

**O-Bank Co., Ltd.**

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

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders  
O-Bank Co., Ltd.

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of O-Bank Co., Ltd (the "Bank"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The descriptions of the key audit matters of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

#### Allowance for Credit Losses of Loans

The Bank is engaged principally in providing loans to customers. The Bank's management performed loans impairment assessment in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard 9, "Financial Instruments". In addition, the allowance for credit losses of loans was calculated and classified in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans" (referred to as "Banking Institutions Regulations Governing the Procedures for Bad Debt").

For details on the accounting policy on the allowance for credit losses, refer to Note 4 to the accompanying financial statements; for details on the critical accounting judgments, estimations and assumptions of loan impairment, refer to Note 5 to the accompanying financial statements; and for details on the allowance for credit losses, refer to Note 13 to the accompanying financial statements.

The Bank shall assesses the classification of credit-granting assets and recognize allowance for credit losses of loans in accordance with the “Banking Institutions Regulations Governing the Procedures for Bad Debt”. Since the assessment and recognition of loss allowance involve subjective judgments, critical estimations and assumptions of the management, we have included the assessment of allowance for credit losses of loans as a key audit matter.

The main audit procedures we performed in response to certain aspects of the key audit matter described above are as follows:

- We obtained an understanding and tested the internal controls in respect of the Bank’s loan impairment assessment.
- We examined that the classifications of loans were in accordance with the “Banking Institutions Regulations Governing the Procedures for Bad Debt”. We also recalculated the amount of the allowance for credit losses on loans and checked and confirmed that the Bank has met the requirement of the regulation or not.

#### Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method - Assessment of Reserve for Loss on Guarantee Contracts

China Bills Finance Corporation, a subsidiary accounted for using equity method, sets aside reserves for guarantee liabilities. It is required to comply, with both the International Financial Reporting Standard 9, “Financial Instruments”, whereby the expected losses on guarantee obligations generated by financial guarantee contracts are assessed, and the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Bills Finance Companies to Evaluate Assets, Set Aside Loss Reserves, and Handle Non-performing Credit, Non-accrual Loans, and Bad Debt” (referred to as the “Bills Finance Companies Regulations for Evaluating Bad Debt”), whereby the reserves for guarantee liabilities are classified and made.

For the accounting policy and details on the investments accounted for using the equity method, refer to Notes 4 and 13 to the accompanying financial statements.

China Bills Finance Corporation assesses reserves for guarantee contracts which involve subjective judgements, critical estimations and assumptions of the management. The classification of credit-granting assets and recognition of the reserve for guarantee contracts in accordance with the “Bills Finance Companies Regulations for Evaluating Bad Debt” influence the amounts of the reserve for guarantee contracts. Thus, we considered the assessment of reserve losses on guarantee contracts as a key audit matter.

The main audit procedures we performed in response to certain aspects of the key audit matter described above are as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the internal controls on the estimated impairment of reserve for losses on guarantee contracts and we tested the effectiveness of the operation of the controls.
- We reviewed the assessment schedule of reserve for losses on credit-granting assets, which the management of China Bills Finance Corporation used to assess the reserve. We checked the completeness of the amount of credit-granting assets in the schedule and the rationality of classifications. We recalculated the amounts of reserve for losses on guarantee contracts in the schedule and checked and confirmed that the reserve has met the requirements of the “Bills Finance Companies Regulations for Evaluating Bad Debt” or not.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank 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 Bank's financial reporting process.

## **Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, 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 to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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 Kuan-Hao Lee and Wang-Sheng Lin.

Deloitte & Touche  
Taipei, Taiwan  
Republic of China

March 14, 2023

#### Notice to Readers

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

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

# O-BANK CO., LTD.

## BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>ASSETS</b>				
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Note 6)	\$ 4,113,060	1	\$ 3,801,811	1
DUE FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO BANKS (Note 7)	17,140,613	5	12,265,965	4
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 8 and 40)	32,835,125	9	37,056,448	12
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Notes 9, 40 and 44)	63,579,072	18	80,744,358	26
INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST (Notes 10, 40 and 44)	24,181,824	7	-	-
RECEIVABLES, NET (Notes 11 and 13)	2,954,768	1	2,098,288	1
CURRENT TAX ASSETS	68,713	-	143,645	-
DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET (Notes 12, 13 and 39)	185,976,501	52	156,748,321	50
INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD, NET (Note 14)	20,609,844	6	17,335,412	5
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (Notes 15 and 40)	614,454	-	771,094	-
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Note 16)	2,281,372	1	2,365,867	1
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET (Note 17)	186,327	-	182,470	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET (Note 18)	636,363	-	853,597	-
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Note 37)	388,985	-	422,953	-
OTHER ASSETS (Notes 17 and 19)	387,305	-	273,322	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 355,954,326</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$ 315,063,551</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>				
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Deposits from the Central Bank and other banks (Note 20)	\$ 13,920,429	4	\$ 18,780,176	6
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8)	785,585	-	316,245	-
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements (Note 21)	8,285,988	2	895,966	-
Payables (Note 22)	2,741,713	1	1,617,652	-
Current tax liabilities	90,074	-	100,670	-
Deposits and remittances (Notes 23 and 39)	274,503,978	77	238,194,464	76
Bank debentures payable (Note 24)	13,600,000	4	15,000,000	5
Other financial liabilities (Note 25)	2,870,224	1	2,314,610	1
Provisions (Notes 13, 26 and 27)	354,875	-	509,495	-
Lease liabilities (Note 17)	195,008	-	190,235	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 37)	628,175	-	517,450	-
Other liabilities (Note 28)	256,038	-	245,682	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>318,232,087</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>278,682,645</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE BANK (Note 29)</b>				
Capital				
Common stock	27,339,923	8	27,330,063	9
Preferred stock	2,990,140	1	3,000,000	1
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>30,330,063</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30,330,063</b>	<b>10</b>
Capital surplus	13,652	-	6,734	-
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	4,341,816	1	3,729,690	1
Special reserve	634,610	-	797,783	-
Unappropriated earnings	5,469,437	2	2,040,419	1
<b>Total retained earnings</b>	<b>10,445,863</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6,567,892</b>	<b>2</b>
Other equity	(3,050,502)	(1)	(485,479)	-
Treasury shares	(16,837)	-	(38,304)	-
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>37,722,239</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>36,380,906</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 355,954,326</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$ 315,063,551</b>	<b>100</b>

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

# O-BANK CO., LTD.

## 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	%	%
NET INTEREST					
INTEREST REVENUE (Notes 30 and 39)	\$ 5,812,033	64	\$ 3,471,339	63	67
INTEREST EXPENSE (Notes 30 and 39)	<u>(3,044,145)</u>	<u>(33)</u>	<u>(1,261,044)</u>	<u>(23)</u>	141
NET INTEREST	<u>2,767,888</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>2,210,295</u>	<u>40</u>	25
NET REVENