (Notes 4 and 28)	295,926	-	483,881	-
Lease liabilities (Notes 4, 19 and 41)	3,493,402	-	3,813,405	1
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 39)	64,214	-	60,915	-
Other liabilities (Notes 30 and 41)	<u>3,124,236</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,133,272</u>	<u>1</u>
Total liabilities	<u>708,479,373</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>652,918,114</u>	<u>91</u>
EQUITY (Note 31)				
Equity attributable to owners of parent				
Capital				
Common stock	<u>46,061,623</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>46,061,623</u>	<u>6</u>
Capital surplus				
Additional paid-in capital	7,245,723	1	7,245,723	1
Other capital surplus	<u>128,808</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,151</u>	<u>-</u>
Total capital surplus	<u>7,374,531</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7,258,874</u>	<u>1</u>
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	8,998,877	1	7,333,228	1
Special reserve	210,736	-	42,319	-
Unappropriated earnings	<u>4,581,624</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5,552,163</u>	<u>1</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>13,791,237</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>12,927,710</u>	<u>2</u>
Other equity	<u>(5,761,940)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(168,417)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity of parent company	61,465,451	8	66,079,790	9
Non-controlling interests	-	-	208,826	-
Total equity	<u>61,465,451</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>66,288,616</u>	<u>9</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 769,944,824</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 719,206,730</u>	<u>100</u>

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

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2022		2021		Percentage Increase (Decrease) %
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
INTEREST REVENUE (Notes 4, 32 and 41)	\$ 15,856,822	120	\$ 11,214,290	97	41
INTEREST EXPENSE (Notes 4, 19, 32 and 41)	<u>(6,316,103)</u>	<u>(48)</u>	<u>(2,289,576)</u>	<u>(20)</u>	176
NET INTEREST	<u>9,540,719</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>8,924,714</u>	<u>77</u>	7
NET REVENUE OTHER THAN INTEREST					
Service fee income, net (Notes 4, 33 and 41)	1,828,536	14	1,918,688	17	(5)
Gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, net (Notes 4 and 34)	2,032,279	15	(667,426)	(6)	404
Realized gain (loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 35)	(1,217,332)	(9)	996,174	9	(222)
Foreign exchange gain, net	815,152	6	121,305	1	572
Reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) on assets, net (Notes 4 and 36)	(3,970)	-	7,780	-	(151)
Share of the profit of associates accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 15)	122,291	1	83,418	1	47
Rental revenue	111,869	1	149,504	1	(25)
Other non-interest loss, net (Note 41)	<u>29,060</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,700)</u>	<u>-</u>	372
Total net revenue other than interest	<u>3,717,885</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>2,598,743</u>	<u>23</u>	43
TOTAL NET REVENUE	<u>13,258,604</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>11,523,457</u>	<u>100</u>	15
REVERSAL OF ALLOWANCE FOR BAD DEBTS EXPENSE, COMMITMENT AND GUARANTEE LIABILITY PROVISION (Note 4)	<u>209,186</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>144,806</u>	<u>1</u>	44

(Continued)

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2022		2021		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 4, 19, 29, 37, 38 and 41)					
Employee benefits expense	\$ (3,989,804)	(30)	\$ (4,091,445)	(35)	(2)
Depreciation and amortization expense	(902,375)	(7)	(894,838)	(8)	1
Other general and administrative expenses	<u>(1,923,908)</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>(1,737,845)</u>	<u>(15)</u>	11
Total operating expenses	<u>(6,816,087)</u>	<u>(51)</u>	<u>(6,724,128)</u>	<u>(58)</u>	1
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	6,651,703	50	4,944,135	43	35
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 39)	<u>(636,692)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(794,274)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	(20)
NET INCOME	<u>6,015,011</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>4,149,861</u>	<u>36</u>	45
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 4 and 39)					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	124,241	1	(24,810)	-	601
Gain (loss) on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,142,202)	(16)	646,585	6	(431)
Share of other comprehensive gain (loss) of associates accounted for using equity method	(141,787)	(1)	18,792	-	(855)
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	180,358	1	(189,637)	(2)	195
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	185,514	1	46,625	-	298
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates accounted for using equity method	89,943	1	(25,044)	-	459

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KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2022		2021		Percentage Increase (Decrease) %
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Loss on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ (5,508,951)	(42)	\$ (2,856,618)	(25)	93
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,059	-	(7,684)	-	153
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>197,284</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>74,665</u>	<u>1</u>	164
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	<u>(7,011,541)</u>	<u>(53)</u>	<u>(2,317,126)</u>	<u>(20)</u>	203
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX	<u>\$ (996,530)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>\$ 1,832,735</u>	<u>16</u>	(154)
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Owners of parent	\$ 6,000,010	45	\$ 4,137,768	36	45
Non-controlling interests	<u>15,001</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,093</u>	<u>-</u>	24
	<u>\$ 6,015,011</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>\$ 4,149,861</u>	<u>36</u>	45
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:					
Owners of parent	\$ (1,013,031)	(8)	\$ 1,820,500	16	(156)
Non-controlling interests	<u>16,501</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,235</u>	<u>-</u>	35
	<u>\$ (996,530)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>\$ 1,832,735</u>	<u>16</u>	(154)
EARNINGS PER SHARE (NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS; Note 40)					
Basic	<u>\$ 1.30</u>		<u>\$ 0.90</u>		

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

(Concluded)

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	Equity Attributable to Owners of Parent					Other Equity		Total Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings		Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income			
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve						
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	\$ 46,061,623	\$ 7,251,306	\$ 6,161,355	\$ 42,605	\$ 3,906,244	\$ (141,646)	\$ 3,705,257	\$ 66,986,744	\$ 205,536	\$ 67,192,280
Appropriation of earnings	-	-	1,171,873	-	(1,171,873)	-	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	1,171,873	-	(1,171,873)	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(286)	286	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - common stock	-	-	-	-	(2,734,657)	-	-	(2,734,657)	-	(2,734,657)
Change in equity of associates accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	-	(365)	-	-	(365)	-	(365)
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	4,137,768	-	-	4,137,768	12,093	4,149,861
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(19,841)	21,582	(2,319,009)	(2,317,268)	142	(2,317,126)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	4,117,927	21,582	(2,319,009)	1,820,500	12,235	1,832,735
Share-based payments	-	7,568	-	-	-	-	-	7,568	-	7,568
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,945)	(8,945)
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,434,601	-	(1,434,601)	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	46,061,623	7,258,874	7,333,228	42,319	5,552,163	(120,064)	(48,353)	66,079,790	208,826	66,288,616
Appropriation of earnings	-	-	1,665,649	-	(1,665,649)	-	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	1,665,649	-	(1,665,649)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	168,417	(168,417)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - common stock	-	-	-	-	(3,718,097)	-	-	(3,718,097)	-	(3,718,097)
Change in equity of associates accounted for using equity method	-	32,447	-	-	-	-	-	32,447	-	32,447
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	6,000,010	-	-	6,000,010	15,001	6,015,011
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	99,459	275,457	(7,387,957)	(7,013,041)	1,500	(7,011,541)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	6,099,469	275,457	(7,387,957)	(1,013,031)	16,501	(996,530)
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired or disposed	-	4,978	-	-	-	-	1,132	6,110	(214,497)	(208,387)
Share-based payments	-	78,232	-	-	-	-	-	78,232	-	78,232
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,830)	(10,830)
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1,517,845)	-	1,517,845	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	\$ 46,061,623	\$ 7,374,531	\$ 8,998,877	\$ 210,736	\$ 4,581,624	\$ 155,393	\$ (5,917,333)	\$ 61,465,451	\$ -	\$ 61,465,451

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

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 6,651,703	\$ 4,944,135
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	664,579	702,396
Amortization expense	237,796	192,442
Reversal of allowance for bad debts expense, commitments and guarantee liability provisions	(209,186)	(144,806)
Net loss (gain) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	(2,029,997)	676,421
Interest expense	6,316,103	2,289,576
Interest income	(15,856,822)	(11,214,290)
Dividend income	(772,459)	(610,734)
Share-based payments	78,232	7,568
Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method	(122,291)	(83,418)
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on financial assets	3,970	(7,780)
Others	(6,802)	(3,278)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	(3,061,543)	(1,872,256)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	40,492,617	30,358,084
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	47,361,647	1,287,441
Debt investments measured at amortized cost	(45,875,258)	(1,585,446)
Securities purchased under resell agreements	(459,488)	(55,026)
Receivables	(2,495,122)	4,081,865
Discounts and loans	(20,875,454)	1,266,435
Other financial assets	(15,375)	8,900
Other assets	(3,436,805)	5,803,203
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	(8,851,118)	9,396,808
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(33,404,078)	(33,747,132)
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	(14,420,185)	(16,505,588)
Payables	1,177,247	130,229
Deposits and remittances	41,071,446	(10,675,832)
Other financial liabilities	21,726,059	(3,710,679)
Other liabilities	(2,069,277)	(1,080,308)
Cash flows generated from (used in) operations	11,820,139	(20,151,070)
Interest received	14,857,869	10,896,291
Dividends received	803,722	645,946
Interest paid	(4,737,773)	(1,848,965)
Income taxes paid	(315,927)	(118,172)
Net cash flows generated from (used in) operating activities	<u>22,428,030</u>	<u>(10,575,970)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	-	(4,105,883)
Acquisition of property and equipment	(213,080)	(868,863)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	49,295	43,973

(Continued)

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
Acquisition of intangible assets	\$ (350,890)	\$ (187,772)
Other investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>6,372</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(514,675)</u>	<u>(5,112,173)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	706,000	(106,609)
Increase (decrease) in due to the Central Bank and banks	(129,490)	53,460
Increase in commercial paper payable	119,680	2,105,376
Issuance of bank debentures payable	-	5,000,000
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(360,117)	(579,622)
Payments of lease liabilities	(350,321)	(258,158)
Cash dividends paid	(3,718,097)	(2,734,657)
Acquisition of ownership interests in subsidiaries	(208,387)	-
Changes in non-controlling interests	<u>(10,830)</u>	<u>(8,945)</u>
Net cash flows generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>(3,951,562)</u>	<u>3,470,845</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	<u>1,627</u>	<u>(916)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	17,963,420	(12,218,214)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>46,533,436</u>	<u>58,751,650</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 64,496,856</u>	<u>\$ 46,533,436</u>

Reconciliation of the amounts in the consolidated statements of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheets	\$ 13,127,228	\$ 9,038,592
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks qualifying as cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7 endorsed by FSC	36,416,453	33,940,712
Securities purchased under agreements to resell qualifying as cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7 endorsed by FSC	<u>14,953,175</u>	<u>3,554,132</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows	<u>\$ 64,496,856</u>	<u>\$ 46,533,436</u>

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

(Concluded)

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

KGI Bank Co., Ltd. (the “Bank”) engages in banking operations regulated by the Banking Act of the Republic of China (the “Banking Act”).

As of December 31, 2022, the Bank had an international banking department, a trust department, an insurance department, various major departments, an offshore banking unit (OBU), and 51 domestic branches.

On April 8, 2014, the Bank’s extraordinary shareholders’ meeting resolved to the exchange 0.2 share of China Development Financial Holding Corporation (CDFH) and NT\$13.4 for one share of the Bank. On August 11, 2014, the Bank’s board of directors approved September 15, 2014 as the date of the share swap after this transaction was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC). Upon completion of the share swap, the Bank became CDFH’s wholly owned subsidiary and the trading of the Bank’s shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange was terminated.

On October 9, 2014, under the approval of the board of directors, who had been authorized to exercise the functions of the shareholders’ meeting, Cosmos Bank’s name became KGI Bank Co., Ltd since January 2015. The FSC approved the name change on November 10, 2014.

On March 2, 2015 and April 13, 2015, the Bank’s board of directors again exercised the functions of the shareholders’ meeting and approved the transfer to the Bank from CDIB Capital Group (formerly China Development Industrial Bank) of (a) the assets and liabilities associated with the commercial banking business of CDIB Capital Group and (b) CDIB Capital Group’s holdings of shares in leasing subsidiaries and in the Taiwan Financial Asset Service Corporation. On April 16, 2015, the transaction was approved by the FSC, and the chairman was authorized by the board of directors to approve the date of transfer of business on May 1, 2015.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Bank’s board of directors and authorized for issue on February 16, 2023.

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

- a. Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the “IFRSs”), and the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

The initial application of the amendments to the IFRSs and the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have any material impact on the Bank and its subsidiaries’ accounting policies.

- b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2023

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”	January 1, 2023 (Note 1)
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	January 1, 2023 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 12 “Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”	January 1, 2023 (Note 3)

Note 1: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 2: The amendments will be applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 3: Except for deferred taxes that were recognized on January 1, 2022 for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments were applied prospectively to transactions that occurred on or after January 1, 2022.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Bank and its subsidiaries assess the application of above standards and interpretations will not have any material impact on the Bank and its subsidiaries’ financial position and financial performance.

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
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
Amendments to IFRS 16 “Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback”	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
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, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”	January 1, 2024

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: A seller-lessee shall apply the Amendments to IFRS 16 retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Bank and its subsidiaries are continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of above standards and interpretations on the Bank and its subsidiaries’ financial position and financial performance, and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, guidelines issued by the authority and the IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC.

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values and net defined benefit liabilities (assets) which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The operating cycle in the banking industry cannot be reasonably identified; thus, asset and liability accounts were not classified as current or noncurrent. Nevertheless, these accounts were properly categorized in accordance with the nature of each account and sequenced according to their liquidity. Please refer to Note 45 for the maturity analysis of assets and liabilities.

Principles for Preparing Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries. All significant intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses have been eliminated in full upon consolidation.

The consolidated entities were as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Main Business	Percentage of Ownership (%)	
			December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
The Bank	CDIB Management Consulting Corporation	Management and consulting	100.00	100.00
CDIB Management Consulting Corporation	CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation (Note)	Leasing	100.00	76.04
	CDIB International Leasing Corporation	Leasing	100.00	100.00

Note: CDIB Management Consulting Corporation acquired 23.96% of the shares of CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation, and CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation became a 100% subsidiary on October 18, 2022.

Foreign Currencies

The Bank recognizes foreign-currency transactions in the respective currencies in which they are denominated, while the subsidiaries recognize transactions at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign-currency gains or losses of the Bank are recorded in New Taiwan dollars using rates 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 not retranslated.

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Bank and its subsidiaries' foreign operations are translated into New Taiwan dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. 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 shareholders of the Bank and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e., a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the shareholders of the Bank are reclassified to profit or loss.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Bank 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, time deposits that can be terminated on demand without reduction in principal, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Bank and its subsidiaries have significant influence and that is not a subsidiary.

The Bank and its subsidiaries uses the equity method to account for their investments in associates.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Bank and its subsidiaries' share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Bank and its subsidiaries also recognize the changes in the Bank and its subsidiaries' share of equity of associates.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Bank and its subsidiaries' share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Bank and its subsidiaries' share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the Bank and its subsidiaries subscribe for additional new shares of the associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Bank and its subsidiaries' proportionate interest in the associate. The Bank and its subsidiaries records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus - changes in the Bank and its subsidiaries' share of equity of associates. If the Bank and its subsidiaries' ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription of the new shares of associate, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate is reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. When the adjustment should be debited to capital surplus, but the capital surplus recognized from investments accounted for by the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

When the Bank and its subsidiaries' share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in that associate (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for by the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Bank and its subsidiaries' net investment in the associate), the Bank and its subsidiaries' discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Bank and its subsidiaries has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate.

The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Bank and its subsidiaries discontinue the use of the equity method from the date on which it ceases to have significant influence over the associate. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. The Bank and its subsidiaries account for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

When the Bank and its subsidiaries transact with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Bank and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Bank and its subsidiaries become 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 issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) 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 fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All regular way transactions of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way transactions are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

a. Classification and measurement

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

1) Financial assets at FVTPL

A financial asset is classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is mandatorily classified or it is designated as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria. A financial asset may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition, if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising from any dividends or interest earned and remeasurement on the financial assets recognized in net revenues other than interest. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 44.

2) Financial assets at amortized cost

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

- a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b) 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 are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Except for interest income of financial assets have subsequently become credit-impaired is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, others are calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

3) Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI:

- a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collecting of contractual cash flows and the selling of the financial assets; and
- b) 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.

Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in the carrying amounts of these debt instruments relating to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest income calculated using the effective interest method and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of these debt instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income and will be reclassified to profit or loss when the investment is disposed of.

4) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Bank and its subsidiaries may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is 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, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Bank and its subsidiaries' 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 Bank and its subsidiaries recognize a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost, investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI, installment accounts and lease receivables.

For the financial assets, the Bank and its subsidiaries recognize lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank and its subsidiaries measure 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 a 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.

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognize 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 or accumulated impairment account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset.

In addition to the analysis of impairment mentioned above, based on the Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual loans, credit assets classified as normal (this balance should be net of the balance of borrowings by ROC government agencies from the Bank), special mention, substandard, with doubtful collectability and uncollectable or loss incurring are evaluated on the basis of the borrowers'/clients' financial condition and delinquency record on interest and principal payments, and these assets have allowances at 1%, 2%, 10%, 50% and 100%, respectively, of outstanding credit. The doubtful accounts of credit cards receivables are evaluated on the basis of the Regulations Governing Institutions Engaging In Credit Card Business. The above is listed the minimum allowance for credit assets on or off balance sheet.

Based on Order No. 10300329440 issued by the FSC, for the Bank to have an enhanced risk coverage, the minimum provision for the loan loss reserve is 1.5% of the mortgage and construction loans that have been classified as normal assets, excluding policy-based loan, effective from January 1, 2011. Based on Order No. 10410001840 issued by the FSC, for the Bank to have an enhanced control on the exposure to the risk in mainland China, the minimum provision for credit loss reserve is 1.5% of the credit, which includes short-term trade financing that were granted to companies based in mainland China and classified as normal assets.

Credit deemed uncollectable may be written off under the approval of the board of directors.

c. Derecognition of financial assets

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 a debt instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. However, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, 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.

Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Bank and its subsidiaries 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 Bank and its subsidiaries are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The repurchase of the Bank's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Bank's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

a. Subsequent measurement

Except the following situations, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method:

- Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liabilities are either held for trading or are designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition when doing so results in more relevant information and if:

- 1) Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- 2) The financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and has performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Bank and its subsidiaries' documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or

- 3) The contract contains one or more embedded derivatives so that the entire hybrid (combined) contract can be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities held for trading are stated at fair value, and remeasurement gains or losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in net revenue other than interest. For a financial liability designated as at FVTPL, the amount of changes in fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income and will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The gain or loss accumulated in other comprehensive income will be transferred to retained earnings when the financial liability is derecognized. If this accounting treatment related to credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch, all changes in the fair value of the liability are presented in profit or loss.

b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. When the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is positive, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset; when the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is negative, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain financial asset hosts within the scope of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” are not separated; instead, the classification is determined in accordance with the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 (e.g. financial liabilities) are treated as separate derivatives when they meet the definition of a derivative, their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

Modification of financial instruments

When a financial instrument is modified, the Bank and its subsidiaries assess whether the modification will result in derecognition. If modification of a financial instrument results in derecognition, it is accounted for as derecognition of financial assets or liabilities. If the modification does not result in derecognition, the Bank and its subsidiaries recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial assets or the amortized cost of the financial liabilities based on the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate with any modification gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. The cost incurred is adjusted to the carrying amount of the modified financial assets or financial liabilities and amortized over the modified remaining period.

For the changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets or financial liabilities resulting from the interest rate benchmark reform, the Bank and its subsidiaries elect to apply the practical expedient in which the changes are accounted for by updating the effective interest rate at the time the basis is changed, provided the changes are necessary as a direct consequence of the reform and the new basis is economically equivalent to the previous basis. When multiple changes are made to a financial asset or a financial liability, the Bank and its subsidiaries first apply the practical expedient to those changes required by interest rate benchmark reform, and then applies the requirements of modification of financial instruments to the other changes that cannot apply the practical expedient.

Hedge Accounting

The Bank and its subsidiaries designate certain hedging instruments as fair value hedges.

At the start of a hedge relationship, the Bank and its subsidiaries document the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with their risk management objectives and their strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Further, at the start of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Bank and its subsidiaries document whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting the exposure to adverse changes in fair value of hedged item. Note 11 sets out the details of the fair value of the derivative instruments used for hedging purposes.

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

The Bank and its subsidiaries discontinue hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria; for instance, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised.

Securities Purchased and Sold Under Resell and Repurchase Agreements

For securities purchased or sold under resell or repurchase agreements, the payment to or by a counter-party is treated as a financing transaction and the related interest revenue or interest expense are recognized on the accrual basis.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Depreciation on property 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 effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties also include land held for a currently undetermined future use.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

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

Nonfinancial Asset Impairment

The Bank and its subsidiaries evaluate the possibility of impairment loss on nonfinancial assets as of the balance sheet date. If there is sufficient objective evidence of asset impairment, the Bank and its subsidiaries recognizes impairment whenever the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is below the carrying amount of an asset, and this impairment loss either is charged to accumulated impairment or reduces the carrying amount of an asset directly. After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortization) charged to the assets should be adjusted in future years at the revised asset carrying amount (net of accumulated impairment), less its salvage value, on a systematic basis over its remaining service life. If asset impairment loss is reversed, the increase in the carrying amount resulting from reversal is credited to current income and debited to accumulated impairment or is used to increase the carrying amount of the asset. However, loss reversal should not be more than the carrying amount (net of depreciation) had the impairment not been recognized.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Bank and its subsidiaries have a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Bank and its subsidiaries will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity, or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or because the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Employee Benefits

a. Short-term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in an accounting period is recognized in that period.

b. Retirement benefits

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

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and rereasurement) under the 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 liability (asset) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling 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 Bank and its subsidiaries 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.

c. Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are accounted for in the same way as the accounting required for defined benefit plan except that remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss.

Taxation

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

a. Current tax

Income tax payable (recoverable) of the Bank and its subsidiaries is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

According to the Income Tax Act of the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

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

Since 2015, the Bank has used the linked-tax system for income tax filings. Under this system, the Bank adjusts the current/deferred income tax assets (liabilities), income tax payable (receivable) and income tax expense (profit) on a systematic and consistent basis. Related payables and receivables are recorded in each book of the CDFH's qualified subsidiaries.

Based on the "Basic Income Tax Act," if the basic income tax is greater than the amount of regular income tax, the income tax payable should be the basic income tax. The incremental tax payable is recorded as current income tax expense.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused loss carry forward and unused tax credits acquisition 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, except where the Bank and its subsidiaries are 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 asset 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset 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 assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank and its subsidiaries expect, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

c. Current and deferred tax for the period

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.

Revenue Recognition

Interest revenue arising from credits are estimated on an accrual basis. All interest accrued shall be suspended from the date the loans are classified as nonperforming loans. Interest earned from nonperforming loans shall be recognized as interest income when collected.

Service fee income is recognized when collected or when the majority of project is completed. Service fee income is received when loans and receivables are recognized. The service fee income which is caused by loans or receivables shall be recognized as interest revenue when they meet a suggested policy announced by the Bankers Association of the Republic of China. This policy requires an individual loan that meets the materiality criteria to have its effective interest rate be consistent with its interest revenue. Overall, the service fees shall be adjusted from the original agreed interest rate to the effective interest rate.

Leasing

At the inception of a contract, the Bank and its subsidiaries assess whether the contract is (or contains) a lease.

For a contract that contains a lease component and non-lease components, the Bank and its subsidiaries allocate the consideration in the contract to each component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price and accounts for each component separately.

a. The Bank and its subsidiaries as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Under finance leases, the net investment in a lease is measured at (a) the present value of the sum of the lease payments receivable by a lessor and any unguaranteed residual value accrued to the lessor plus (b) initial direct costs and is presented as the installment account and lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated to the relevant accounting periods so as to reflect a constant, periodic rate of return on the Bank and its subsidiaries' net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

Lease payments less any lease incentives payable from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases.

b. The Bank and its subsidiaries as lessee

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognize 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 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. However, if leases transfer ownership of the underlying assets to the Bank and its subsidiaries by the end of the lease terms or if the costs of right-of-use assets reflect that the Bank and its subsidiaries will exercise a purchase option, the Bank and its subsidiaries depreciate the right-of-use assets from the commencement dates to the end of the useful lives of the underlying assets.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. 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 Bank and its subsidiaries use 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. When there is a change in a lease term, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase an underlying asset, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Bank and its subsidiaries remeasure 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.

The Bank and its subsidiaries reduce with the lessor for rent concessions as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 to change the lease payments originally due by June 30, 2021, that results in the revised consideration for the lease less than the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change. There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions. The Bank and its subsidiaries elect to apply the practical expedient to all of these rent concessions and, therefore, do not assess whether the rent concessions are lease modifications. Instead, the Bank and its subsidiaries recognize the reduction in lease payment in profit or loss in the period in which the events or conditions that trigger the concession occur, and make a corresponding adjustment to the lease liability.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Bank and its subsidiaries' accounting policies, which are described in Note 4, management is required to make judgments, estimates 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 Bank and its subsidiaries considers the possible impact of the recent development of the COVID-19 and its economic environment implications, and inflation and interest rate fluctuations when making its critical accounting estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed by the management on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Impairment of Discounts and Loans

The Bank and its subsidiaries review loans portfolios in accordance with IFRS 9 to assess impairment periodically. To determine whether an impairment loss should be recognized, the management exercises its judgments on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk or there is any indication of credit impairment. For the purpose of impairment assessment, the management determines the expected future cash flows based on past events, present conditions and future economic circumstances of the assets with similar credit risks. The management also reviews periodically the methodology and assumptions adopted for both expected future cash flow and its timing to decrease the difference between estimated and actual amount of impairment. Also, the management should consider the specifications of the Procedures to make sure that it is in compliance with the minimum eligibility criteria. Furthermore, on 2022, the uncertainty of COVID-19 subsequently development, inflation and interest rate fluctuations impacted on financial assets credit risk, lead the uncertainty of estimating default probability and default loss rate to increase.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Due from banks	\$ 9,047,945	\$ 6,554,062
Cash on hand	2,075,575	1,538,997
Checks for clearing	1,416,128	478,711
Excess margin from futures	387,908	326,505
Cash in banks	<u>199,672</u>	<u>140,317</u>
	<u>\$ 13,127,228</u>	<u>\$ 9,038,592</u>

Reconciliations of cash and cash equivalents between the consolidated statements of cash flows and the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

7. DUE FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO BANKS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Call loans to banks	\$ 30,930,435	\$ 27,017,500
Deposit reserve - demand accounts	12,357,783	11,198,024
Deposit reserve - checking accounts	7,449,871	7,545,247
Due from the Central Bank - interbank settlement funds	3,513,861	3,003,971
Deposit reserve - foreign currencies	<u>199,602</u>	<u>149,526</u>
	<u>\$ 54,451,552</u>	<u>\$ 48,914,268</u>

Under a directive issued by the Central Bank of the ROC, New Taiwan dollar - denominated deposit reserves are determined monthly at prescribed rates based on average balance of the Bank's deposits. Deposit reserve - demand account should not be used, except for adjusting the deposit reserve monthly.

In addition, separate foreign-currency deposit reserves are determined at prescribed rates based on balances of foreign-currency deposits. These reserves may be withdrawn anytime at no interest.

For the information on due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks pledged as collaterals by the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 42.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL</u>		
Derivative instruments		
Currency swap contracts	\$ 19,508,899	\$ 5,650,742
Interest rate swap contracts	3,303,096	3,611,085
Option contracts	802,203	401,838
Others	<u>598,040</u>	<u>324,947</u>
	<u>24,212,238</u>	<u>9,988,612</u>
Non-derivative financial assets		
Commercial papers	6,990,203	10,260,772
Bank debentures	473,700	242,274
Government bonds	299,983	1,449,729
Stocks	202,500	1,079,964
Others	<u>489,900</u>	<u>883,023</u>
	<u>8,456,286</u>	<u>13,915,762</u>
	<u>32,668,524</u>	<u>23,904,374</u>
<u>Financial assets designated as at FVTPL</u>		
Government bonds	<u>1,497,931</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial assets at FVTPL	<u>\$ 34,166,455</u>	<u>\$ 23,904,374</u>
<u>Financial liabilities held for trading</u>		
Derivative instruments		
Currency swap contracts	\$ 18,770,791	\$ 4,903,895
Interest rate swap contracts	4,015,030	3,852,507
Option contracts	1,164,183	745,408
Others	<u>648,718</u>	<u>451,513</u>
	<u>24,598,722</u>	<u>9,953,323</u>
<u>Financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL</u>		
Bank debentures payable	<u>11,029,589</u>	<u>10,354,365</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	<u>\$ 35,628,311</u>	<u>\$ 20,307,688</u>

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, bank debentures issued by the Bank and designated as at FVTPL were as follows:

Name	December 31		Issuance Period	Method of Paying Principal and Interests	Interest Rate
	2022	2021			
P18KGIB1	\$ 6,141,600	\$ 5,538,000	2018.01.30-2048.01.30 (Note)	Principal due on maturity	0%
P18KGIB2	<u>4,913,280</u>	<u>4,430,400</u>	2018.02.27-2048.02.27 (Note)	Principal due on maturity	0%
Valuation adjustments	11,054,880 <u>(25,291)</u>	9,968,400 <u>385,965</u>			
	<u>\$ 11,029,589</u>	<u>\$ 10,354,365</u>			

Note: Based on 100% of the carrying value of each bond principal plus the interest; the Bank may redeem all the debentures after five years from the issue date (inclusive).

The contract (notional) amounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries' outstanding derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were summarized as follows:

	Contract Amount	
	December 31	
	2022	2021
Currency swap contracts	\$ 1,554,176,760	\$ 1,449,091,150
Interest rate swap contracts	359,625,021	381,385,426
Option contracts	88,287,033	130,488,851
Forward exchange contracts	15,627,151	15,629,740
Cross-currency swap contracts	9,850,066	14,645,334
Non-deliverable forward contracts	7,464,993	9,392,919
Futures contracts	562,890	8,187,933
Commodity swap contracts	227,291	151,744

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss with aggregate carrying values of \$1,079,721 thousand and \$0 thousand, respectively, had been sold under repurchase agreements (recognized as notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements).

For the information on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss had no pledged as collateral for the Bank and its subsidiaries.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	\$ 138,785,275	\$ 186,924,141
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	<u>1,899,166</u>	<u>10,580,332</u>
	<u>\$ 140,684,441</u>	<u>\$ 197,504,473</u>

a. Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Government bonds	\$ 51,934,307	\$ 59,989,564
Corporate bonds	46,534,714	42,778,032
Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank	26,424,348	70,115,980
Bank debentures	11,884,566	11,997,717
Others	<u>2,007,340</u>	<u>2,042,848</u>
	<u>\$ 138,785,275</u>	<u>\$ 186,924,141</u>

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI, with aggregate carrying values of \$26,483,687 thousand and \$42,518,114 thousand, respectively, had been sold under repurchase agreements (recognized as notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements).

There was no significant increase in the credit risk of investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI of the Bank and its subsidiaries; therefore, the impairment loss was assessed based on 12 months expected credit losses. An adjustment in the investment portfolio resulted in the recognition of impairment loss of \$33,240 thousand and \$29,181 thousand on December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

b. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Listed and OTC stocks	\$ 948,104	\$ 9,633,709
Unlisted stocks	<u>951,062</u>	<u>946,623</u>
	<u>\$ 1,899,166</u>	<u>\$ 10,580,332</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank and its subsidiaries sold its shares in order to manage its investment portfolio. The sold shares had a fair value of \$13,509,777 thousand and \$13,481,863 thousand and the Bank and its subsidiaries transferred loss of \$1,504,842 thousand and gain of \$1,434,601 thousand from other equity related-unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income to retained earnings.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, dividend income were \$770,177 thousand and \$601,739 thousand, respectively, and those related to investments held as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$69,381 thousand and \$187,677 thousand, and those related to investments derecognized as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$700,796 thousand and \$414,062 thousand, respectively.

For the information on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged as collateral for the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 42.

10. DEBT INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank	\$ 38,775,000	\$ -
Bank debentures	15,506,044	12,820,440
Corporate Bonds	4,401,545	-
Others	<u>308,040</u>	<u>294,780</u>
	58,990,629	13,115,220
Accumulated impairment	<u>(5,153)</u>	<u>(2,704)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 58,985,476</u>	<u>\$ 13,112,516</u>

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, debt investments measured at amortized cost, with aggregate carrying values of \$797,576 thousand and \$263,055 thousand had been sold respectively under repurchase agreements (recognized as notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements).

For the information on the debt investments measured at amortized cost pledged as collateral for the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 42.

There was no significant increase in the credit risk of debt investments measured at amortized cost of the Bank and its subsidiaries; therefore, the impairment loss was assessed based on 12 months expected credit losses. An adjustment in the investment portfolio resulted in the recognition of impairment loss of \$5,153 thousand and \$2,704 thousand on December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR HEDGING

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Financial assets for hedging</u>		
Fair value hedge - interest rate swap	<u>\$ 2,025,601</u>	<u>\$ 251,279</u>
<u>Financial liabilities for hedging</u>		
Fair value hedge - interest rate swap	<u>\$ 526,268</u>	<u>\$ 73,006</u>

Fair Value Hedges

The Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed to the risk of adverse fair value fluctuations due to changes in interest rates for the debt instruments and bank debentures issued. Since the risk is considered material, the Bank and its subsidiaries enter into interest rate swap contracts to hedge against this risk.

The following tables summarize the information relating to the hedges for interest rate risk.

December 31, 2022

Hedging Instrument	Notional Amount	Maturity	Line Item in Balance Sheet	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	
				Asset	Liability
Fair value hedge					
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 45,764,866	2024.05.18- 2032.09.08	Financial assets and liabilities for hedging	\$ 2,025,601	\$ 526,268
				<u>Accumulated Amount of Fair Value Adjustments</u>	
Hedged Items				<u>Asset</u>	<u>Liability</u>
Fair value hedge					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				\$ 26,415,169	\$ -
Bank debentures payable				-	15,303,007
				-	(496,993)

December 31, 2021

Hedging Instrument	Notional Amount	Maturity	Line Item in Balance Sheet	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	
				Asset	Liability
Fair value hedge					
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 35,745,107	2022.05.03- 2031.09.14	Financial assets and liabilities for hedging	\$ 251,279	\$ 73,006
				<u>Accumulated Amount of Fair Value Adjustments</u>	
Hedged Items				<u>Asset</u>	<u>Liability</u>
Fair value hedge					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				\$ 21,067,311	\$ -
Bank debentures payable				-	15,791,122
				-	(8,878)

12. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Commercial papers	\$ 7,710,865	\$ 2,098,902
Government bonds	5,047,989	318,576
Negotiable certificates of deposit	1,200,945	-
Corporate bonds	887,421	552,866
Bank debentures	<u>620,469</u>	<u>638,814</u>
	<u>\$ 15,467,689</u>	<u>\$ 3,609,158</u>
Agreed-upon resell amounts	<u>\$ 15,494,368</u>	<u>\$ 3,609,849</u>
Last maturity date	March 2023	March 2022

13. RECEIVABLES, NET

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Accounts receivables factoring without recourse	\$ 11,472,457	\$ 8,152,050
Installment accounts and lease receivables	6,742,665	6,061,915
Interest receivable	4,318,054	3,286,968
Credit cards	3,521,739	3,389,969
Accounts receivable - forfaiting	3,521,111	5,624,574
PEM receivable	923,887	833,229
Rental deposits	467,748	467,748
Others	<u>1,189,133</u>	<u>633,177</u>
	32,156,794	28,449,630
Less: Unrealized interest	(359,317)	(307,271)
Allowance for bad debts	<u>(1,441,322)</u>	<u>(1,323,963)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 30,356,155</u>	<u>\$ 26,818,396</u>

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the rental deposits receivable amounting to \$467,748 thousand and the allowance for bad debts was \$409,848 thousand, resulted from the relocation to Bank-owned property, of which, deposits from Prince Motors and Cosmos Construction Management Corporation amounted to \$101,901 thousand, and the allowance for bad debts on these deposits was \$44,001 thousand.

On February 14, 2014, the Taipei District Court had judged that the Bank lost the lawsuit against the third party who claimed that the Bank had fraudulently infringed the rights of the creditors regarding property rights of Dun Nun Building, and the Bank then filed an appeal. The court has revoked the original adjudication and rejected the third party appeal on July 26, 2017. The third party then filed an appeal for third trial. The Supreme Court decided in the third instance and the case was sent back to the High Court on November 9, 2018. The High Court made a verdict on August 17, 2021. Please refer to Note 43 for details.

From May 2007 to February 2008, the Bank sold structured notes, which were issued by GVEC Resource Inc. (GVEC), amounting to US\$48,920 thousand through a specific trust fund. PEM Group, which GVEC was subordinate to, was found to have committed fraud by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In view of its social responsibility, the Bank's board of directors decided to buy back the structured notes before March 31, 2010 and ask for compensation from PEM Group.

PEM Group had invested in life insurance policy products, etc. In order to recover its creditor's rights effectively and to protect shareholders' equity, the Bank's board of directors adopted a resolution on December 21, 2010, to take over all the insurance policies and hold these policies in the form of trust. The Bank completed the transfer of the life insurance policies from PEM Group on March 7, 2011. The Bank measured the policies' cost based on an actuarial report less administration fees, and then recognized the cost amounting to \$218,386 thousand (US\$7,423 thousand). At the same time, the Bank wrote off the initial cost and provision for life insurance policies amounting to \$433,061 thousand (US\$14,721 thousand).

As of December 31, 2022, the PEM receivable amounting to \$923,887 thousand (US\$30,086 thousand) was measured as the abovementioned PEM receivable plus premiums paid thereon, less any recovery amount. After assessing the possibility of recovery based on the latest information provided by the trust entity, the balance of the PEM receivable and its allowance for bad debts were as follows:

	(In Thousands of USD/NTD)	
	December 31, 2022	
	USD	NTD
Life insurance policies	\$ 14,525	\$ 446,061
Non-life insurance policies	<u>15,561</u>	<u>477,826</u>
	30,086	923,887
Less: Allowance for bad debts	<u>(17,008)</u>	<u>(522,281)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 13,078</u>	<u>\$ 401,606</u>
	December 31, 2021	
	USD	NTD
Life insurance policies	\$ 14,525	\$ 402,222
Non-life insurance policies	<u>15,566</u>	<u>431,007</u>
	30,091	833,229
Less: Allowance for bad debts	<u>(16,731)</u>	<u>(463,287)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 13,360</u>	<u>\$ 369,942</u>

Changes in Loss Allowance on Receivables

The reconciliation statements of loss allowance for receivables of the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Impairment in Accordance With IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing /Non-accrual Loans	Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)			
Balance at January 1	\$ 48,561	\$ 18,939	\$ -	\$ 1,061,897	\$ -	\$ 1,129,397	\$ 194,566	\$ 1,323,963
Changes due to financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:								
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(327)	1,882	-	(1,555)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to credit - impaired financial assets	(157)	(551)	-	708	-	-	-	-
Transferred to 12 months ECL	1,044	(748)	-	(296)	-	-	-	-
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(58,371)	(791)	-	(3,917)	-	(63,079)	-	(63,079)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	67,235	932	-	3,380	-	71,547	-	71,547
The adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,938	27,938
Write-off	-	-	-	(1,225)	-	(1,225)	-	(1,225)
Recovery of written-off	-	-	-	8,024	-	8,024	-	8,024
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(9,950)	4,183	-	79,921	-	74,154	-	74,154
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 48,035</u>	<u>\$ 23,846</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,146,937</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,218,818</u>	<u>\$ 222,504</u>	<u>\$ 1,441,322</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Impairment in Accordance With IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing /Non-accrual Loans	Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)			
Balance at January 1	\$ 54,052	\$ 39,244	\$ -	\$ 1,098,055	\$ -	\$ 1,191,351	\$ 237,123	\$ 1,428,474
Changes due to financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:								
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(348)	2,694	-	(2,346)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to credit - impaired financial assets	(249)	(8,324)	-	8,573	-	-	-	-
Transferred to 12 months ECL	554	(197)	-	(357)	-	-	-	-
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(26,487)	(4,226)	-	(8,513)	-	(39,226)	-	(39,226)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	34,026	75	-	292	-	34,393	-	34,393
The adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42,557)	(42,557)
Write-off	-	-	-	(27,203)	-	(27,203)	-	(27,203)
Recovery of written-off	-	-	-	16,663	-	16,663	-	16,663
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(12,987)	(10,327)	-	(23,267)	-	(46,581)	-	(46,581)
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 48,561</u>	<u>\$ 18,939</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,061,897</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,129,397</u>	<u>\$ 194,566</u>	<u>\$ 1,323,963</u>

Changes in total carrying amount of receivables of the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	
Balance at January 1	\$ 26,298,634	\$ 213,353	\$ -	\$ 1,630,372	\$ -	\$ 28,142,359
Conversion from individual financial instruments to lifetime ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion from individual financial instruments to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roll-out individual financial instruments from credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables based on collective assessment	(88,054)	65,451	-	22,603	-	-
Purchased or originated new receivables	25,142,563	13,171	-	11,479	-	25,167,213
Write-off	-	-	-	(1,225)	-	(1,225)
Derecognition	(22,947,167)	(53,241)	-	(30,752)	-	(23,031,160)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	1,357,245	42,687	-	120,358	-	1,520,290
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 29,763,221</u>	<u>\$ 281,421</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,752,835</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 31,797,477</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	
Balance at January 1	\$ 29,977,874	\$ 239,811	\$ -	\$ 1,686,563	\$ -	\$ 31,904,248
Conversion from individual financial instruments to lifetime ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion from individual financial instruments to credit-impaired financial assets	(112)	-	-	112	-	-
Roll-out individual financial instruments from credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables based on collective assessment	(81,922)	37,468	-	44,454	-	-
Purchased or originated new receivables	9,589,038	861	-	740	-	9,590,639
Write-off	-	-	-	(27,203)	-	(27,203)
Derecognition	(12,779,036)	(64,786)	-	(43,308)	-	(12,887,130)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(407,208)	(1)	-	(30,986)	-	(438,195)
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 26,298,634</u>	<u>\$ 213,353</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,630,372</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 28,142,359</u>

For the impairment loss analysis of receivables, please refer to Note 45.

For the information on receivables pledged as collateral for the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 42.

14. DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Short-term loans	\$ 67,245,686	\$ 73,846,711
Medium-term loans	233,598,502	210,621,330
Long-term loans	98,419,210	93,818,326
Overdue loans	520,522	278,416
Export negotiations	<u>21,719</u>	<u>32,089</u>
	399,805,639	378,596,872
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(5,180,607)	(4,874,255)
Less: Discounts on discounts and loans	<u>(52,214)</u>	<u>(52,228)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 394,572,818</u>	<u>\$ 373,670,389</u>

Changes in Loss Allowance on Discounts and Loans

The reconciliation statements of loss allowance for discounts and loans of the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Impairment in Accordance With IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing /Non-accrual Loans	Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)			
Balance at January 1	\$ 856,760	\$ 102,498	\$ -	\$ 499,580	\$ -	\$ 1,458,838	\$ 3,415,417	\$ 4,874,255
Changes due to financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:								
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(2,450)	13,890	-	(11,440)	-	-		-
Transferred to credit - impaired financial assets	(5,478)	(19,301)	-	24,779	-	-		-
Transferred to 12 months ECL	11,521	(2,583)	-	(8,938)	-	-		-
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(664,852)	(14,119)	-	(104,981)	-	(783,952)		(783,952)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	1,049,379	52,865	-	68	-	1,102,312		1,102,312
The adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans							346,665	346,665
Write-off	-	-	-	(453,270)	-	(453,270)		(453,270)
Recovery of written-off	-	-	-	676,735	-	676,735		676,735
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	<u>(542,821)</u>	<u>(34,026)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,291)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(582,138)</u>		<u>(582,138)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 702,059</u>	<u>\$ 99,224</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 617,242</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,418,525</u>	<u>\$ 3,762,082</u>	<u>\$ 5,180,607</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Impairment in Accordance With IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing /Non-accrual Loans	Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)			
Balance at January 1	\$ 1,213,597	\$ 89,205	\$ -	\$ 557,519	\$ -	\$ 1,860,321	\$ 3,135,568	\$ 4,995,889
Changes due to financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:								
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(3,229)	19,129	-	(15,900)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to credit - impaired financial assets	(6,023)	(11,254)	-	17,277	-	-	-	-
Transferred to 12 months ECL	11,749	(2,277)	-	(9,472)	-	-	-	-
Derecognizing financial assets during the current period	(552,292)	(14,663)	-	(67,877)	-	(634,832)	-	(634,832)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	1,170,059	71	-	259	-	1,170,389	-	1,170,389
The adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	279,849	279,849
Write-off	-	-	-	(691,658)	-	(691,658)	-	(691,658)
Recovery of written-off	-	-	-	655,256	-	655,256	-	655,256
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(977,101)	22,287	-	54,176	-	(900,638)	-	(900,638)
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 856,760</u>	<u>\$ 102,498</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 499,580</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,458,838</u>	<u>\$ 3,415,417</u>	<u>\$ 4,874,255</u>

Changes in total carrying amount of discounts and loans of the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	
Balance at January 1	\$ 375,003,104	\$ 1,441,474	\$ -	\$ 2,152,294	\$ -	\$ 378,596,872
Conversion from individual financial instruments to lifetime ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion from individual financial instruments to credit-impaired financial assets	(127,836)	-	-	127,836	-	-
Roll-out individual financial instruments from credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discounts and loans based on collective assessment	(834,838)	339,060	-	495,778	-	-
Purchased or originated new discounts and loans	609,844,338	129,671	-	1,021	-	609,975,030
Write-off	-	-	-	(453,270)	-	(453,270)
Derecognition	(594,783,697)	(376,774)	-	(273,656)	-	(595,434,127)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	6,866,302	532	-	254,300	-	7,121,134
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 395,967,373</u>	<u>\$ 1,533,963</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,304,303</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 399,805,639</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	
Balance at January 1	\$ 376,225,602	\$ 1,426,197	\$ -	\$ 2,303,265	\$ -	\$ 379,955,064
Conversion from individual financial instruments to lifetime ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion from individual financial instruments to credit-impaired financial assets	(367,700)	-	-	367,700	-	-
Roll-out individual financial instruments from credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discounts and loans based on collective assessment	(773,375)	308,224	-	465,151	-	-
Purchased or originated new discounts and loans	563,479,790	3,810	-	931	-	563,484,531
Write-off	-	-	-	(691,658)	-	(691,658)
Derecognition	(560,100,507)	(294,650)	-	(290,504)	-	(560,685,661)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(3,460,706)	(2,107)	-	(2,591)	-	(3,465,404)
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 375,003,104</u>	<u>\$ 1,441,474</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,152,294</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 378,596,872</u>

For the impairment loss analysis of discounts and loans, please refer to Note 45.

15. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD, NET

Immaterial associates:

	December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Carrying Amount	%	Carrying Amount	%
Suyin KGI Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	\$ 4,459,742	36.17	\$ 4,113,459	36.17
CDIB & Partners Investment Holding Corporation	<u>679,617</u>	4.95	<u>892,669</u>	4.95
	<u>\$ 5,139,359</u>		<u>\$ 5,006,128</u>	

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
The Bank and its subsidiaries' share of:		
Net income	\$ 122,291	\$ 83,418
Other comprehensive income	<u>(51,844)</u>	<u>(6,252)</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 70,447</u>	<u>\$ 77,166</u>

The above investments accounted for using the equity method and the Bank and its subsidiaries' share of earnings and other comprehensive income had been calculated on the basis of the audited financial statements.

The Bank and its subsidiaries had not pledged any of the investments accounted for using equity method as collateral.

16. INVOLVEMENT WITH UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

- a. The Bank and its subsidiaries have asset securitization products in which the Bank and its subsidiaries do not have significant influence but rights and obligations in accordance with the contract. The funds of unconsolidated structured entities are from the Bank and its subsidiaries and external third parties.
- b. The carrying amounts of the Bank and its subsidiaries' involvement with the structured entities, which were recognized in the consolidated balance sheet were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Asset securitization</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 305,942</u>	<u>\$ 280,424</u>

The amount of the maximum exposure to loss is the carrying amount of the assets held by the Bank and its subsidiaries.

- c. The Bank and its subsidiaries did not provide any financial support to the unconsolidated structured entities until December 31, 2022.

17. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Due from banks except for cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,101,950	\$ 1,086,575
Overdue receivables	15,447	13,615
Pledged time deposits	300	300
	1,117,697	1,100,490
Less: Allowance for bad debts - overdue receivables	(15,447)	(13,615)
Net amount	<u>\$ 1,102,250</u>	<u>\$ 1,086,875</u>

For the information on other financial assets pledged as collateral by the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 42.

18. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Land	\$ 3,347,375	\$ 3,339,790
Buildings and facilities	1,280,617	1,318,856
Machinery and computer equipment	651,459	671,449
Leasehold improvements	431,390	230,202
Miscellaneous equipment	102,698	73,646
Transportation equipment	11,723	69,966
Prepayments for acquisition of properties	<u>8,812</u>	<u>231,332</u>
	<u>\$ 5,834,074</u>	<u>\$ 5,935,241</u>

	Land	Buildings and Facilities	Machinery and Computer Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Miscellaneous Equipment	Prepayments for Acquisition of Properties	Total
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 3,240,327	\$ 2,395,051	\$ 941,709	\$ 447,195	\$ 319,844	\$ 77,122	\$ 19,849	\$ 7,441,097
Additions	333,687	55,787	44,667	32,478	-	20,484	381,760	868,863
Deduction	-	(8,100)	(28,533)	(135,190)	(136,788)	(12,527)	-	(321,138)
Reclassification	(229,967)	(120,297)	51,086	38,457	-	32,474	(170,277)	(398,524)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	(22)	(11)	-	(21)	-	(54)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>3,344,047</u>	<u>2,322,441</u>	<u>1,008,907</u>	<u>382,929</u>	<u>183,056</u>	<u>117,532</u>	<u>231,332</u>	<u>7,590,244</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2021	(4,257)	(979,907)	(257,454)	(233,665)	(155,021)	(41,808)	-	(1,672,112)
Depreciation	-	(71,641)	(107,291)	(51,903)	(52,434)	(14,230)	-	(297,499)
Deduction	-	8,100	27,265	131,477	94,365	12,133	-	273,340
Reclassification	-	39,863	-	1,353	-	-	-	41,216
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	22	11	-	19	-	52
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>(4,257)</u>	<u>(1,003,585)</u>	<u>(337,458)</u>	<u>(152,727)</u>	<u>(113,090)</u>	<u>(43,886)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,655,003)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021, net	<u>\$ 3,339,790</u>	<u>\$ 1,318,856</u>	<u>\$ 671,449</u>	<u>\$ 230,202</u>	<u>\$ 69,966</u>	<u>\$ 73,646</u>	<u>\$ 231,332</u>	<u>\$ 5,935,241</u>
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 3,344,047	\$ 2,322,441	\$ 1,008,907	\$ 382,929	\$ 183,056	\$ 117,532	\$ 231,332	\$ 7,590,244
Additions	-	32,878	85,938	46,198	-	21,337	26,729	213,080
Deduction	(408)	(17,553)	(36,563)	(18,555)	(147,452)	(23,478)	-	(244,009)
Reclassification	7,993	8,832	11,034	208,615	-	29,176	(249,249)	16,401
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	38	8	-	23	-	69
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>3,351,632</u>	<u>2,346,598</u>	<u>1,069,354</u>	<u>619,195</u>	<u>35,604</u>	<u>144,590</u>	<u>8,812</u>	<u>7,575,785</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2022	(4,257)	(1,003,585)	(337,458)	(152,727)	(113,090)	(43,886)	-	(1,655,003)
Depreciation	-	(73,893)	(116,962)	(53,507)	(18,007)	(21,457)	-	(283,826)
Deduction	-	14,504	36,563	18,437	107,216	23,474	-	200,194
Reclassification	-	(3,007)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,007)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	(38)	(8)	-	(23)	-	(69)
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>(4,257)</u>	<u>(1,065,981)</u>	<u>(417,895)</u>	<u>(187,805)</u>	<u>(23,881)</u>	<u>(41,892)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,741,711)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022, net	<u>\$ 3,347,375</u>	<u>\$ 1,280,617</u>	<u>\$ 651,459</u>	<u>\$ 431,390</u>	<u>\$ 11,723</u>	<u>\$ 102,698</u>	<u>\$ 8,812</u>	<u>\$ 5,834,074</u>

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Assets used by the Bank and its subsidiaries	\$ 5,518,859	\$ 5,543,064
Assets leased under operating leases	<u>315,215</u>	<u>392,177</u>
	<u>\$ 5,834,074</u>	<u>\$ 5,935,241</u>

Property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings and facilities	5-60 years
Machinery and computer equipment	4-10 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Miscellaneous equipment	3-15 years
Leasehold improvements	Depends on the age or the durable life of the lease, whichever is shorter

The operating leases of the Bank's subsidiaries are mainly based on leased light passenger vehicles with lease terms of 1 to 5 years. The above contracts do not contain market review clauses. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the assets at the expiry of the lease periods.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable was as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Year 1	\$ 2,787	\$ 24,016
Year 2	174	2,475
Year 3	-	174
Year 4	-	-
Year 5	-	-
	<u>\$ 2,961</u>	<u>\$ 26,665</u>

The equipment leased by the Bank and its subsidiaries under operating leases is depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Machinery equipment	4-20 years
Transportation equipment	2-5 years

For the information on property and equipment pledged as collateral by the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 42.

19. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Carrying amount		
Buildings and facilities	\$ 3,309,926	\$ 3,624,368
Computer equipment	21,928	37,837
Transportation equipment	5,153	4,441
Miscellaneous equipment	<u>463</u>	<u>543</u>
	<u>\$ 3,337,470</u>	<u>\$ 3,667,189</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Additions to right-of-use assets	\$ 87,484	\$ 2,435,145
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Buildings and facilities	\$ 347,595	\$ 377,176
Computer equipment	15,909	15,909
Transportation equipment	3,021	2,830
Miscellaneous equipment	<u>79</u>	<u>81</u>
	<u>\$ 366,604</u>	<u>\$ 395,996</u>

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Carrying amount	\$ 3,493,402	\$ 3,813,405
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest expense (other interest expenses)	\$ 30,084	\$ 32,561

Ranges of discount rates for lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Buildings and facilities	0.52%-1.82%	0.64%-3.84%
Computer equipment	0.91%-0.92%	0.91%-0.92%
Transportation equipment	0.53%-1.64%	0.53%-0.92%
Miscellaneous equipment	1.03%	1.03%

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities (undiscounted) was as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Less than 1 year	\$ 380,374	\$ 388,151
1 year to 5 years	1,457,604	1,485,163
Over 5 years	<u>1,820,957</u>	<u>2,131,936</u>
	<u>\$ 3,658,935</u>	<u>\$ 4,005,250</u>

c. Material lease activities and terms

The Bank and its subsidiaries lease buildings and facilities, computer equipment, transportation equipment and miscellaneous equipment with lease terms of 1 to 15 years. In the contracts, the Bank and its subsidiaries have the option to lease the building at the end of the lease terms. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the assets at the expiry of the lease periods.

d. Other lease information

For lease arrangements under operating leases for the leasing out of investment properties and freehold property and equipment for the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Notes 18 and 20, respectively.

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ 7,746	\$ 58,889
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	\$ 5,748	\$ 1,174
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ 393,925</u>	<u>\$ 350,810</u>

Short-term lease commitments with lease terms commencing after the balance sheet dates are as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Short-term lease commitments	<u>\$ 1,422</u>	<u>\$ 836</u>

20. INVESTMENT PROPERTY, NET

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Land	\$ 1,150,304	\$ 1,158,297
Buildings and facilities	<u>346,694</u>	<u>366,389</u>
	<u>\$ 1,496,998</u>	<u>\$ 1,524,686</u>

The changes in the Bank and its subsidiaries' investment properties were as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Cost</u>		
Beginning balance	\$ 1,944,724	\$ 1,550,283
Deduction	-	(4,083)
Reclassification	<u>(16,546)</u>	<u>398,524</u>
Ending balance	<u>1,928,178</u>	<u>1,944,724</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>		
Beginning balance	(269,122)	(215,840)
Depreciation	(14,149)	(13,484)
Deduction	-	1,418
Reclassification	<u>3,007</u>	<u>(41,216)</u>
Ending balance	<u>(280,264)</u>	<u>(269,122)</u>

(Continued)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>		
Beginning balance	\$ (150,916)	\$ (150,916)
Impairment	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Ending balance	<u>(150,916)</u>	<u>(150,916)</u>
Carrying amount, net	<u>\$ 1,496,998</u>	<u>\$ 1,524,686</u> (Concluded)

Investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings and facilities	
Main building and parking spaces	30-60 years

The fair values of the Bank and its subsidiaries' investment properties were assessed by an external independent appraiser. The sales comparison approach and income approach were used in the valuation, whereby the sales comparison approach compares a subject property's characteristics with those of comparable properties which have been recently sold in similar transactions, and the income approach takes the net operating income of the rent collected and divides it by the capitalization rate. Based on these valuations, the fair values of the Bank and its subsidiaries' investment properties as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$1,898,516 thousand and \$1,845,502 thousand, respectively. Investment properties were categorized into Level 3.

The lease terms of the leasing of investment properties is 1 to 10 years. Some lessees have the priority to rent the leased property under the same terms after the leases have expired. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the investment property at the expiry of the lease periods.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment property was as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Year 1	\$ 40,166	\$ 47,217
Year 2	35,878	39,241
Year 3	30,620	29,494
Year 4	16,669	24,138
Year 5	11,217	10,093
Over 5 years	<u>14,133</u>	<u>15,948</u>
	<u>\$ 148,683</u>	<u>\$ 166,131</u>

The above items of investment property are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Estimated
	Useful Lives
Buildings and facilities	30-60 years

For the information on investment property pledged as collateral by the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 42.

21. OTHER ASSETS, NET

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Guarantee deposits paid	\$ 6,497,372	\$ 2,831,733
Prepaid expenses	640,122	715,224
Prepaid pensions	116,286	-
Operating guarantee deposits and settlement funds	57,100	57,100
Others	<u>63,530</u>	<u>76,552</u>
	<u>\$ 7,374,410</u>	<u>\$ 3,680,609</u>

For the information on other assets pledged as collateral by the Bank and its subsidiaries, please refer to Note 42.

22. DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND BANKS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Call loans from banks	\$ 11,791,872	\$ 20,633,400
Deposits from Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	<u>180,556</u>	<u>190,146</u>
	<u>\$ 11,972,428</u>	<u>\$ 20,823,546</u>

23. NOTES AND BONDS ISSUED UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Corporate bonds	\$ 13,905,696	\$ 26,098,779
Government bonds	9,784,967	9,508,118
Bank debentures	3,771,150	7,174,272
Others	<u>899,171</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 28,360,984</u>	<u>\$ 42,781,169</u>
Repurchase amounts	<u>\$ 28,599,335</u>	<u>\$ 42,810,348</u>
Last maturity date	March 2023	April 2022

24. PAYABLES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Accrued interest	\$ 3,862,989	\$ 2,249,116
Accounts payable factoring	1,945,951	1,212,972
Payable for checks for clearing	1,416,128	478,711
Accrued expenses	1,094,893	1,249,765
Payable for securities purchased	229,758	1,100,482
Others	<u>1,453,788</u>	<u>950,981</u>
	<u>\$ 10,003,507</u>	<u>\$ 7,242,027</u>

25. DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Time deposits	\$ 261,858,627	\$ 234,166,608
Savings deposits	158,186,438	143,663,711
Demand deposits	116,217,220	113,759,668
Checking deposits	3,817,497	6,184,673
Negotiable certificates of deposit	3,136,700	4,578,300
Remittances	<u>468,721</u>	<u>260,797</u>
	<u>\$ 543,685,203</u>	<u>\$ 502,613,757</u>

26. BANK DEBENTURES PAYABLE

Name	<u>December 31</u>		Issuance Period	Method of Paying Principle and Interests	Interest Rate
	2022	2021			
P07 KGIB 1	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	2018.12.27, no maturity date	Interest payable annually (Note)	2.35%
P07 KGIB 2	3,350,000	3,350,000	2018.12.27-2033.12.27	Interest payable annually; principal due on maturity	1.68%
P08KGIB 1	3,100,000	3,100,000	2019.06.26-2034.06.26	Interest payable annually; principal due on maturity	1.40%
P09KGIB 1	1,200,000	1,200,000	2020.03.05-2027.03.05	Interest payable annually; principal due on maturity	0.75%
P09KGIB 2	4,800,000	4,800,000	2020.03.05-2030.03.05	Interest payable annually; principal due on maturity	0.80%
P09KGIB 3	4,800,000	4,800,000	2020.08.07-2030.08.07	Interest payable annually; principal due on maturity	0.71%
P10KGIB 1	4,300,000	4,300,000	2021.02.04-2031.02.04	Interest payable annually; principal due on maturity	0.57%
P10KGIB 2	<u>700,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>	2021.05.18-2024.05.18	Interest payable annually; principal due on maturity	0.40%
	25,250,000	25,250,000			
Valuation adjustments	<u>(496,993)</u>	<u>(8,878)</u>			
Net amount	<u>\$ 24,753,007</u>	<u>\$ 25,241,122</u>			

Note: The Bank has the right to redeem the bonds after 5 years and 1 month from the issue date if its self-owned capital adequacy ratio is still in compliance with the requirements set by the competent authority. The Bank is allowed to redeem the bonds based on the carrying value of each bond plus interest after approved by the competent authority.

27. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Commercial paper payable	\$ 4,658,859	\$ 4,539,179
Short-term borrowings	706,000	-
Cumulative earnings on appropriated loan fund	560,000	-
Note issuance facility	<u>499,779</u>	<u>859,896</u>
	<u>\$ 6,424,638</u>	<u>\$ 5,399,075</u>
Commercial paper payable	1.62%-2.24%	0.68%-1.06%
Short-term borrowings	1.53%-2.09%	-

For the information on the assets pledged as collaterals for borrowings, please refer to Note 42.

28. PROVISIONS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Provisions for guarantee liabilities	\$ 109,468	\$ 242,096
Provisions for loan commitments	60,462	92,341
Provisions for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation cost	47,464	42,641
Provisions for employee benefits	5,217	27,652
Others	<u>73,315</u>	<u>79,151</u>
	<u>\$ 295,926</u>	<u>\$ 483,881</u>

29. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plan

The pension plan adopted by the Bank and its domestic subsidiaries in accordance with the Labor Pension Act (LPA) is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, the Bank and its domestic subsidiaries make monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages. Total pension expenses recognized were \$136,630 thousand and \$134,025 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Bank's foreign subsidiaries recognized their contributions as pension expenses in accordance with their local laws and regulations totaling \$0 thousand and \$117 thousand, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

b. Defined benefit plan

The pension plan adopted by the Bank and its domestic subsidiaries in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is a defined benefit pension plan. Pension benefits are calculated on the bases of the length of service and average monthly salaries and wages of employees at the time of retirement.

The Bank places its monthly contributions to the non-managers' pension fund at authorized ratios, which is deposited in the Bank of Taiwan and administered by the Employees' Pension Reserve Supervisory Committee. Managers' pension funds are managed by the Employee Retirement Fund Management Committee and deposited in KGI's Chungho Branch in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Bank 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 Bank is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Bank and its subsidiaries' defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 977,575	\$ 1,111,569
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(1,088,644)</u>	<u>(1,083,917)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	<u>\$ (111,069)</u>	<u>\$ 27,652</u>

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities (assets) 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, 2021	\$ 1,141,655	\$ (1,124,854)	\$ 16,801
Service cost			
Current service cost	3,481	-	3,481
Net interest expense (income)	<u>5,604</u>	<u>(5,576)</u>	<u>28</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>9,085</u>	<u>(5,576)</u>	<u>3,509</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(6,134)	(6,134)
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in demographic assumptions	24,329	-	24,329
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in financial assumptions	(17,196)	-	(17,196)
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustments	<u>23,811</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,811</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>30,944</u>	<u>(6,134)</u>	<u>24,810</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(17,468)	(17,468)
Benefits paid	<u>(70,115)</u>	<u>70,115</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>1,111,569</u>	<u>(1,083,917)</u>	<u>27,652</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	4,298	-	4,298
Net interest expense (income)	<u>6,901</u>	<u>(6,796)</u>	<u>105</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>11,199</u>	<u>(6,796)</u>	<u>4,403</u>

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	\$ -	\$ (44,671)	\$ (44,671)
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in demographic assumptions	6,314	-	6,314
Actuarial (gain) loss - changes in financial assumptions	(103,945)	-	(103,945)
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustments	<u>18,061</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,061</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(79,570)</u>	<u>(44,671)</u>	<u>(124,241)</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(18,883)	(18,883)
Benefits paid	<u>(65,623)</u>	<u>65,623</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 977,575</u>	<u>\$ (1,088,644)</u>	<u>\$ (111,069)</u> (Concluded)

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, the Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed to the following risks:

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

The Bank

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Discount rates	1.500%	0.625%
Expected rates of salary increase	3.000%	3.000%

CDIB Management Consulting Corporation and its subsidiaries

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Discount rates	1.250%	0.450%
Expected rates of salary increase	2.500%	2.500%

If possible reasonable change 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	
	2022	2021
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (27,230)</u>	<u>\$ (33,447)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 28,313</u>	<u>\$ 34,858</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 27,416</u>	<u>\$ 33,493</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (26,509)</u>	<u>\$ (32,325)</u>

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

The Bank

	December 31	
	2022	2021
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 14,193</u>	<u>\$ 15,237</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	11.4 years	12.3 years

CDIB Management Consulting Corporation and its subsidiaries

	December 31	
	2022	2021
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 1,356</u>	<u>\$ 1,628</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	9.14 years	10.20 years

30. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Guarantee deposits received	\$ 2,101,383	\$ 3,106,508
Temporary receipts and suspense accounts	873,009	1,918,039
Others	<u>149,844</u>	<u>108,725</u>
	<u>\$ 3,124,236</u>	<u>\$ 5,133,272</u>

31. EQUITY

a. Capital

Common stock

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Number of shares authorized (in thousands) (Note)	<u>20,000,000</u>	<u>20,000,000</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 200,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 200,000,000</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands) (Note)	<u>4,606,162</u>	<u>4,606,162</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 46,061,623</u>	<u>\$ 46,061,623</u>

Note: Par value of shares is NT\$10.

b. Capital surplus

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Additional paid-in capital	\$ 7,245,723	\$ 7,245,723
Share-based payments	91,198	12,966
Change in capital surplus from investments in associates accounted for using equity method	32,632	185
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired	<u>4,978</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 7,374,531</u>	<u>\$ 7,258,874</u>

The premium of additional paid-in capital (share premium from issuance of common shares, treasury share transactions, and excess of the consideration received over the carrying amount of the subsidiaries' net assets during disposal or acquisition) and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Bank has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to capital once a year within a certain percentage of the Bank's capital surplus.

The capital surplus from investments under the equity method may not be used for any purpose.

c. Legal and special reserves

Under the Company Act, when the Bank incurs no loss, the shareholders' meeting may resolve to distribute legal reserve by issuing new shares or cash dividend, which is limited by the 25% balance of legal reserve minus capital. In addition, under the Banking Act, the Bank should retain 30% of its after-tax earnings as legal reserve before distributing these earnings. Further, if the amount of legal reserve is less than the total amount of capital, the maximum amount of earnings that may be distributed in cash should not exceed 15% of the total capital. However, this restriction will not apply if the amount of legal reserve equals or exceeds the amount of the total capital or if the Bank is in sound financial condition and is in compliance with the Company Act.

After applying IFRSs, the Bank recognizes and reverses special reserve according to Order No. 1010012865 and 1090150022 issued by the FSC and the rule of "Questions and Answers on Special Reserves Appropriated Following the Adoption of IFRSs".

Under Order No. 10510001510 issued by the FSC on May 25, 2016, the Public Bank shall appropriate 2016 to 2018 annual surplus which is based on 0.5% to 1% of net income for special reserve. From fiscal year of 2017, the Bank can reverse the amount of expenditure of employees' transfer arising from financial technology development within the amount of the above special reserve. However, in response of the development of financial technology and the protection of the rights and interests of employees in the domestic banks, it is not applicable to appropriate special reserve in accordance with the Order No. 10802714560 issued by the FSC. When paying the expense of employees' turnover or resettlement expenditures and the training in response of financial technology or business development of the bank, the Bank reverses the special reserve within the scope mentioned above.

d. Appropriation of earnings and dividend policy

In order to expand the Bank's operations and consider the benefit of shareholders as well as comply with the Banking Act and relevant regulations, the Bank applies the residual dividend policy. In principle, the Bank pays dividends in the form of cash. The cash dividends should not be more than 15% of paid-in capital when legal reserve is less than paid-in capital.

The current year's earnings will be first applied to offset the prior years' losses as well as settle all taxes payable. After covering losses and settling taxes, the balance will then be used to appropriate legal reserve and special reserve and to reverse a special reserve in accordance with the Banking Act and relevant regulations. The remainder and the prior years' adjusted unappropriated earnings are subject to the board of directors' decision to propose a distribution plan to be submitted to the shareholders' meeting for approval.

When the Bank's legal reserve equals its paid-in capital, or when the Bank has complied with the FSC's financial soundness requirements and has provided a legal reserve based on the Company Act and relevant regulations, the Bank is no longer subject to the requirement for legal reserve appropriation and to the 15%-of-paid-in capital limit on cash dividend distribution.

The appropriation of earnings should be presented for approval at the shareholders' meeting in the year following, and given effect to in the financial statements of the year following the year of earnings generation.

Under the Financial Holding Company Act, because the Bank has only one shareholder, CDFH, the Company Act provisions on shareholders' meetings do not apply to the Bank and the board of directors is thus entitled to exercise shareholders' meeting functions.

Appropriations of the 2021 and 2020 earnings approved by Bank's board of directors which are authorized to execute shareholders' meeting function on April 21, 2022 and April 22, 2021, respectively were as follows:

	2021	2020
Legal reserve	\$ 1,665,649	\$ 1,171,873
(Reserve of) special reserve	168,417	(286)
Cash dividends	3,718,097	2,734,657

Related information can be accessed at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

32. NET INTEREST

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
<u>Interest revenue</u>		
Discounts and loans	\$ 10,824,267	\$ 8,153,187
Securities	3,602,366	2,450,219
Others	<u>1,430,189</u>	<u>610,884</u>
	<u>15,856,822</u>	<u>11,214,290</u>
<u>Interest expense</u>		
Deposits	4,234,610	1,760,300
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	795,524	126,360
Structured notes	475,664	87,717
Due to other bank and borrowings from other bank	362,721	52,774
Bank debentures	269,285	181,717
Others	<u>178,299</u>	<u>80,708</u>
	<u>6,316,103</u>	<u>2,289,576</u>
	<u>\$ 9,540,719</u>	<u>\$ 8,924,714</u>

33. SERVICE FEE INCOME, NET

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
<u>Service fee revenue</u>		
Loans	\$ 631,345	\$ 379,267
Trust	452,893	619,380
Insurance commission	381,945	446,972
Credit card	149,643	164,778
Underwriting	104,633	119,600
Guarantee	96,243	134,235
Others	<u>414,916</u>	<u>402,593</u>
	<u>2,231,618</u>	<u>2,266,825</u>

(Continued)

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
<u>Service fee expense</u>		
Agency	\$ 128,532	\$ 112,672
Interbank	98,663	88,554
Others	<u>175,887</u>	<u>146,911</u>
	<u>403,082</u>	<u>348,137</u>
	<u>\$ 1,828,536</u>	<u>\$ 1,918,688</u>
		(Concluded)

34. GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS OR LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FVTPL

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
<u>Realized gain (loss)</u>		
Derivative instruments	\$ 3,141,917	\$ (3,226,181)
Bonds	(738,259)	(197,755)
Stocks	(52,660)	29,723
Others	<u>70,309</u>	<u>50,771</u>
	<u>2,421,307</u>	<u>(3,343,442)</u>
<u>Revaluation gain (loss)</u>		
Derivative instruments	(787,155)	2,292,811
Bonds	460,288	385,963
Stocks	(13,574)	(2,606)
Others	<u>(48,587)</u>	<u>(152)</u>
	<u>(389,028)</u>	<u>2,676,016</u>
	<u>\$ 2,032,279</u>	<u>\$ (667,426)</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the realized gain or loss on the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial assets or liabilities at FVTPL included (a) disposal gain of \$2,935,349 thousand and disposal loss of \$3,045,017 thousand, respectively, (b) interest revenues of \$192,070 thousand and \$129,362 thousand, respectively, (c) dividend incomes of \$2,282 thousand and \$8,995 thousand, respectively, and (d) interest expenses of \$708,394 thousand and \$436,782 thousand, respectively.

35. REALIZED GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FVTOCI

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Gain (loss) on disposal of bonds	\$ (1,987,509)	\$ 394,435
Dividend income	<u>770,177</u>	<u>601,739</u>
	<u>\$ (1,217,332)</u>	<u>\$ 996,174</u>

36. REVERSAL OF IMPAIRMENT LOSS (IMPAIRMENT LOSS) ON ASSETS

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ (1,672)	\$ 7,496
Debt instruments measured at amortized cost	<u>(2,298)</u>	<u>284</u>
	<u>\$ (3,970)</u>	<u>\$ 7,780</u>

37. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Employee benefit expense		
Salaries and wages	\$ 3,265,131	\$ 3,335,367
Employee insurance	266,973	266,487
Pension	141,033	137,651
Others	<u>316,667</u>	<u>351,940</u>
	<u>\$ 3,989,804</u>	<u>\$ 4,091,445</u>
Depreciation and amortization expenses	<u>\$ 902,375</u>	<u>\$ 894,838</u>

The Company's Articles of Incorporation, which stipulates to distribute compensation of employee at the rates 0.01%-3% and remuneration of director at the rates no higher than 1% of net profit before income tax and compensation of employee and remuneration of director, however, if the Bank had incurred cumulative losses, the profit should be used to offset the losses first.

The distribution of the compensation of employees and remuneration of director for 2022 and 2021 approved by the board of directors on February 16, 2023 and March 10, 2022 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Compensation of employee	\$ 5,300	\$ 5,000
Remuneration of director	52,000	49,000

There was no difference between the amounts resolved by the board of directors and the respective amounts recognized in the financial statements for the years.

If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the consolidated financial statements of the fiscal year were authorized for issue, the differences will be recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

The information on the proposed and approved compensation of employee and remuneration of director is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

38. OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Taxation	\$ 584,296	\$ 449,639
Computer information	408,151	312,786
Marketing	157,688	160,643
Professional services	140,698	158,284
Others	<u>633,075</u>	<u>656,493</u>
	<u>\$ 1,923,908</u>	<u>\$ 1,737,845</u>

39. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Current income tax		
Current year	\$ 700,459	\$ 173,296
Prior year's adjustments	(13,950)	115
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,000)</u>
	686,509	155,411
Deferred income tax	<u>(49,817)</u>	<u>638,863</u>
Income tax expenses	<u>\$ 636,692</u>	<u>\$ 794,274</u>

The reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Income tax expenses calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 1,330,340	\$ 988,827
Effect of different tax rates applied to consolidated entities	1,628	362
Permanent difference	(864,984)	(376,073)
Unrecognized temporary differences	(3,681)	200
Prior year's adjustments	(13,950)	(1,820)
Additional income tax under the Alternative Minimum Tax Act	212,108	165,799
Unrecognized loss carryforwards	(867)	-
Others	<u>(23,902)</u>	<u>16,979</u>
Income tax expenses recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 636,692</u>	<u>\$ 794,274</u>

The corporate income tax rate used by the Bank and its subsidiaries in the ROC is 20%. The applicable tax rate used by subsidiaries in China is 25%.

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Current income tax		
Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ (205,205)	\$ 194,549
Deferred income tax		
Changes in fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(197,284)	(74,665)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	<u>24,847</u>	<u>(4,912)</u>
Income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ (377,642)</u>	<u>\$ 114,972</u>

c. The estimated receivables/payables resulting from the use of the linked-tax system on the Bank's consolidated tax returns were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Taxes paid to the parent company	<u>\$ 1,032,695</u>	<u>\$ 878,223</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>		
Allowance for bad debts	\$ 500,151	\$ 481,661
Financial instruments valuation	227,378	-
Others	<u>22,787</u>	<u>43,102</u>
	<u>\$ 750,316</u>	<u>\$ 524,763</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>		
Defined benefit plans	\$ 23,257	\$ -
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	21,126	-
Land value increment tax	19,831	19,831
Financial instruments valuation	<u>-</u>	<u>41,084</u>
	<u>\$ 64,214</u>	<u>\$ 60,915</u>

e. Income tax assessments

Since 2015, the Bank used the linked-tax system in filing together its income tax and unappropriated earnings returns and those of its parent company and eligible subsidiaries.

The income tax returns of the Bank through 2017 have been examined by the tax authorities.

The income tax returns of CDIB Management Consulting Corporation through 2020 have been examined by the tax authorities. The income tax returns of CDC Finance & Leasing through 2020 have been examined by the tax authorities.

40. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Earnings used in the computation of the EPS	<u>\$ 6,000,010</u>	<u>\$ 4,137,768</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	<u>4,606,162</u>	<u>4,606,162</u>
Basic EPS (in dollars)	<u>\$ 1.30</u>	<u>\$ 0.90</u>

41. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The significant transactions and relationship with related parties (in addition to those disclosed in other notes) are summarized below:

<u>Related Party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Bank and Its Subsidiaries</u>
China Development Financial Holding Corporation	Parent company
CDIB Capital Group and its subsidiaries	Subsidiary of the parent company
KGI Securities Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Subsidiary of the parent company
China Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the parent company
China Development Asset Management Corporation	Subsidiary of the parent company
Others	Other related parties

- a. Future contracts (recognized as cash and cash equivalents and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss)

Cash and cash equivalents

	Amount
December 31, 2022	\$ 332,480
December 31, 2021	326,505

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	Amount
December 31, 2022	\$ 11,932
December 31, 2021	89,623

- b. Service fee revenue receivable (recognized as receivables, net)

	Amount
December 31, 2022	\$ 18,284
December 31, 2021	22,934

c. Credit card receivable (recognized as receivables, net)

	Amount
December 31, 2022	\$ 19,423
December 31, 2021	20,006

d. Receivables on securities sold (recognized as receivables, net)

	Amount
December 31, 2022	\$ 52,412

e. Discounts and loans

	Amount	Interest Rate (%)
December 31, 2022	\$ 751,291	1.25-15.00
December 31, 2021	993,280	0.00-10.99

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the interest revenues from discounts and loans were \$14,052 thousand and \$12,561 thousand, respectively.

December 31, 2022

Category	Number of Accounts	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Normal	Overdue	Type of Collateral	Is the Transaction at Arm's Length Commercial Term
Consumer loans	32	\$ 25,783	\$ 13,448	\$ 13,448	\$ -	None/SME credit guarantee fund	Yes
Residential mortgage loans	80	1,098,051	728,690	728,690	-	Real estate	Yes
Others	7	37,698	9,153	9,153	-	Real estate	Yes

December 31, 2021

Category	Number of Accounts	Highest Balance	Ending Balance	Normal	Overdue	Type of Collateral	Is the Transaction at Arm's Length Commercial Term
Consumer loans	37	\$ 35,672	\$ 19,064	\$ 19,064	\$ -	None/SME credit guarantee fund	Yes
Residential mortgage loans	85	1,295,373	944,915	944,915	-	Real estate	Yes
Others	8	44,003	29,301	29,301	-	Real estate	Yes

f. Purchase and sale of bonds

	Purchase of Bonds	Sale of Bonds
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2022</u>		
Subsidiary of the parent company	\$ 598,311	\$ -
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2021</u>		
Subsidiary of the parent company	4,399,624	61,000

g Acquisition of property and equipment

Amount

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Subsidiary of the parent company \$ 410,000

h. Lease arrangements (as a lessee)

Acquisition of right-of-use assets

For the Year Ended December 31
2022 2021

Subsidiary of the parent company \$ 155,567 \$ 2,294,586

Lease liabilities

December 31
2022 2021

Subsidiary of the parent company \$ 2,356,490 \$ 2,352,433

For the Year Ended December 31
2022 2021

Interest expense

Subsidiary of the parent company \$ 18,714 \$ 16,586

Lease expense

Subsidiary of the parent company 408 51,284

The above rental price is determined based on the market price and paid monthly/quarterly.

i. Guarantee deposits paid (recognized as other assets, net)

Amount

December 31, 2022 \$ 45,902
December 31, 2021 41,029

j. Payable to parent (recognized as current tax liabilities)

December 31
2022 2021

Parent company \$ 1,032,695 \$ 878,223

The payables resulted from CDFH and its eligible subsidiaries adopting the linked-tax system in the filing of tax returns.

k. Payables for securities purchased (recognized as payables)

	Amount
December 31, 2022	\$ 221,051
December 31, 2021	883,997

l. Accrued interest (recognized as payables)

	Amount
December 31, 2022	\$ 10,687
December 31, 2021	2,862

m. Deposits

	Amount	Interest Rate (%)
December 31, 2022	\$ 16,065,780	0-7.00
December 31, 2021	20,997,025	0-5.35

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the interest expenses for deposits were \$95,635 thousand and \$46,525 thousand, respectively.

n. Temporary receipts and suspense accounts (recognized as other liabilities)

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Subsidiary of the parent company	\$ 660,740	\$ 1,662,596

The above accounts is temporary receipts of Automated Clearing House (ACH).

o. Service fee revenue

	For the Year Ended December 31
<u>2022</u>	
Subsidiary of the parent company	\$ 208,855
Other related parties	128
<u>2021</u>	
Subsidiary of the parent company	232,480
Other related parties	134

Service fee revenue mainly comprised sale of insurance, funds, and trust affiliated business, etc.

p. Other miscellaneous revenue (recognized as other non-interest income, net)		For the Year Ended December 31
	<u>2022</u>	
	Subsidiary of the parent company	\$ 12,323
	<u>2021</u>	
	Subsidiary of the parent company	20,974
q. Service fee expenses		For the Year Ended December 31
	2022	\$ 21,086
	2021	9,348
r. Insurance expenses (recognized as employee benefits expense)		For the Year Ended December 31
	2022	\$ 21,639
	2021	24,107
s. Donations (recognized as other general and administrative expenses)		For the Year Ended December 31
	2022	\$ 20,000
t. Other general and administrative expenses		For the Year Ended December 31
	2022	\$ 93,520
	2021	90,873

u. Outstanding derivative financial instruments

December 31, 2022

Related Party	Contract Type	Contract Period	Notional Amount	Valuation Gain (Loss)	Balance Sheet	
					Account	Balance
Subsidiaries of the parent company	Currency swap contracts	September 2, 2022 - June 20, 2023	\$ 21,342,060	\$ 86,709	Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 119,413
					Financial liabilities at FVTPL	32,704
	Non-deliverable forward contracts	August 26, 2021 - May 26, 2023	1,477	(83)	Financial liabilities at FVTPL	113
	Cross-currency swap contracts	February 23, 2021 - May 26, 2025	576,313	(26,929)	Financial liabilities at FVTPL	16,618

December 31, 2021

Related Party	Contract Type	Contract Period	Notional Amount	Valuation Loss	Balance Sheet	
					Account	Balance
Subsidiaries of the parent company	Currency swap contracts	August 16, 2021 - September 6, 2022	\$ 17,920,968	\$ (56,773)	Financial liabilities at FVTPL	\$ 56,773
	Non-deliverable forward contracts	February 23, 2021 - May 26, 2023	13,967	(1,227)	Financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,227
	Cross-currency swap contracts	March 12, 2020 - May 26, 2025	583,858	(36,290)	Financial assets at FVTPL	12,199
					Financial liabilities at FVTPL	491

v. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Salary and short-term employee benefits	\$ 252,214	\$ 268,871
Share-based payments	35,844	2,723
Post-employment benefits	<u>12,909</u>	<u>1,894</u>
	<u>\$ 300,967</u>	<u>\$ 273,488</u>

In addition to the above, the Bank also paid housing rental, car rental and drivers' salaries, which amounted to \$3,003 thousand and \$3,172 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The terms of transactions with related parties were similar to those for unrelated parties, except for certain preferential interest rate on deposits for the Bank's employees with limited deposit amounts.

Based on Articles 32 and 33 of the Banking Act, except for consumer loans and government loans, credits extended by the Bank to any related party were fully secured, and the other terms for these credits were similar to those for unrelated parties.

42. PLEDGED ASSETS

The assets pledged as collateral of the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

Assets	Object	Purpose	December 31	
			2022	2021
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	Deposit reserve	Financing project of small and medium enterprise loans	\$ -	\$ 500,000
Installment accounts and lease receivables	Notes receivable	Commercial paper payable and short-term borrowings	925,094	262,312
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Government bonds	Guarantees for provisional seizure	51,201	48,046
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Government bonds	Guarantees and provisions	156,885	156,446
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank	As collateral for day-term overdraft and U.S. dollar liquidation and other transactions of the guarantee	4,919,409	18,035,956
Debt investments measured at amortized cost	Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank	As collateral for day-term overdraft and U.S. dollar liquidation and other transactions of the guarantee	13,600,000	-
Other financial assets, net	Time deposits	As collateral for day-term overdraft	-	1,086,575
Property and equipment, net	Real estate	Commercial paper payable and short-term borrowings	7,934	11,680
Investment property, net	Investment property	Commercial paper payable and short-term borrowings	32,194	33,481
Other financial assets, net	Time deposits	Short-term borrowings	300	300
Other assets, net	Cash in banks - impound account	Commercial paper payable and short-term borrowings	18,371	27,654

43. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Major Litigation

In December 2012, a third party filed a lawsuit claiming that the Bank fraudulently infringed upon the property rights of creditors on Dun Nan building. On February 14, 2014, the Taipei District Court adjudicated that the mortgage is cancelled and the Bank has to return the amount of \$1,786,318 thousand. The Bank has appealed against this sentence on March 10, 2014. The original adjudication in favor of the third party was revoked by the court. The third party filed a new appeal and the Supreme Court ordered the High Court to conduct a new trial on November 9, 2018. The High Court issued a judgement on August 17, 2021, upholding the original Taipei District Court's decision to revoke the part of the mortgage, and dismissed the third party's request for the Bank to pay the received money. In September 2021, the Bank and the third party each filed a third-instance appeal for losing part of the lawsuit. As of the day which board of directors adopts the consolidation financial report, the case is being heard by the Supreme Court.

44. FAIR VALUE AND HIERARCHY INFORMATION

a. The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments is defined as follows:

- 1) Level 1 fair values are quoted prices in active markets for financial instruments.
- 2) Level 2 fair values refer to directly or indirectly observable inputs other than Level 1 quoted prices, such as the quoted prices of similar financial instruments in active markets; in less active markets, fair values are quoted prices of the same or similar financial instruments or financial instruments that can be generated by using pricing models that use inputs such as interest rates and volatility rates, which are derived from or can be corroborated with observable market data.
- 3) Level 3 refers to inputs that are not based on observable market data.

b. Financial instruments measured at fair value

1) The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments measured at fair value is as follows:

December 31, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Measured on a recurring basis</u>				
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL				
Bond investments	\$ 473,700	\$ 299,983	\$ -	\$ 773,683
Commercial papers	-	6,990,203	-	6,990,203
Others	301,680	-	390,720	692,400
Financial assets designated as at FVTPL	-	1,497,931	-	1,497,931
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Stock investments	948,104	-	951,062	1,899,166
Bond investments	55,783,824	56,577,103	-	112,360,927
Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank	-	26,424,348	-	26,424,348
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL	-	11,029,589	-	11,029,589
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	11,932	23,263,646	936,660	24,212,238
Financial assets for hedging	-	2,025,601	-	2,025,601
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	23,662,075	936,647	24,598,722
Financial liabilities for hedging	-	526,268	-	526,268

December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Measured on a recurring basis</u>				
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL				
Bond investments	\$ 725,800	\$ 1,449,729	\$ -	\$ 2,175,529
Commercial papers	-	10,260,772	-	10,260,772
Others	1,079,964	-	399,497	1,479,461
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Stock investments	9,633,709	-	946,623	10,580,332
Bond investments	53,799,182	63,008,979	-	116,808,161
Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank	-	70,115,980	-	70,115,980

(Continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL	\$ -	\$ 10,354,365	\$ -	\$ 10,354,365
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	89,623	9,721,065	177,924	9,988,612
Financial assets for hedging	-	251,279	-	251,279
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	9,774,922	178,401	9,953,323
Financial liabilities for hedging	-	73,006	-	73,006
				(Concluded)

2) Valuation technique of fair value

For financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, fair value is determined at quoted market prices. When market prices of the Bank's various financial instruments are not readily available, fair values are estimated by using appropriate valuation models or the counterparties' transaction prices. The information used by the Bank for fair value estimation is consistent with that generally used in the market, and the pricing models used are commonly recognized by the industry as helpful tools in determining fair value. Related framework of the methodology can be outlined as analytical solution model (such as Black-Scholes model) and numeric method model (such as Monte Carlo simulation).

3) Fair value adjustment

a) The limitation of valuation techniques and uncertain inputs

Valuation techniques incorporate assumptions that depend on the financial instrument type and available market data. However, certain inputs used in valuation techniques may be less readily determinable. In these circumstances, a valuation model would use additional parameters and/or model assumptions-model risk, liquidity risk, and so on to make fair value adjustments. Thus, on the basis of its valuation management policies and relevant control procedures, the management considers valuation adjustments as necessary and appropriate. For the Bank and its subsidiaries to make appropriate valuation adjustments, all parameters and price information are evaluated thoroughly and market conditions are taken into consideration.

b) Credit risk valuation adjustment

Credit risk valuation adjustment consists of credit valuation adjustment and debit valuation adjustment, and definitions are the following:

The credit valuation adjustment is an adjustment to the valuation of OTC derivative contracts to reflect within fair value the possibility that the counterparty may default and that the Corporation may not receive the full market value of the transactions.

The debit valuation adjustment is an adjustment to the valuation of OTC derivative contracts to reflect within fair value the possibility that the Corporation may default, and that the Corporation may not pay full market value of the transactions.

The Bank does credit valuation adjustment using probability of default (PD) multiplied by loss given default (LGD) multiplied by exposure at default (EAD). To estimate the PD to be used as basis for the allowance for doubtful accounts, the Bank refers to the ratings published by international credit rating institutions, valuation models and valuation method specified in IFRS 9.

For EAD calculation, the market values of OTC derivative instruments are estimated in calculating EAD. The Bank uses PD no lower than 60%.

The above parameters used in risk valuation adjustment that is based on the fair values of financial instruments reflect the credit risks of counterparties and the credit quality of the Bank.

4) Transfer between Level 1 and Level 2

There was no transfer of financial instrument between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

5) Reconciliation of Level 3 items of financial instruments

The movements of financial assets with Level 3 fair value were as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gains (Losses)		Amount of Increase		Amount of Decrease		Ending Balance
		Profit and Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Purchase or Issue	Transfer to Level 3	Sale, Disposal or Settlement	Transfer from Level 3	
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 577,421	\$ 840,782	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (90,823)	\$ -	\$ 1,327,380
Financial assets at FVTOCI	946,623	-	4,489	-	-	(50)	-	951,062

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gains (Losses)		Amount of Increase		Amount of Decrease		Ending Balance
		Profit and Loss	Other Comprehensive Income	Purchase or Issue	Transfer to Level 3	Sale, Disposal or Settlement	Transfer from Level 3	
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 157,737	\$ 36,563	\$ -	\$ 402,003	\$ -	\$ (18,882)	\$ -	\$ 577,421
Financial assets at FVTOCI	1,089,139	-	(142,516)	-	-	-	-	946,623

The movements of financial liabilities with Level 3 fair value were as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gains (Losses) Recognized as Profit and Loss	Amount of Increase		Amount of Decrease		Ending Balance
			Purchase or Issue	Transfer to Level 3	Sale, Disposal or Settlement	Transfer from Level 3	
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	\$ 178,401	\$ 830,832	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (72,586)	\$ -	\$ 936,647

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Items	Beginning Balance	Valuation Gains (Losses) Recognized as Profit and Loss	Amount of Increase		Amount of Decrease		Ending Balance
			Purchase or Issue	Transfer to Level 3	Sale, Disposal or Settlement	Transfer from Level 3	
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	\$ 157,804	\$ 37,353	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (16,756)	\$ -	\$ 178,401

In relation to the above, valuation gains and losses are recognized in gain and loss in the period. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the gains and losses on assets and liabilities were loss of \$\$8,782 thousand and \$2,980 thousand, respectively.

6) Quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in the fair value measurement

The table below lists quantitative unobservable inputs of financial instruments with Level 3 fair value:

	Fair Value at December 31, 2022	Valuation Technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range	The Relationship Between Inputs and Fair Value
<u>Repetitive basis to fair value measurement items</u>					
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 390,720	Quoted price of counterparties	Liquidity discount ratios	Beyond estimation	Fair value is inversely proportional to discount for liquidity discount ratios
Financial assets at FVTOCI	951,062	Market approach	P/B, Lack of liquidity discount	1.10 27.20%	Multiplier is proportional to fair value, fair value is inversely proportional to discount for lack of liquidity
		Net asset method	Lack of liquidity discount and control discount	11%	Fair value is inversely proportional to discount for lack of liquidity and control
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>					
Financial assets at FVTPL	936,660	Hull White Model, Libor Market Model, BS Model, discounted cash flow/quoted price of counterparties	Model parameters such as Mean Reversion, Sigma, Correlation, shift Parameter/liquidity discount ratios	Adjusted daily based on market information /beyond estimation	The used evaluation model parameters cannot be obtained directly from market information or inputs of parameters do not contain linear relation; thus, analyzed by comparing correctness, stability, rationality, efficiency of performance and other different aspects of the outcome. Then the Bank and its subsidiaries select the applicable one according to the analysis; fair value is inversely proportional to discount for liquidity discount ratios
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	936,647	Hull White Model, Libor Market Model, BS Model, discounted cash flow/quoted price of counterparties	Model parameters such as Mean Reversion, Sigma, Correlation, shift Parameter/liquidity discount ratios	Adjusted daily based on market information /beyond estimation	The used evaluation model parameters cannot be obtained directly from market information or inputs of parameters do not contain linear relation; thus, analyzed by comparing correctness, stability, rationality, efficiency of performance and other different aspects of the outcome. Then the Bank and its subsidiaries select the applicable one according to the analysis; fair value is inversely proportional to discount for liquidity discount ratios

	Fair Value at December 31, 2021	Valuation Technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range	The Relationship Between Inputs and Fair Value
Repetitive basis to fair value measurement items					
Non-derivative financial instruments					
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 399,497	Quoted price of counterparties	Liquidity discount ratios	Beyond estimation	Fair value is inversely proportional to discount for liquidity discount ratios
Financial assets at FVTOCI	946,623	Market approach	P/E, Lack of liquidity discount	12.47 27.2%	Multiplier is proportional to fair value, fair value is inversely proportional to discount for lack of liquidity
		Net asset method	Lack of liquidity discount and control discount	11%	Fair value is inversely proportional to discount for lack of liquidity and control
Derivative financial instruments					
Financial assets at FVTPL	177,924	Hull White Model, Libor Market Model, BS Model, discounted cash flow/quoted price of counterparties	Model parameters such as Mean Reversion, Sigma, Correlation, shift Parameter/liquidity discount ratios	Adjusted daily based on market information /beyond estimation	The used evaluation model parameters cannot be obtained directly from market information or inputs of parameters do not contain linear relation; thus, analyzed by comparing correctness, stability, rationality, efficiency of performance and other different aspects of the outcome. Then the Bank and its subsidiaries select the applicable one according to the analysis; fair value is inversely proportional to discount for liquidity discount ratios
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	178,401	Hull White Model, Libor Market Model, BS Model, discounted cash flow/quoted price of counterparties	Model parameters such as Mean Reversion, Sigma, Correlation, shift Parameter/liquidity discount ratios	Adjusted daily based on market information /beyond estimation	The used evaluation model parameters cannot be obtained directly from market information or inputs of parameters do not contain linear relation; thus, analyzed by comparing correctness, stability, rationality, efficiency of performance and other different aspects of the outcome. Then the Bank and its subsidiaries select the applicable one according to the analysis; fair value is inversely proportional to discount for liquidity discount ratios

7) Pricing process of Level 3 fair value

The Bank's risk management department is responsible for the pricing process of Level 3 fair value. The pricing models and conditions assumed are conform to market practice; the basis of the theory are commonly recognized by the industry as a basis of valuation in conducting measurement of fair value. Further, the department confirms whether the sources of the information are independent or not, reasonably reflecting the prices in normal circumstances, and examines and adjusts fair value periodically to insure results of the valuation is reasonable.

c. Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value

1) Except for debt investments measured at amortized cost and bank debentures payable, the carrying amounts of the financial instruments not measured at fair value are approximate to their fair value; thus, their fair values are not disclosed.

2) Information of fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Debt investments measured at amortized cost	\$ -	\$ 58,192,448	\$ -	\$ 58,192,448
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Bank debentures payable	-	25,280,355	-	25,280,355

December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Debt investments measured at amortized cost	\$ -	\$ 13,033,193	\$ -	\$ 13,033,193
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Bank debentures payable	-	25,349,007	-	25,349,007

3) Valuation techniques

a) Because the maturity date is close to the balance sheet date, the fair value of the financial assets can be reasonably estimated by referring to their carrying amount in the balance sheet. The technique applies to cash and cash equivalent, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, securities purchased under resell agreements, receivables, other financial assets, guarantee deposits paid, deposits from the Central Bank and banks, notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements, payables, deposits and remittances, other financial liabilities and guarantee deposits received, etc.

b) The floating rates are usually adopted as the interest of the loan, which reflects market interest; thus, it is reasonable to estimate the fair value of a loan by referring to its carrying amount together with the consideration in the collectability.

- c) The fair value of debt investments measured at amortized cost is estimated by referring to quote price from electronic bond trading system of Taipei Exchange or Bloomberg.
- d) The fair value of the payables of the Bank debenture is estimated by referring to the discounted expected cash flow, of which the discount rate is reference to interest rates with similar maturity date.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a. Risk management policies and framework

The Bank has an appropriate risk management system covering market, credit and operating risks and follows risk management procedures.

The Bank also analyzes, monitors and prepares reports on overall risk management. These reports are submitted to senior management, to committees with risk management functions and to the board of directors. Updates on actual risks encountered when there are significant changes in macroeconomic conditions or in the financial market are generated for more effective risk monitoring and handling.

The Bank's risk management focuses not only on individual departments but also the overall impact of risks on a corporate level.

The Bank identifies risks using consistent standard asset portfolio classifications, with classifications correlating with each other, and establishes a consistent measure applicable to the different types of exposure.

The Bank's risk management groupings are as follows:

1) Board of directors

The Bank's board of directors supervises the operation of a risk management structure and promotes a risk management culture, ensures the efficiency of risk management, reviews important risk control reports and bears the ultimate responsibility for risk management.

2) Risk management committee

The risk management committee supervises the implementation of risk management policies, inspects risk control reports and deals with related issues.

3) Business and management departments

The departments are responsible for ensuring compliance with risk management regulations while conducting operations to control daily risks.

4) Risk management department

The risk management department is a unit independent from business departments and is in charge of risk management planning and system operation and providing overall risk management information to senior management and the board of directors.

5) Audit department

The department is in charge of establishing all risk mechanisms and auditing the implementation of and compliance with these mechanisms.

Risk management is a joint duty of all the Bank's departments including business, legal, regulatory compliance, finance, accounting, administration, operating, audit department and so on, that should be done diligently through interdepartmental coordination in overall risk management.

b. Credit risk

1) Definition and source of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a creditor, debtor or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations or has negative changes in its credit quality. Credit risk management covers all operating activities that involve credit risk, including credit business, call loans to banks, banking book securities investment, financial derivatives, repurchase agreement transactions and other operating activities.

2) Credit risk management policy

The Bank has standard control procedures for credit risk identification, measurement, and generation of disclosures and reports to be used for a rational identification, measurement, disclosure, and effective control of credit risk. These procedures include applying standard screening criteria for target clients, credit investigations for credit approval or rejection, careful deliberation of applications for certain exceptions, credit review, management of non-performing loans and requests, and control over all related documents and information. The Bank also adjusts the credit risk structure accordingly so that credit portfolios are within the Bank's risk appetite. Further, the Bank assesses the changes in the economy to adjust risk structure and develops strategies in response to these changes to raise shareholders' value and ensure the risk is bearable.

Based on the risk management policies, the management process is carried out as follows:

a) Credit investigation

In screening target clients, the Bank asks for all the necessary documents from the clients in order to get an accurate understanding of their background and control credit portfolios within the acceptable range.

b) Credit approval

Cases that have passed the credit investigation are reviewed by the credit authority of each level. The credit authorities approve credits in accordance with the Bank's credit limit structure and authorization policies. The Bank's credit approval structure and policies are based not only on the Banking Act and other government rules for credit extended to the same person or affiliated enterprises/groups, industry and country, but also on the professionalism of the Bank's credit authorities and the quality of asset control. The amounts of credit authorized are reviewed by the credit authorities occasionally.

c) Post-lending loan review

The corporate banking segment of the Bank tracks the borrowers' financial and business conditions, generates risk assessment reports on credit asset portfolios regularly, operates a risk warning system and adjusts business development strategies as needed to cope with economic conditions and changes in asset quality through the use of an account management scheme and a regular-reassessment system. For consumer banking business, they track and control the changes in asset quality through the use of regular-assessment system, and handle the changes in borrowers' credit quality instantly through the use of regular-reassessment system. For delinquent loans, the Bank uses the concentration management method, together with information systems and analysis models, to enhance and expedite the collection of non-performing loans.

d) Risk report and information disclosures

The risk management department is responsible for measuring risk, preparing quarterly risk report, including all risk management index and risk capital requirement assessment and reporting to risk management committee and board of directors.

3) Credit risk hedge or mitigation policies

Considering the asset hedge market and liquidity, the Bank takes the necessary risk reduction strategies, mainly on credit objects and hedge transactions involving assets with doubtful collectability or a long period of duration, including methods for increasing appropriate collateral with good liquidity, or transferring to credit guarantee institutions such as the Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund of Taiwan to maximize the collateral. For determining the value of foreclosed collateral, liquid securities will be evaluated at their market value; other collateral will be subject to field surveys by appraisal institution for their fair value assessment, which will be used as a basis for demanding additional collateral or adjusting the credit amount to ensure that risks are within the Bank's tolerance range.

If clients are found to have bad credit features, the Bank will strengthen the monitoring of the credit of borrower and guarantor and take measures, such as demanding an early repayment or additional collateral in mitigating the Bank's credit risk. In addition, the Bank sets different credit limits for counterparties involved in derivative transactions and enters into collateral support agreements with counterparties to ensure that risks are under control.

4) Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk from on-balance sheet financial assets was equal to their carrying values; without taking into collateral or other credit enhancements and unused revolving credit without credit card and cash card, the maximum exposure of credit risk from irrevocable off-balance sheet financial instruments was as follows:

Items	December 31	
	2022	2021
Irrevocable loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit issued yet unused	\$ 42,507,746	\$ 57,251,227

The Bank believes that stringent selection processes and conducting regular review afterwards are the reasons why they can continuously control and minimize the credit risk exposure from their off-balance sheet items.

The Bank and its subsidiaries' carrying amount of maximum exposure credit risk for major credit assets were as follows:

Discounts and Loans						
December 31, 2022						
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		The Adjustment under the Regulation/ Discount	Total
			12 Months Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses		
Short-term loans	\$ 50,495,544	\$ 659,915	\$ 643,696	\$ -		\$ 51,799,155
Short-term secured loans	15,440,552	-	5,979	-		15,446,531
Medium-term loans	145,129,981	137,865	284,372	-		145,552,218
Medium-term secured loans	87,940,372	77,969	27,943	-		88,046,284
Long-term loans	8,267,089	504,125	709,940	-		9,481,154
Long-term secured loans	88,672,116	154,089	111,851	-		88,938,056
Overdue loans	-	-	520,522	-		520,522
Export negotiations	21,719	-	-	-		21,719
Total carrying amount	395,967,373	1,533,963	2,304,303	-		399,805,639
Allowance for bad debts	(702,059)	(99,224)	(617,242)	-		(1,418,525)
The adjustments under Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans					\$ (3,762,082)	(3,762,082)
Discounts on loans					(52,214)	(52,214)
Total	\$ 395,265,314	\$ 1,434,739	\$ 1,687,061	\$ -	\$ (3,814,296)	\$ 394,572,818

Receivables						
December 31, 2022						
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		The Adjustment under the Regulation	Total
			12 Months Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses		
Credit cards	\$ 3,155,263	\$ 198,218	\$ 98,785	\$ -		\$ 3,452,266
Accounts receivable - forfeiting	3,521,111	-	-	-		3,521,111
Accounts receivable factoring without recourse	11,472,404	8	50	-		11,472,462
Acceptances	8,881	-	-	-		8,881
Installment accounts and lease receivables	6,256,331	72,059	54,958	-		6,383,348
Total carrying amount	24,413,990	270,285	153,793	-		24,838,068
Allowance for bad debts	(46,841)	(23,273)	(38,123)	-		(108,237)
The adjustments under Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans					\$ (219,975)	(219,975)
Total	\$ 24,367,149	\$ 247,012	\$ 115,670	\$ -	\$ (219,975)	\$ 24,509,856

Discounts and Loans						
December 31, 2021						
	Stage 1 12 Months Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3		The Adjustment under the Regulation/ Discount	Total
			Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset		
Short-term loans	\$ 50,287,343	\$ 690,392	\$ 721,003	\$ -		\$ 51,698,738
Short-term secured loans	22,143,638	4,294	41	-		22,147,973
Medium-term loans	129,689,798	102,722	295,556	-		130,088,076
Medium-term secured loans	80,415,750	90,683	26,821	-		80,533,254
Long-term loans	6,412,535	493,158	684,389	-		7,590,082
Long-term secured loans	86,021,951	60,225	146,068	-		86,228,244
Overdue loans	-	-	278,416	-		278,416
Export negotiations	32,089	-	-	-		32,089
Total carrying amount	375,003,104	1,441,474	2,152,294	-		378,596,872
Allowance for bad debts	(856,760)	(102,498)	(499,580)	-		(1,458,838)
The adjustments under Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans					\$ (3,415,417)	(3,415,417)
Discounts on loans					(52,228)	(52,228)
Total	\$ 374,146,344	\$ 1,338,976	\$ 1,652,714	\$ -	\$ (3,467,645)	\$ 373,670,389

Receivables						
December 31, 2021						
	Stage 1 12 Months Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Stage 3		The Adjustment under the Regulation	Total
			Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset		
Credit cards	\$ 2,994,684	\$ 202,148	\$ 99,459	\$ -		\$ 3,296,291
Accounts receivable - forfeiting	5,624,574	-	-	-		5,624,574
Accounts receivable factoring without recourse	8,151,934	46	81	-		8,152,061
Acceptances	190,903	-	-	-		190,903
Installment accounts and lease receivables	5,705,389	4,762	44,493	-		5,754,644
Total carrying amount	22,667,484	206,956	144,033	-		23,018,473
Allowance for bad debts	(47,554)	(18,614)	(30,164)	-		(96,332)
The adjustments under Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans					\$ (195,728)	(195,728)
Total	\$ 22,619,930	\$ 188,342	\$ 113,869	\$ -	\$ (195,728)	\$ 22,726,413

Maximum exposures to credit risk of financial instruments not applicable to impairment were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Debt instruments	\$ 9,652,537	\$ 12,835,798
Derivatives instruments	24,212,238	9,988,612

5) Collateral and credit enhancements

The Bank and its subsidiaries' pledged collateral associated with credit include discounts, loans and receivables which contain real estate, movable property (e.g.: Machinery), rights certificates and securities (e.g.: Certificates of deposit, stocks), notes receivable arose from borrowing of business transactions, guarantees provided by government public authority at all levels, banks or guarantee institutions authorized by government (e.g.: SME credit guarantee fund and letter of credit guaranteed) and collateral set in accordance with the laws including pledge, registration of land rights. Financial assets held by the Bank are part of corporate bonds guaranteed by financial institutions as credit enhancement.

The Bank and its subsidiaries observe collateral's value of financial instrument closely, and consider recognizing impairment for financial assets with credit impairment. The Bank and its subsidiaries' financial assets with impairment, and collateral's values for mitigation of potential losses were as follows:

	December 31, 2022			
	Total Carrying Amount	Credit Impairment	Amount of Risk Exposure (Amortized Cost)	Collateral Value
Impaired asset:				
Receivables:				
Credit cards	\$ 98,785	\$ 19,259	\$ 79,526	\$ -
Accounts receivables factoring without recourse	50	2	48	-
Installment accounts and lease receivables	54,958	18,862	36,096	-
Discounts and loans	<u>2,304,303</u>	<u>617,242</u>	<u>1,687,061</u>	<u>224,965</u>
Total amount of impaired asset	<u>\$ 2,458,096</u>	<u>\$ 655,365</u>	<u>\$ 1,802,731</u>	<u>\$ 224,965</u>
	December 31, 2021			
	Total Carrying Amount	Credit Impairment	Amount of Risk Exposure (Amortized Cost)	Collateral Value
Impaired asset:				
Receivables:				
Credit cards	\$ 99,459	\$ 18,757	\$ 80,702	\$ -
Accounts receivables factoring without recourse	81	4	77	-
Installment accounts and lease receivables	44,493	11,403	33,090	-
Discounts and loans	<u>2,152,294</u>	<u>499,580</u>	<u>1,652,714</u>	<u>226,587</u>
Total amount of impaired asset	<u>\$ 2,296,327</u>	<u>\$ 529,744</u>	<u>\$ 1,766,583</u>	<u>\$ 226,587</u>

The amount of the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial assets which has been written off and still has recourse activities of outstanding contract amount are \$530,220 thousand and \$782,211 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

6) Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk arise when there is only one counterparty, or when there is more than one counterparty but they have comparable economic characteristics, or when such counterparties are engaged in similar activities, or operate in the same geographical areas or industry sectors, so that their collective ability to meet contractual obligations is uniformly affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

Credit risk concentration can arise from a bank's assets, liabilities, or off-balance sheet items through the execution or processing of transactions (either product or service), or through a combination of exposures across these broad categories. It includes credits, due from and call loans to banks, investments, receivables and derivatives, etc. The Bank maintained a diversified loan portfolio to mitigate the credit risk concentration to same customers; total transactions of same customers in discounts and loans are not material. To manage credit risk concentration, the Bank maintains a diversified portfolio and monitors its exposure continually. The Bank's most significant concentrations of credit risk are summarized as follows:

a) By industry

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Public and private enterprises	\$ 241,584,897	60.43	\$ 230,312,065	60.83
Private	157,964,018	39.51	148,044,807	39.10
Non-profit organizations	256,724	0.06	240,000	0.07
Total	\$ 399,805,639	100.00	\$ 378,596,872	100.00

b) By region

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Domestic	\$ 316,427,583	79.15	\$ 299,569,449	79.13
Overseas	83,378,056	20.85	79,027,423	20.87
Total	\$ 399,805,639	100.00	\$ 378,596,872	100.00

c) By collateral

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Credit	\$ 207,343,404	51.86	\$ 189,661,926	50.10
Secured				
Real estate	172,558,268	43.16	161,608,496	42.69
Guarantees	7,846,720	1.96	14,636,496	3.87
Financial collateral	6,472,978	1.62	6,674,661	1.76
Other	5,584,269	1.40	6,015,293	1.58
Total	\$ 399,805,639	100.00	\$ 378,596,872	100.00

7) Management policies on foreclosed collateral

Foreclosed collateral are recorded at cost, using lower-at-cost or net fair value as of the balance sheet date. If collateral were not disposed of within the statutory period, the Bank should apply for an extension of the disposal period and increase its provision for possible losses, if competent authority requires.

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Foreclosed collateral	\$ 588,985	\$ 588,985
Allowance for impairment	<u>(588,985)</u>	<u>(588,985)</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Foreclosed collateral will be sold when it is actually available for sale. The foreclosed collateral is classified as other assets in balance sheet. The difference amount between the disposition price and the carrying amount is recognized as net other non-interest income.

8) Disclosures required under the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

a) Asset quality of non-performing loans and overdue receivables

Items		December 31, 2022					
		Non-performing Loan (NPL) (Note 1)	Total Loans	NPL Ratio (Note 2)	Loan Loss Reserves (LLR)	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)	
Corporate banking	Secured	\$ 31,420	\$ 92,794,875	0.03%	\$ 1,166,063	3,711.22%	
	Unsecured	243,179	161,763,577	0.15%	1,868,485	768.36%	
Consumer banking	Mortgage (Note 4)	30,259	72,496,927	0.04%	1,088,466	3,597.22%	
	Cash card	117,390	10,882,352	1.08%	222,464	189.51%	
	Micro credit (Note 5)	346,571	34,635,885	1.00%	544,692	157.17%	
	Others (Note 6)	Secured	12,428	27,191,233	0.05%	290,020	2,333.54%
		Unsecured	-	40,790	0.00%	417	-
Total		781,247	399,805,639	0.20%	5,180,607	663.12%	
		Overdue Receivables	Accounts Receivable	Delinquency Ratio	Allowance for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio	
Credit cards		\$ 21,505	\$ 3,452,266	0.62%	\$ 49,954	232.29%	
Accounts receivables factoring without recourse (Note 7)		5	11,472,462	0.00%	146,546	2,836,184.07%	

Items		December 31, 2021					
		Non-performing Loan (NPL) (Note 1)	Total Loans	NPL Ratio (Note 2)	Loan Loss Reserves (LLR)	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)	
Corporate banking	Secured	\$ 16,199	\$ 90,782,156	0.02%	\$ 1,144,000	7,062.16%	
	Unsecured	137,867	149,890,772	0.09%	1,682,510	1,220.38%	
Consumer banking	Mortgage (Note 4)	6,509	70,989,386	0.01%	1,065,074	16,364.03%	
	Cash card	92,915	11,378,885	0.82%	270,757	291.40%	
	Micro credit (Note 5)	235,122	28,328,896	0.83%	421,661	179.34%	
	Others (Note 6)	Secured	22,122	27,163,406	0.08%	289,602	1,309.08%
		Unsecured	-	63,371	0.00%	651	-
Total		510,734	378,596,872	0.13%	4,874,255	954.36%	
		Overdue Receivables	Accounts Receivable	Delinquency Ratio	Allowance for Credit Losses	Coverage Ratio	
Credit cards		\$ 15,272	\$ 3,296,291	0.46%	\$ 54,266	355.33%	
Accounts receivables factoring without recourse (Note 7)		10	8,152,061	0.00%	103,891	1,001,457.39%	

Note 1: Non-performing loans are reported in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”. Overdue credit card receivables are regulated by Order No. 0944000378 announced by the FSC on July 6, 2005.

Note 2: NPL ratio = NPL ÷ Total loans. For credit card business: Delinquency ratio = Overdue credit card receivables ÷ Credit card receivables balance.

Note 3: Coverage ratio = LLR ÷ NPL. Coverage ratio of credit receivables: Allowance for credit losses ÷ Overdue credit card receivables.

Note 4: Residential mortgage refers to financing obtained to buy, build, or fix houses owned by the borrower or the borrower’s spouse or children, with the house used as loan collateral.

Note 5: Micro credit is covered by a Banking Bureau pronouncement dated December 19, 2005 (Order No. 09440010950) and is excluded from credit card and cash card loans.

Note 6: “Others” under consumer loans refers to secured or unsecured loans other than mortgage loans, cash cards, micro credit, and credit cards.

Note 7: As required by the Banking Bureau in its letter dated July 19, 2005 (Order No. 0945000494), allowance for bad debt is recognized once no compensation is made by a factor or insurance company within three months for accounts receivable factoring without recourse.

b) Exemption on non-performing loans and overdue receivables

Items	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Excluded NPL	Excluded Overdue Receivables	Excluded NPL	Excluded Overdue Receivables
Amounts of executed contracts on negotiated debts not reported (Note 1)	\$ 3,017	\$ 61	\$ 4,227	\$ 80
Amounts of executed debt settlement program and rehabilitation program not reported (Note 2)	68,301	5,988	61,035	6,179
Total	\$ 71,318	\$ 6,049	\$ 65,262	\$ 6,259

Note 1: The disclosure of excluded NPLs and excluded overdue receivables resulting from debt negotiations and loan agreements is based on the Banking Bureau letter dated April 25, 2006 (Order No. 09510001270).

Note 2: The disclosure of excluded NPLs and excluded overdue receivables resulting from consumer debt clearance is based on the Banking Bureau letters dated September 15, 2008 (Order No. 09700318940) and dated September 20, 2016 (Order No. 10500134790).

c) Concentration of credit risk

December 31, 2022

Top 10 Ranking	Group (Industry Category)	Total Credit	Percentage of Net Worth (%)
1	A Group - real estate development activities	\$ 6,567,569	10.68
2	B Group - manufacture of liquid crystal panel and components	6,242,325	10.16
3	C Group - department stores	5,936,900	9.66
4	D Group - manufacture of electric wires and cables	5,509,080	8.96
5	E Group - real estate development activities	5,178,276	8.42
6	F Group - real estate activities for sale and rental	4,009,825	6.52
7	G Group - financial leasing	3,992,322	6.50
8	H Group - real estate development activities	3,798,000	6.18
9	I Group - manufacture of liquid crystal panel and components	3,649,517	5.94
10	J Group - wired telecommunications activities	3,516,017	5.72

December 31, 2021

Top 10 Ranking	Group (Industry Category)	Total Credit	Percentage of Net Worth (%)
1	B Group - manufacture of liquid crystal panel and components	\$ 6,364,242	9.63
2	C Group - department stores	6,244,128	9.45
3	H Group - real estate development activities	6,148,000	9.30
4	D Group - manufacture of electronic passive devices	5,412,110	8.19
5	K Group - manufacture of computers	5,195,614	7.86
6	E Group - real estate activities for sale and rental	5,138,384	7.78
7	F Group - real estate activities for sale and rental	4,154,123	6.29
8	A Group - activities of other holding companies	3,766,329	5.70
9	I Group - manufacture of liquid crystal panel and components	3,644,724	5.52
10	J Group - wired telecommunications activities	3,331,589	5.04

9) Judgments of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition

Credit business

The Bank assesses changes in credit quality during the expected lifetime of various types of credit assets on each reporting date to determine if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, main indicators considered and supporting information (including prospective information) were as follows:

a) Quantitative index

When the contractual payments are overdue for more than 30 days, the credit risk of the credit assets are considered to be significantly increased since the initial recognition.

b) Qualitative index

- i. Changes in the current or predicted operating, financial, or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change in the ability of the borrower to perform debt obligations.
- ii. Actual or expected significant changes in borrower's operating results.
- iii. The credit risk of other credit contracts of the same borrower has increased significantly.
- iv. After evaluation, it can be included if the borrowers do not suffer from difficulties at the time of negotiation in individual credit assets.

The various types of credit assets of the Bank which are not regarded as low credit risk can be assumed that the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

10) Definition of default and credit impaired financial assets

The definition of financial assets in default of the Bank is the same as that of the credit impaired financial assets. If one or more of the following conditions are met, the Bank determines that the financial asset is in default and credit impaired:

a) Quantitative index

- i. When the borrower's payment of the contract is overdue for more than 90 days.
- ii. Changes in external rating of guarantor or issuer of the notes or bonds.

b) Qualitative index

For credit assets, if there is evidence that the borrower will be unable to settle the loan, or has significant financial difficulties, such as:

- i. Borrower has been bankrupt or may file a petition for bankruptcy or financial restructuring.
- ii. Borrower's loan contract has been reclassified to non-performing loans or has been written off as bad debts by the Bank.
- iii. Due to financial or contractual reasons related to the financial difficulties of the borrower, the creditor gives the borrower concessions that would not have been considered or agreed (agreements).
- iv. For cases involving the sale of non-performing loans and suits.
- v. Payment by the Bank to fulfill off-balance sheet financial contracts (e.g., guarantee advances).

The aforementioned definition of default and credit impairment applied to the credit assets held by the Bank is consistent with the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes, and is used in the relevant impairment assessment model.

The credit asset will be restored to the state of compliance and is not considered as the credit asset of default and credit impairment if it no longer meets the definition of default and credit impairment.

The debt instrument investment may also be deemed to have a credit impairment if the rating of the notes or bonds of the guarantor or issuer downgrade significantly, for example, from an investment grade to a junk bond rating, or if one or more of the following conditions are met:

- i. The guarantor or issuer cannot repay the principal or interest on the maturity date of the note or bond.
- ii. Before the maturity of the note or bond, it can be objectively determined that the guarantor or issuer may not be able to repay the principal and interest on time.
- iii. Before the maturity of the note or bond, the guarantor or issuer is in bankruptcy or in reorganization or taken over due to financial difficulties.
- iv. Before the maturity of the note or bond, the guarantor or issuer closes down or is in the process of other financial restructuring.

11) Write-off policy

The Bank shall write off non-performing loans and overdue receivables that meet at least one of the following requirements:

- a) When the timing for statutory write-off is reached.
- b) There is a need to expedite the reduction of non-performing loans or for certain businesses that need to comply with the requirements of the governing authorities.
- c) Written off by the governing authorities or the financial inspection authorities.
- d) If it is difficult to dispose of the collateral or it may take a long time to recover the loan, the creditor's balance shall be written off as bad debt within the period which is specified in a).
- e) Obtaining the debt certificate or supporting documents with the assessment that credit assets evaluated as impossible to obtain repayment.

12) Amendment of contract cash flows of financial assets

The Bank may amend the contract cash flows of loans as a result of financial difficulties of borrowers or improvement of problematic debtors' recovery rates, etc. The amendments to contract cash flows include the extension of the contract period, interest payment time modification, contract interest modification, or exemption of part of the debts.

13) Measurement of expected credit losses

For the purpose of measuring expected credit losses, the Bank divides credit assets into the following groups; for corporate banking, they are grouped according to scale, while for consumer banking, they are grouped according to product characteristics:

Business	Group	Definition
Corporate banking	Large enterprises + Stage 1	Credit risk has not increased significantly
	Small and medium enterprises + Stage 1	
	Large enterprises + Stage 2	Credit risk has increased significantly
	Small and medium enterprises + Stage 2	
	Large enterprises + Stage 3	Credit impaired
	Small and medium enterprises + Stage 3	
Consumer banking	Product + Stage 1	Credit risk has not increased significantly
	Product + Stage 2	Credit risk has increased significantly
	Product + Stage 3	Credit impaired

The Bank measures the allowance loss for financial instruments that did not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition based on the 12-month expected credit loss model. For financial instruments that had a significant increase in credit risk or are credit impaired since initial recognition, lifetime expected credit losses are applied.

To measure the expected credit losses, the Bank takes into account the borrower's probability of default ("PD") for the next 12 months and the period of existence, and includes the loss given default ("LGD") and exposure at default ("EAD"), taking into account the impact of the time value of money when calculating the 12 month and lifetime expected credit losses, respectively.

Probability of default is the probability of default of a borrower or counterparty over a period of time; the loss given default refers to the probability of loss of the borrower or counterparty due to inability to recover the debt at the end of the reminder procedures. The probability of default and loss given default used in the impairment assessment of the Bank's credit business are based on internal historical information (such as credit loss experience, etc.) of each group, adjusted based on the current observable data and forward-looking general economic information (such as GDP and employment rate, etc.) which are used to calculate the probability of default on expected losses.

The exposure at default means that the Bank can claim compensation for the carrying amount held by borrowers or the counterparty after borrowers or the counterparty have defaulted. The Bank has taken into account the amount of credits that have been used and the amounts that may be used in the future for the exposure at default amount. The amount of credits is used as an assessment of exposure at default of on-balance sheet credits; off-balance sheet or committed credits that are not yet used are based on the corresponding credit conversion factor (CCF) which considered the credits that are expected to be used within 12 months or expected lifetime, to calculate exposure at default of expected credit loss.

14) Considerations of forward-looking information

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information when measuring expected credit losses on loans and receivables. Based on the business characteristics, the Bank selected the overall indicators that are appropriate as adjustment parameters for default probability of lending. Based on the type of business, the Bank used different overall indicators. The Corporate banking business takes the economic growth rate (GDP) as an adjustment parameter; the consumer banking business takes employment rate variation as adjustment parameter. The Bank also makes reference to external information (predicted value of renowned economic forecasting institutions at home and abroad) or group expert assessments to provide forecasting information on economic factors quarterly, such as using the change of Leading Index or Interbank offered rate as basic economic conditions; it contains the best estimate of the economic situation in the next five years.

When the Bank adjusts the parameters of the credit assets risks quarterly, the overall indicators mentioned above, such as GDP, changes of employment rate, and basic economic conditions, etc. have been adjusted due to COVID-19.

The measurement of expected credit loss of the Bank's debt instruments is based an external credit migration matrix method to calculate the Probability of default (PD), which is incorporated in the information of forward-looking factors.

15) Changes of provisions for off-balance-sheet guarantees and loan commitments

For the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Impairment in Accordance with IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)			
Balance at January 1	\$ 102,916	\$ 443	\$ -	\$ 448	\$ -	\$ 103,807	\$ 231,078	\$ 334,885
Changes due to financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:								
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(2)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to 12 months ECL	291	(159)	-	(132)	-	-	-	-
Derecognized financial assets in the current period	(60,189)	(385)	-	(381)	-	(60,955)	-	(60,955)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	33,935	13	-	4	-	33,952	-	33,952
The adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans							(124,076)	(124,076)
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(13,927)	116	-	102	-	(13,709)	-	(13,709)
Balance at December 31	\$ 63,024	\$ 30	\$ -	\$ 41	\$ -	\$ 63,095	\$ 107,002	\$ 170,097

There was no significant increase in the expected credit loss of the Bank and its subsidiaries' off-balance-sheet guarantees and loan commitments for the year ended December 31, 2022. The decrease of guarantees in reporting period resulted in abovementioned provisions decreased by \$164,788 thousand in comparison to the prior period.

For the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Impairment in Accordance with IFRS 9	The Adjustments Under Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
	12 Months ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually Assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Non-purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets)			
Balance at January 1	\$ 112,463	\$ 371	\$ -	\$ 874	\$ -	\$ 113,708	\$ 197,565	\$ 311,273
Changes due to financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:								
Transferred to lifetime ECL financial assets	(11)	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(1)	(6)	-	7	-	-	-	-
Transferred to 12 months ECL	379	(120)	-	(259)	-	-	-	-
Derecognized financial assets in the current period	(14,620)	(489)	-	(612)	-	(15,721)	-	(15,721)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	18,791	29	-	292	-	19,112	-	19,112
The adjustments under regulations governing the procedures for banking institutions to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing/non-accrual loans							33,513	33,513
Effect of exchange rate changes and others	(14,085)	647	-	146	-	(13,292)	-	(13,292)
Balance at December 31	\$ 102,916	\$ 443	\$ -	\$ 448	\$ -	\$ 103,807	\$ 231,078	\$ 334,885

There was no significant increase in the expected credit loss of the Bank and its subsidiaries' off-balance-sheet guarantees and loan commitments for the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase of guarantees in reporting period resulted in abovementioned provisions increased by \$23,612 thousand in comparison to the prior period.

c. Liquidity risk

1) Definition and source of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk of the Bank refers to the risks of bearing financial loss because of the inability to liquidate assets or obtain financing to provide funds to meet the financial obligation, such as early termination of deposits, deteriorating of the source and condition of financing from banks influenced by specific market, abnormal recover of funds due to default from borrowers, inability to liquidate financial instruments and early exertion of rights of rescission of interest sensitive product by the assured. The aforementioned situation may reduce cash source of loan, transactions and investment. In some extreme cases, the lack of liquidity may result in a decrease in the overall position of the balance sheet, sale of assets and failure to perform loan commitments.

2) Management policies of liquidity risk

To control liquidity risk, the Bank calculates the maximum cumulative cash outflow (MCO) to monitor the daily funding gap by each major currency. The Bank also actively deconcentrates funding sources, due dates of funding settlement, and the counterparties to the due from other banks and call loans to other banks, as well as maintains an adequate amount of corporate cash in banks to enhance its liquidity position.

3) Financial assets held for liquidity management and maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities

a) Financial assets held for liquidity management

The Bank holds cash and highly liquid and high-grade assets to pay off obligations and meet any potential emergency funding needs. The assets held for liquidity management include cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, securities purchased under resell agreements, receivables and discounts and loans, etc.

b) Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities

The following tables show the cash outflows on the Bank's non-derivative financial liabilities based on contract maturities. However, because the amounts disclosed were based on contractual cash flows, some of them will not match the amounts shown in the balance sheets.

Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities (NTD)

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 23,296	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 157,260	\$ -	\$ 180,556
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	5,499,171	1,304,476	-	-	-	6,803,647
Deposits and remittances	55,183,925	94,692,761	59,536,690	111,630,317	21,029,068	342,072,761
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	25,810,000	25,810,000
Other capital outflow on maturity	3,091,305	404,169	349,362	4,413,018	3,705,459	11,963,313
Total	\$ 63,797,697	\$ 96,401,406	\$ 59,886,052	\$ 116,200,595	\$ 50,544,527	\$ 386,830,277

December 31, 2021	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 6,023,296	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 166,850	\$ -	\$ 6,190,146
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	4,700,647	1,100,210	-	-	-	5,800,857
Deposits and remittances	41,193,532	93,476,840	70,321,598	106,288,309	22,748,717	334,028,996
Borrowings	-	-	-	129,490	25,250,000	25,379,490
Other capital outflow on maturity	4,078,954	379,906	354,651	3,966,071	4,121,245	12,900,827
Total	\$ 55,996,429	\$ 94,956,956	\$ 70,676,249	\$ 110,550,720	\$ 52,119,962	\$ 384,300,316

Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities (USD)

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 229,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 70,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 384,000
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	201,340	266,396	159,050	-	-	626,786
Deposits and remittances	1,767,522	2,444,006	479,484	1,201,085	296	5,892,393
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	359,176	359,176
Other capital outflow on maturity	56,412	38,959	14,457	1,411	145,061	256,300
Total	\$ 2,254,274	\$ 2,834,361	\$ 722,991	\$ 1,202,496	\$ 504,533	\$ 7,518,655

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

December 31, 2021	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 110,000	\$ 380,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 490,000
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	313,395	661,840	273,650	-	-	1,248,885
Deposits and remittances	1,960,468	2,289,458	279,642	767,524	548	5,297,640
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	373,939	373,939
Other capital outflow on maturity	40,014	12,717	3,000	36	161,108	216,875
Total	\$ 2,423,877	\$ 3,344,015	\$ 556,292	\$ 767,560	\$ 535,595	\$ 7,627,339

4) Maturity analysis of derivative instruments

Contractual maturities were assessed to have an understanding of derivative instruments presented in the consolidated balance sheet. Amounts disclosed in the table were based on contractual cash flows; however, some of these amounts did not match those in the balance sheets.

Maturity analysis of derivative instruments (NTD)

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial instruments at FVTPL						
Foreign exchange derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	\$ (156,648,303)	\$ (323,290,843)	\$ (178,603,726)	\$ (80,742,795)	\$ (977,350)	\$ (740,263,017)
Cash inflow	150,742,337	337,094,910	148,358,148	57,167,134	1,372,747	694,735,276
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(377,329)	(633,233)	(36,363)	(18,820)	(22,181,753)	(23,247,498)
Cash inflow	458,736	575,722	36,462	-	1,857	1,072,777
Hedging derivatives instrument						
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	-	(47,111)	-	-	-	(47,111)
Cash inflow	-	80,367	3,885	39,696	-	123,948
Cash outflow subtotal	(157,025,632)	(323,971,187)	(178,640,089)	(80,761,615)	(23,159,103)	(763,557,626)
Cash inflow subtotal	151,201,073	337,750,999	148,398,495	57,206,830	1,374,604	695,932,001
Net cash flow	\$ (5,824,559)	\$ 13,779,812	\$ (30,241,594)	\$ (23,554,785)	\$ (21,784,499)	\$ (67,625,625)

December 31, 2021	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial instruments at FVTPL						
Foreign exchange derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	\$ (177,221,843)	\$ (208,587,820)	\$ (156,161,476)	\$ (136,346,089)	\$ (13,008,417)	\$ (691,325,645)
Cash inflow	153,887,697	185,607,754	153,162,118	142,131,466	11,195,610	645,984,645
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(163,297)	(202,138)	(10,968)	(1,558)	(11,625,928)	(12,003,889)
Cash inflow	120,182	211,781	10,247	-	-	342,210
Hedging derivatives instrument						
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	-	(19,171)	-	-	-	(19,171)
Cash inflow	-	81,296	3,885	39,696	-	124,877
Cash outflow subtotal	(177,385,140)	(208,809,129)	(156,172,444)	(136,347,647)	(24,634,345)	(703,348,705)
Cash inflow subtotal	154,007,879	185,900,831	153,176,250	142,171,162	11,195,610	646,451,732
Net cash flow	\$ (23,377,261)	\$ (22,908,298)	\$ (2,996,194)	\$ 5,823,515	\$ (13,438,735)	\$ (56,896,973)

Maturity analysis of derivative instruments (USD)

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial instruments at FVTPL						
Foreign exchange derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	\$ (6,116,806)	\$ (11,746,180)	\$ (5,214,927)	\$ (2,332,689)	\$ (84,000)	\$ (25,494,602)
Cash inflow	6,429,615	11,754,987	6,285,547	3,184,371	70,000	27,724,520
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(48,749)	(37,710)	(13,590)	(18,902)	(388,711)	(507,662)
Cash inflow	12,958	7,475	852	2,592	510	24,387
Others						
Cash outflow	(209)	-	-	-	-	(209)
Cash inflow	230	-	-	-	-	230
Hedging derivatives instrument						
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(483)	(2,149)	(5,482)	(8,737)	-	(16,851)
Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(6,166,247)	(11,786,039)	(5,233,999)	(2,360,328)	(472,711)	(26,019,324)
Cash inflow subtotal	6,442,803	11,762,462	6,286,399	3,186,963	70,510	27,749,137
Net cash flow	\$ 276,556	\$ (23,577)	\$ 1,052,400	\$ 826,635	\$ (402,201)	\$ 1,729,813

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

December 31, 2021	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Derivative financial instruments at FVTPL						
Foreign exchange derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	\$ (6,530,255)	\$ (7,435,810)	\$ (5,976,675)	\$ (5,882,118)	\$ (446,322)	\$ (26,271,180)
Cash inflow	7,838,238	8,352,981	6,122,189	5,641,870	516,822	28,472,100
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(43,395)	(6,319)	(8,282)	(7,272)	(140,925)	(206,193)
Cash inflow	4,141	9,751	6,028	1,401	856	22,177
Others						
Cash outflow	(150)	-	-	-	-	(150)
Cash inflow	220	-	-	-	-	220
Hedging derivatives instrument						
Interest rate derivatives instruments						
Cash outflow	(534)	(1,566)	(2,584)	-	-	(4,684)
Cash inflow	104	167	-	-	-	271
Cash outflow subtotal	(6,574,334)	(7,443,695)	(5,987,541)	(5,889,390)	(587,247)	(26,482,207)
Cash inflow subtotal	7,842,703	8,362,899	6,128,217	5,643,271	517,678	28,494,768
Net cash flow	\$ 1,268,369	\$ 919,204	\$ 140,676	\$ (246,119)	\$ (69,569)	\$ 2,012,561

5) Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items

The table below shows the Bank's maturity analysis of the off-balance sheet items based on the remaining time between the reporting date and the contractual period. For the financial guarantee contracts issued, the maximum guaranteed amount included in the guarantee may be required to be fulfilled in the earliest period.

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Irrevocable loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit issued yet unused	\$ 7,350,303	\$ 4,340,352	\$ 4,872,807	\$ 10,027,266	\$ 15,917,018	\$ 42,507,746

December 31, 2021	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Irrevocable loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit issued yet unused	\$ 14,923,239	\$ 8,916,761	\$ 4,161,137	\$ 9,601,983	\$ 19,648,107	\$ 57,251,227

6) Summary of required disclosures under the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks:

a) Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities of the Bank (NTD)

December 31, 2022	0-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 142,501,992	\$ 131,664,686	\$ 402,034,784	\$ 186,744,048	\$ 125,729,644	\$ 214,791,860	\$ 1,203,467,014
Main capital outflow on maturity	119,923,050	125,362,587	466,989,335	279,574,412	264,000,473	254,615,354	1,510,465,211
Gap	22,578,942	6,302,099	(64,954,551)	(92,830,364)	(138,270,829)	(39,823,494)	(306,998,197)

December 31, 2021	0-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 99,153,997	\$ 180,144,514	\$ 239,929,388	\$ 189,305,600	\$ 198,165,979	\$ 237,837,252	\$ 1,144,536,730
Main capital outflow on maturity	82,934,760	167,709,968	336,889,688	259,769,742	306,466,314	247,372,917	1,401,143,389
Gap	16,219,237	12,434,546	(96,960,300)	(70,464,142)	(108,300,335)	(9,535,665)	(256,606,659)

b) Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities of the Bank (USD)

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

December 31, 2022	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 7,639,447	\$ 12,387,281	\$ 6,562,140	\$ 3,462,485	\$ 3,510,437	\$ 33,561,790
Main capital outflow on maturity	8,775,235	15,329,826	6,819,115	5,134,430	4,053,357	40,111,963
Gap	(1,135,788)	(2,942,545)	(256,975)	(1,671,945)	(542,920)	(6,550,173)

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

December 31, 2021	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 9,188,780	\$ 8,888,255	\$ 6,461,167	\$ 6,000,356	\$ 3,767,930	\$ 34,306,488
Main capital outflow on maturity	9,474,104	11,739,495	7,422,932	8,000,632	3,848,540	40,485,703
Gap	(285,324)	(2,851,240)	(961,765)	(2,000,276)	(80,610)	(6,179,215)

d. Market risk

1) Definition and source of market risk

Market risk is defined as an unfavorable change in macroeconomic and financial market variables (such as interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices and commodity prices), which may cause a potential loss on financial assets held for trading.

2) Risk management policies

In order to have a common-language of market risk management, definition, communication and measurement, and comply with the requirements of the governing authorities, the Bank has developed “Market Risk Management Standard” based on Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy Ratio of Banks (the CAR Regulations) related market risk calculation tables announced by the FSC, international standards, and CDFH’s market risk management policy framework.

The “Market Risk Management Standard” is applicable to “Trading Book” positions defined by the Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy Ratio of the Bank related market risk calculation tables and the Bank’s book management approach to financial instrument handling.

Following the “Market Risk Management Standard”, the Bank sets up the “Market Risk Management Procedure to Trading Activities” to manage market risk. This procedure includes risk identification and assessment, risk measurement, risk monitoring and response, risk reporting and contingency management processes.

3) Procedures for market risk measuring, monitoring, and reporting

The Bank’s market risk limits include position sensitivities, stop-loss limits and value-at-risk (VaR).

Risk factors analyzed through the Bank’s risk measurement systems are sufficient to determine all market risks of trading positions on the balance sheet, including interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, equity securities risk, and price of commodity risks, as well as volatility risks which arise out of the option transactions.

The Bank’s market risk reports include profit or loss on trading positions, limit usage, stress testing, and trading portfolio risk assessment, as well as significant exceptions if any.

The risk management department of the Bank independently performs daily market risk limit controls, and regularly reports to both the Risk Management Committee and CDFH’s Risk Management Committee. Besides, the above reports are presented to the Board quarterly for reference.

4) Mitigation of risks or hedging of market risk

The Bank’s market risk positions or hedging positions are marked to market on a daily basis through techniques such as model valuation. All market parameters are updated at least daily in accordance with changes in market conditions to conduct value assessment of products. Market Risk Limits are reviewed and controlled based on the valuation results of traders’ position risk value, position sensitivity and profit and loss figure on a daily basis.

5) Valuation techniques of market risk

The Bank uses the VaR model and stress testing to evaluate the potential and extreme risk on trading portfolios. Through variations of the assumptions on market conditions, these techniques are used to assess the market risk of positions held and the maximum expected loss.

VaR is calculated using a one-day time horizon with a 95% confidence level.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022			For the Year Ended December 31, 2021		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
Interest rate risk	\$ 46,303	\$ 99,773	\$ 8,226	\$ 60,783	\$ 141,061	\$ 13,163
Equity securities risk	7,427	31,542	-	9,335	19,006	-
Foreign exchange risk	18,708	36,355	5,344	3,339	15,981	1,547

6) Interest rate risk in the banking book

The scope of interest rate risk in banking book includes interest rate sensitivity of assets and liabilities, but do not include risk management of trading book. Interest rate risk in banking book measures the adverse effects on net interest income of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet as a result of adverse fluctuations in interest. Risk assessment not only builds the sensitivity gap between assets and liabilities, but also quantifies through the dimension of retained earnings and economic value perspectives.

7) Interest rate risk management of the banking book

The interest rate risk management strategy involving the Bank's banking book is to minimize the negative impact of changes in interest rates on net interest income and the net economic value of equity. The asset-liability management committee (ALMCO) approves the annual banking book interest rate risk limits and monitors the Bank's interest rate risk exposures every day. The interest rate risk management processes include risk identification, risk measurement, risk control, risk monitoring and others. The unit monitoring the banking book interest rate risks reports interest rate risk exposures regularly to ALMCO, and adjusts the structure of assets and liabilities according to the reports, lowering the amount of exposure. For risk monitoring, the asset and liability management system outputs and analysis reports, which is provided to the interest rate risk execution units and senior management. If risk missing or excess of limit occur from monitor, written notices will be passed to the interest rate risk assessment units to adjust and improve the program reported to ALMCO.

8) The effect of interest rate benchmark reform

The Bank is exposed to USD LIBOR which is subject to interest rate benchmark reform. The exposures arise on derivatives and non-derivative financial assets and liabilities. SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate) is expected to replace USD LIBOR. There are key differences between USD LIBOR and SOFR. USD LIBOR is "forward looking", which implies market expectation over future interest rates, and includes a credit spread over the risk-free rate. SOFR is currently a "backward-looking" rate, based on interest rates from actual transactions, and excludes a credit spread. To transition existing contracts and agreements that reference USD LIBOR to SOFR, adjustments for these differences might need to be applied to SOFR to enable the two benchmark rates to be economically equivalent.

The Bank has established a LIBOR conversion task force, is responsible for promoting cross-departmental conversion work, drafting conversion plans and time schedule planning, conducting impact assessments. This task force also focuses on product conversion business strategy adjustments, customer communication, system, operating process changes, evaluation, risk models, financial reports and tax implications. This task force reports to the Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors on the implementation situation quarterly, completes the identification of the information system and internal processes that affect the risk, and take inventory and analysis of the affected areas of risk. Before the cessation of LIBOR, the task force will be based on the regulations of the standard setter, market participants and the competent authority, and continue to adjust related systems, methods and procedures to meet the requirements of the new benchmark interest rate.

Risks arising from the transition relate principally to the potential impact of interest rate basis risk. If the bilateral negotiations with the Bank's counterparties are not successfully concluded before the cessation of LIBOR, there are significant uncertainties with regard to the interest rate that would apply. This gives rise to additional interest rate risk that was not anticipated when the contracts were entered into.

The following table contains details of all of the financial instruments held by the Bank at December 31, 2022 which are subject to the reform and have not transitioned to an alternative benchmark interest rate:

Non-derivative Financial Instrument	Financial Assets
USD LIBOR	<u>\$ 28,593,911</u>

Derivative Financial Instrument	Notional Principal
USD LIBOR	\$ <u>38,836,318</u>

9) Concentration of foreign currency risk information

The financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and with material influence on the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

(In Thousands of Foreign Currencies/New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2022		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollar
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 5,812,766	30.71	\$ 178,498,426
HKD	4,399,814	3.94	17,326,468
CNY	1,824,189	4.41	8,040,659
ZAR	4,427,356	1.81	8,022,369
EUR	237,273	32.71	7,761,191
JPY	19,000,810	0.23	4,415,788
AUD	197,495	20.82	4,111,850
GBP	45,424	37.04	1,682,486
SGD	34,637	22.86	791,796
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	1,011,784	4.41	4,459,742
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	8,043,773	30.71	247,008,179
CNY	2,616,391	4.41	11,532,527
EUR	163,842	32.71	5,359,259
ZAR	1,964,674	1.81	3,559,989
AUD	158,207	20.82	3,293,863
JPY	9,734,674	0.23	2,262,338
GBP	54,950	37.04	2,035,346
HKD	205,655	3.94	809,869
SGD	10,361	22.86	236,855
NZD	8,246	19.43	160,221

(In Thousands of Foreign Currencies/New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2021		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollar
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 5,805,963	27.69	\$ 160,767,123
EUR	401,065	31.32	12,561,369
HKD	3,449,824	3.55	12,250,326
ZAR	4,765,944	1.73	8,264,148
CNY	1,367,024	4.35	5,941,498
JPY	12,931,061	0.24	3,109,920
AUD	59,310	20.09	1,191,530
GBP	26,705	37.30	996,107
SGD	19,146	20.46	391,732
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	946,428	4.35	4,113,459
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	7,900,722	27.69	218,771,002
CNY	3,514,926	4.35	15,276,923
EUR	187,337	31.32	5,867,383
ZAR	2,009,704	1.73	3,484,827
HKD	427,923	3.55	1,519,555
JPY	6,093,136	0.24	1,465,399
AUD	69,078	20.09	1,387,769
GBP	5,805	37.30	216,523
SGD	7,475	20.46	152,937
NZD	6,565	18.89	124,010
CAD	4,815	21.63	104,140

10) Disclosures required by the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

a) Analysis of interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities (NTD)

December 31, 2022

Item	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 365,303,695	\$ 24,613,450	\$ 29,957,660	\$ 58,889,544	\$ 478,764,349
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	190,244,449	148,686,716	26,256,552	27,361,742	392,549,459
Interest rate sensitivity gap	175,059,246	(124,073,266)	3,701,108	31,527,802	86,214,890
Net worth					61,085,508
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					121.96
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					141.14

December 31, 2021

Item	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 334,956,321	\$ 25,772,086	\$ 23,998,631	\$ 77,356,276	\$ 462,083,314
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	140,198,658	175,192,615	32,966,476	28,357,014	376,714,763
Interest rate sensitivity gap	194,757,663	(149,420,529)	(8,967,845)	48,999,262	85,368,551
Net worth					63,135,372
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					122.66
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					135.22

Note 1: The above amounts included only New Taiwan dollar amounts held by the Bank excluded contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: Interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities refer to interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities with revenues or costs affected by interest rate changes.

Note 3: Interest rate sensitivity gap = Interest rate-sensitive assets - Interest rate-sensitive liabilities.

Note 4: Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities = Interest rate-sensitive assets ÷ Interest rate-sensitive liabilities (interest rate-sensitive assets and interest rate-sensitive liabilities in New Taiwan dollars).

b) Analysis of interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities (USD)

December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Item	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 2,914,753	\$ 182,642	\$ 99,304	\$ 2,169,252	\$ 5,365,951
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	6,181,834	658,547	488,253	359,472	7,688,106
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(3,267,081)	(475,905)	(388,949)	1,809,780	(2,322,155)
Net worth					12,351
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					69.80
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					(18,801.35)

December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Item	1 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 Days to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 3,173,149	\$ 138,542	\$ 124,488	\$ 2,061,427	\$ 5,497,606
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	6,519,030	502,696	151,910	374,487	7,548,123
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(3,345,881)	(364,154)	(27,422)	1,686,940	(2,050,517)
Net worth					106,260
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					72.83
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive gap to net worth (%)					(1,929.72)

Note 1: The above amounts included only U.S. dollar amounts held by the Bank excluded contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: Interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities refer to interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities with revenues or costs affected by interest rate changes.

Note 3: Interest rate sensitivity gap = Interest rate-sensitive assets - Interest rate sensitive liabilities.

Note 4: Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities = Interest rate-sensitive assets ÷ Interest rate-sensitive liabilities (Interest rate-sensitive assets and Interest rate-sensitive liabilities in U.S. dollars).

e. Transfers of financial assets

Transferred financial assets not qualifying for full derecognition

Among daily operations of the Bank, most of the transactions of transferred financial assets not qualifying for full derecognition are debt securities under repurchase agreements. As the Bank's right to receive cash flows of the financial assets transferred to the counterparties, and reflecting the obligation to repurchase the transferred financial assets for a fixed price at a future date, the transferred financial assets cannot be used, sold or pledged in the duration of the transaction. The Bank does not derecognize it entirely because the Bank remains exposed to interest rate risk and credit risk on these pledged instruments.

Related information of financial assets and liabilities not qualifying for full derecognition are listed below:

December 31, 2022					
Category	Carrying Amount of Transferred Financial Assets	Carrying Amount of Related Financial Liabilities	Fair Value of Transferred Financial Assets	Fair Value of Related Financial Liabilities	Fair Value of Net Position
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements					
Debt investments measured at amortized cost	\$ 934,238	\$ 797,576	\$ 842,586	\$ 797,576	\$ 45,010
Financial assets at FVTPL	1,104,464	1,079,721	1,104,464	1,079,721	24,743
Financial assets at FVTOCI	27,374,699	26,483,687	27,374,699	26,483,687	891,012

December 31, 2021					
Category	Carrying Amount of Transferred Financial Assets	Carrying Amount of Related Financial Liabilities	Fair Value of Transferred Financial Assets	Fair Value of Related Financial Liabilities	Fair Value of Net Position
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements					
Debt investments measured at amortized cost	\$ 276,830	\$ 263,055	\$ 276,900	\$ 263,055	\$ 13,845
Financial assets at FVTOCI	44,159,962	42,518,114	44,159,962	42,518,114	1,641,848

f. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Bank and its subsidiaries have enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements signed with counterparty but do not meet the offsetting criteria, and the financial assets and financial liabilities can be offset when both sides of the transaction have decided to, but gross settlements if have not. One can choose net settlement if the other side of the transaction is in the breach of contract.

Related information of offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

December 31, 2022						
Financial Assets Under Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreements						
Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets (a)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities Offset in the Balance Sheet (b)	Net Amount of Recognized Financial Assets Presented in the Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments (Note 1)	Cash Collateral Received	
Securities purchased under resell agreements	\$ 15,467,689	\$ -	\$ 15,467,689	\$ 15,467,689	\$ -	\$ -
Derivative financial instruments (Note 2)	26,237,839	-	26,237,839	10,321,717	1,904,463	14,011,659
Total	\$ 41,705,528	\$ -	\$ 41,705,528	\$ 25,789,406	\$ 1,904,463	\$ 14,011,659

December 31, 2022						
Financial Liabilities Under Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreements						
Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities (a)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets Offset in the Balance Sheet (b)	Net Amount of Recognized Financial Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments (Note 1)	Cash Collateral Pledged	
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	\$ 28,360,984	\$ -	\$ 28,360,984	\$ 28,228,141	\$ 132,843	\$ -
Derivative financial instruments (Note 2)	25,124,990	-	25,124,990	10,321,717	5,048,395	9,754,878
Total	\$ 53,485,974	\$ -	\$ 53,485,974	\$ 38,549,858	\$ 5,181,238	\$ 9,754,878

December 31, 2021						
Financial Assets Under Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreements						
Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets (a)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities Offset in the Balance Sheet (b)	Net Amount of Recognized Financial Assets Presented in the Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments (Note 1)	Cash Collateral Received	
Securities purchased under resell agreements	\$ 3,609,158	\$ -	\$ 3,609,158	\$ 3,562,085	\$ 47,073	\$ -
Derivative financial instruments (Note 2)	10,239,891	-	10,239,891	2,900,954	2,831,422	4,507,515
Total	\$ 13,849,049	\$ -	\$ 13,849,049	\$ 6,463,039	\$ 2,878,495	\$ 4,507,515

December 31, 2021						
Financial Liabilities Under Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreements						
Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities (a)	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets Offset in the Balance Sheet (b)	Net Amount of Recognized Financial Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related Amount Not Offset in the Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments (Note 1)	Cash Collateral Pledged	
Notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreements	\$ 42,781,169	\$ -	\$ 42,781,169	\$ 42,719,476	\$ 61,693	\$ -
Derivative financial instruments (Note 2)	10,026,329	-	10,026,329	2,900,954	2,157,605	4,967,770
Total	\$ 52,807,498	\$ -	\$ 52,807,498	\$ 45,620,430	\$ 2,219,298	\$ 4,967,770

Note 1: Financial instruments include netting settlement arrangements and non-cash financial collaterals.

Note 2: Derivative financial instruments include hedging derivative financial instruments.

46. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a. Objective of capital management

The calculation methods of self-owned capital should be conducted according to the regulations of authorities. The basic management objective includes sufficient capital to meet the requirements of the regulation and achieve the minimum capital adequacy ratio so as to control all risks within the risk appetite.

In order to undertake all kinds of risk, the Bank conducts risk management based on the risk portfolio and the assessment of risk characteristics to design the best capital allocation.

b. Capital management procedures

The Bank had met the authorities' requirements for capital adequacy ratio and reported to the authority quarterly. Eligible capital is calculated according to the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks".

c. Capital adequacy ratio

Year		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	
Items				
Eligible capital	Common equity Tier 1 capital		\$ 59,742,889	\$ 62,734,879
	Additional Tier 1 capital		2,746,213	1,744,105
	Tier 2 capital		10,983,505	9,309,297
	Eligible capital		73,472,607	73,788,281
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	478,564,170	445,112,877
		Internal rating-based approach	-	-
		Securitization	195,360	199,749
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	23,078,097	20,309,375
		Standardized approach/ alternative standardized approach	-	-
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized approach	15,919,650	27,567,838
		Internal model approach	-	-
	Total risk-weighted assets		517,757,277	493,189,839
Capital adequacy ratio		14.19%	14.96%	
Ratio of common equity to risk-weighted assets		11.54%	12.72%	
Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets		12.07%	13.07%	
Leverage ratio		7.41%	8.01%	

- Note: 1) Eligible capital = Common equity capital+ Additional Tier 1 capital + Tier 2 capital.
- 2) Total risk-weighted asset = Risk-weighted assets for credit risk + (Capital requirements for operational risk + Capital requirements for market risk) × 12.5.
- 3) Capital adequacy ratio = Eligible capital ÷ Total risk-weighted assets.
- 4) Ratio of common equity capital to risk-weighted assets = Common equity capital ÷ Total risk-weighted assets.
- 5) Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets = (Common equity capital + Additional Tier 1 capital) ÷ Total risk-weighted assets.
- 6) Leverage ratio = Tier 1 capital ÷ Exposure measurement.

47. TRUST BUSINESS OPERATIONS UNDER THE TRUST ENTERPRISES ACT

The balance sheets and income statements of the trust accounts and trust property accounts were as follows:

Balance Sheets of Trust Accounts

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Trust Assets	December 31		Trust Liabilities	December 31	
	2022	2021		2022	2021
Bank deposits	\$ 2,582,693	\$ 2,559,061	Payables	\$ 86,309	\$ 86,492
Short-term investments			Account payable on securities		
Funds	28,650,887	28,331,461	under custody	2,269,849	5,468,229
Bonds	6,367,352	3,653,614	Other liabilities	73,015	87,671
Stocks	174,413	118,950	Trust capital	49,239,268	40,635,374
Structured Notes	47,904	-	Accumulated earnings (losses)	7,760	(16,078)
Receivables	25,785	38,813			
Securities under custody	2,269,849	5,468,229			
Real estate					
Land	10,522,529	5,067,819			
Buildings	12,094	-			
Intangible assets - surface					
rights	984,534	984,534			
Others	38,161	39,207			
Total	<u>\$ 51,676,201</u>	<u>\$ 46,261,688</u>	Total	<u>\$ 51,676,201</u>	<u>\$ 46,261,688</u>

Income Statements of Trust Accounts

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

For the Year Ended December 31

	2022	2021
Trust income and gains		
Dividend income	\$ 11,045	\$ 12,656
Interest income	1,466,221	1,372,409
Rental income	26,809	26,814
Other income	6,126	5,584
Total trust income and gains	<u>1,510,201</u>	<u>1,417,463</u>
Trust expenses		
Property transaction losses	(3,324,545)	(633,615)
Administrative expenses	(1,079)	(658)
Other expenses	(263,263)	(1,802,448)
Total trust expenses	<u>(3,588,887)</u>	<u>(2,436,721)</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (2,078,686)</u>	<u>\$ (1,019,258)</u>

The above income from trust operations were excluded from the Banks' income.

Trust Property Accounts

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investment Portfolio	December 31	
	2022	2021
Bank deposits	\$ 2,582,693	\$ 2,559,061
Short-term investments		
Funds	28,650,887	28,331,461
Bonds	6,367,352	3,653,614
Stocks	174,413	118,950
Structured Notes	47,904	-
Securities under custody	2,269,849	5,468,229
Real estate		
Land	10,522,529	5,067,819
Buildings	12,094	-
Intangible assets - surface rights	984,534	984,534
Other assets	63,946	78,020
Total	\$ 51,676,201	\$ 46,261,688

48. ALLOCATION OF REVENUE, COST AND EXPENSE RESULTING FROM INTERCOMPANY COOPERATION AND RESOURCE SHARING

a. Business or trading behaviors

Please refer to Note 41 for related-party transactions.

b. Integration of business activities

The Bank has become a full-functioning financial platform for customers by conducting cross-selling activities with the subsidiaries of the parent company through the banking, securities and life insurance channels.

c. Cross utilization of information or locations and business utilities

In compliance with Article 43 of the “Financial Holding Companies Act”, “Financial Holding Subsidiaries Cross-selling Activities Acts”, “Self-disciplinary Standards” and other related regulations from the FSC, the Bank has advocated cross-selling activities among the subsidiaries of the parent company. In addition, the Bank, which joined the cross selling business, discloses protection measures of customer information on the official website to limit the use of the data and secure customer information and related rights when handling cross-selling activities.

d. Allocation of revenues, costs, expenses, profits and losses

Revenue, costs, expenses, profits and losses arising from integrated business activities among the Bank and the subsidiaries of the parent company are allocated to each counterparty based on the cross-selling contract or other reasonable allocation methods.

49. PROFITABILITY

(%)

Items		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Return on total assets	Before income tax	0.89	0.66
	After income tax	0.81	0.55
Return on net worth	Before income tax	10.41	7.41
	After income tax	9.42	6.22
Profit margin		45.37	36.01

Note 1: Return on total assets = Income before (after) income tax ÷ Average total assets.

Note 2: Return on net worth = Income before (after) income tax ÷ Average net worth.

Note 3: Profit margin = Income after income tax ÷ Total net revenues.

Note 4: Income before (after) income tax means income accumulated in the current year.

Note 5: Return on total assets and return on net worth are expressed on an annual basis.

50. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

a. Information about significant transactions:

- 1) Financing provided: The Bank: Not applicable. For subsidiaries' information: Table 1 (attached)
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: The Bank: Not applicable. For subsidiaries' information: None.
- 3) Marketable securities held: The Bank: Not applicable. For subsidiaries' information: Table 2 (attached).
- 4) Derivative transactions: The Bank: Not applicable. For subsidiaries' information: None.
- 5) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital (for subsidiaries acquired and disposed of marketable securities, at cost or price of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital): None.
- 6) Acquisition of individual real estate at cost of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital: None.
- 7) Disposal of individual real estate at price of at least NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital: None.
- 8) Discount on service fees received from related parties amounting to NT\$5 million: None.
- 9) Receivables from related parties amounting to NT\$300 million or 10% of the issued capital: None.
- 10) Sale of non-performing loans: None.
- 11) Financial asset securitization: None.
- 12) Other significant transactions which may affect the decisions of the consolidated financial statements users: None.

- b. Related information and proportionate share in investees: Table 3 (attached).
- c. Information on investments in Mainland China: Table 4 (attached).
- d. Business relationships and significant transactions among the Bank and its subsidiaries: Table 5 (attached).

51. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance according to the characteristics of the business and profits and losses. The reportable segments of the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

- a. Retail banking segment: The segment mainly provides cash cards, credit cards, personal loans, mortgages, deposits, remittances, wealth management, etc.
- b. Corporate banking segment: The segment mainly provides services such as processing deposits and credit business of large-scale enterprises and small and medium enterprises.
- c. Global markets segment: The segment's services include the distribution of funds, issuance of bank debentures, commodities, equity, handling money market and bond market transactions, foreign exchange handling, and dealing with other financial market-related products (such as derivative instruments) and transactions.
- d. Others: Mainly include the administration segment of head office and summarized of other non-independent segments.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the accounting policies described in Note 4. The Bank and its subsidiaries use income before income tax as the measurement for segment profit and the basis of performance assessment. The net revenue and income before income tax are composed of revenues and expenses directly attributable to an operating segment.

Segment revenues and results

The following is an analysis of the Bank and its subsidiaries' revenue and results of operations by reportable segment:

	Retail Banking Segment	Corporate Banking Segment	Global Markets Segment	Others	Total
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2022</u>					
Interest revenue (expense), net	\$ 5,197,307	\$ 4,100,813	\$ 329,710	\$ (87,111)	\$ 9,540,719
Non-interest profits and gains, net	<u>977,067</u>	<u>1,107,715</u>	<u>1,229,500</u>	<u>403,603</u>	<u>3,717,885</u>
Net revenue	6,174,374	5,208,528	1,559,210	316,492	13,258,604
Reversal (provision) of allowance for bad debts expense, commitments, and guarantee liability provision	66,800	88,096	(119)	54,409	209,186
Operating expenses	<u>(3,970,519)</u>	<u>(1,431,827)</u>	<u>(638,124)</u>	<u>(775,617)</u>	<u>(6,816,087)</u>
Income (loss) before income tax	2,270,655	3,864,797	920,967	(404,716)	6,651,703
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(636,692)</u>	<u>(636,692)</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 2,270,655</u>	<u>\$ 3,864,797</u>	<u>\$ 920,967</u>	<u>\$ (1,041,408)</u>	<u>\$ 6,015,011</u>

(Continued)

	Retail Banking Segment	Corporate Banking Segment	Global Markets Segment	Others	Total
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2021</u>					
Interest revenue (expense), net	\$ 4,578,052	\$ 4,600,150	\$ (582)	\$ (252,906)	\$ 8,924,714
Non-interest profits and gains, net	<u>1,262,099</u>	<u>952,546</u>	<u>184,438</u>	<u>199,660</u>	<u>2,598,743</u>
Net revenue (loss)	5,840,151	5,552,696	183,856	(53,246)	11,523,457
Reversal of allowance for bad debts expense, commitments, and guarantee liability provision	105,130	30,687	-	8,989	144,806
Operating expenses	<u>(3,871,628)</u>	<u>(1,624,141)</u>	<u>(149,592)</u>	<u>(1,078,767)</u>	<u>(6,724,128)</u>
Income (loss) before income tax	2,073,653	3,959,242	34,264	(1,123,024)	4,944,135
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(794,274)</u>	<u>(794,274)</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 2,073,653</u>	<u>\$ 3,959,242</u>	<u>\$ 34,264</u>	<u>\$ (1,917,298)</u>	<u>\$ 4,149,861</u> (Concluded)

b. Geographical information

The revenue of the Bank and its subsidiaries from external customers by location of operations are detailed below.

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Taiwan	\$ 13,256,014	\$ 11,521,404
Others	<u>2,590</u>	<u>2,053</u>
	<u>\$ 13,258,604</u>	<u>\$ 11,523,457</u>

c. Information about major customers

No single customer contributed 10% or more to the total revenue of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCINGS PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No.	Financier	Counter-party	Financial Statement Account	Related-party	Maximum Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Amount Drawn Down	Interest Rate	Nature of Financing Provided	Transaction Amount	Financing Reasons	Allowance for Bad Debt	Collateral		Financial Limit for Each Borrowing Company (Note)	Limit on Financier's Total Financing (Note)
													Item	Value		
1	CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation	BULL WILL CO., LTD.	Receivables, net	No	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ -	3.5%-18%	Short-term financing	\$ -	Working capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 89,136	\$ 356,543
		Build Joy Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Receivables, net	No	37,500	-	-	3.5%-18%	Short-term financing	-	Working capital	-	-	-	89,136	356,543
		Fu-Tang Land Development Co., Ltd.	Receivables, net	No	85,000	20,000	20,000	3.5%-18%	Short-term financing	-	Working capital	200	Real estate	20,134	89,136	356,543
		CHISUN Heavy Machinery Co., Ltd.	Receivables, net	No	23,000	23,000	23,000	3.5%-18%	Short-term financing	-	Working capital	230	Real estate	40,000	89,136	356,543

Note: Financing limit is based on the "Loan of Funds Making Guideline". The guideline states that, for each and for all of the borrowing companies, (1) there are business transactions: The total amount should not exceed the amount of business transactions between the two parties, and should not exceed 20% of the company's net worth value. The cumulative total balance should not exceed twice the company's net worth value; (2) there is short-term financing: The total amount should not exceed 10% of the company's net worth, and the cumulative total balance should not exceed 40% of the net worth value.

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Holding Company	Security Type and Issuer	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2022				Note
				Shares/Face Value/Units	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Market Value or Net Asset Value	
CDIB Management Consulting Corporation	<u>Stock</u> CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation CDIB International Leasing Corporation	Subsidiary Subsidiary	Investments accounted for using equity method Investments accounted for using equity method	76,704,787 -	\$ 903,187 155,778	100.00 (Note 3) 100.00	\$ 903,187 155,778	
CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation	<u>Stock</u> Pacific Electric Wire and Cable Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	546,231	7,496	0.07	7,496	

Note 1: The Bank and its subsidiaries recognized the related income or loss of investees as required by regulations.

Note 2: No securities were treated as collateral or pledge.

Note 3: CDIB Management Consulting Corporation acquired 23.96% of the shares of CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation, and CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation became a 100% subsidiary on October 18, 2022. The amount of consideration paid was \$208,387 thousand. Because this transaction did not change the control of the subsidiary, it was treated as an equity transaction. The difference between the carrying amount of the non-controlling interest and the adjustment of other equity items and the consideration paid was directly recognized, and the amount of capital surplus was \$4,978 thousand.

Note 4: The above companies which are the subsidiaries of the Bank were eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company	Location	Main Business	Balance as of December 31, 2022			Consolidated Investment (Note 1)				Note
			Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Value	Investment Gain (Loss)	Shares Currently Held	Virtual Shares (Note 2)	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)	
<u>Financial industry-related</u>										
Taipei Foreign Exchange Inc.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Foreign exchange trading, financial derivatives trading	0.40	\$ 3,741	\$ 560	80,000	-	80,000	0.40	
Taiwan Futures Exchange	Taipei City, Taiwan	Futures exchange and settlement	0.51	135,016	6,778	29,305,142	-	29,305,142	6.12	
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Telecommunication service; information system service	1.23	174,570	17,628	6,410,160	-	6,410,160	1.23	
Taiwan Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Purchasing for financial institutions' loans	0.57	77,462	3,900	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	0.57	
Sunlight Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Purchasing for financial institutions' loans	5.74	4,130	526	344,476	-	344,476	5.74	
Taiwan Financial Asset Service Company	Taipei City, Taiwan	Other activities auxiliary to financial service activities	2.94	47,476	550	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	2.94	
Taiwan Mobile Payment Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Communication and IT service	1.00	3,149	-	600,000	-	600,000	1.00	
CDIB Management Consulting Corporation	Taipei City, Taiwan	Management consultancy activities	100.00	1,015,148	92,147	153,171,873	-	153,171,873	100.00	
Euroc II Venture Capital Corp.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Venture capital corporation	7.50	397	780	29,999	-	29,999	7.50	
Euroc III Venture Capital Corp.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Venture capital corporation	5.00	240	900	15,000	-	15,000	5.00	
Next Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Commercial banking	7.00	497,385	-	70,000,000	-	70,000,000	7.00	
Suyin KGI Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	China	Consumer finance service	36.17	4,459,742	256,499	-	-	-	36.17	
<u>Non-financial industry-related</u>										
CDIB & Partners Investment Holding Corp.	Taipei City, Taiwan	General investment corporation	4.95	679,617	(134,208)	367,200,000	-	367,200,000	33.66	

Note 1: All present shares or virtual shares of the Bank, directors, supervisors, the Bank's managers, and affiliates should be included.

Note 2: (1) virtual shares refer to equity-type securities or derivative financial instrument contracts that are not transferred to common shares. Based on the transaction terms and the holding purposes of the Bank, the two types of instruments are linked to the equity of investees and are recognized as investments accounted, in accordance with Article 74 of the Securities and Exchange Act. (2) The equity securities, such as convertible bonds and warrants, are regulated by Article 11 Paragraph 1 of the Securities and Exchange Act Enforcement Rules. (3) The derivative instrument contracts are those defined under IFRS 9, such as stock options.

Note 3: The above companies which are the subsidiaries of the Bank were eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

Investee Company Name	Main Businesses and Products	Total Paid-in Capital	Investment Type	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Net Gain of the investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Note 2)	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2022
					Outflow	Inflow						
Suyin KGI Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	Consumer financial service	CNY2,600,000 thousand	Note 1 (a)	CNY 940,400 thousand	\$ -	\$ -	CNY 940,400 Thousand	\$ 709,149	36.17	\$ 256,499 (Note 2 (b) 1)	\$ 4,459,742	\$ -
CDIB International Leasing Corporation	Financial leasing and management business consulting	CNY 187,750 thousand	Note 1 (a)	US\$ 30,000 thousand	-	-	US\$ 30,000 thousand	32,519	100.00	32,519 (Note 2 (b) 2)	155,778	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Limit on Investment
\$5,339,876 (US\$173,892 thousand)	US\$173,892 thousand	\$36,879,271

Note 1: The investment types are as follows:

- a. Direct investments.
- b. Reinvested through an investee company in a third area.
- c. Others.

Note 2: In the column "Investment Gain"

- a. If it is in preparation and there is no investment gain, it should state clearly.
- b. Investment gain should be based on the following and should state clearly.
 - 1) Financial statements audited/reviewed by an international CPA firm having a cooperative relation with CPA firms in the ROC;
 - 2) Financial statements audited/reviewed by the CPA firm of the parent company in Taiwan;
 - 3) Other.
- c. If the current profit and loss information of the investee company cannot be obtained, it should state clearly.

Note 3: Exchange rate as of reporting date of the financial statement was used in translating foreign currency.

KGI BANK CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Trading Company	Related Party	Flow of Transactions (Note 2)	Content of Transaction (Note 5)			
				Financial Statement Accounts	Amounts	Trading Terms	Transaction Amount/Total Consolidated Revenue or Total Consolidated Assets (Note 3)
0	KGI Bank Co., Ltd.	CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation	1	Deposit and remittances	\$ 65,317	Note 4	0.01
1	CDC Finance & Leasing Corporation	KGI Bank Co., Ltd.	2	Cash and cash equivalents	65,317	Note 4	0.01

Note 1: The consolidated entities are identified in the No. column as follows: Parent company - "0"; subsidiaries - numbered from 1 by company.

Note 2: Transaction flows are as follows: (1) from parent to subsidiary; (2) from subsidiary to parent; and (3) between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The ratio is calculated as follows: For asset and liability accounts - Transaction amount in the ending period/Total consolidated assets; for income and expense accounts - Transaction amount in the annual/Total consolidated revenue.

Note 4: The transaction criteria for related parties are similar to those for third parties.

Note 5: Transactions each amounted to at least NT\$10 million.

Note 6: The above transactions and balances were eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.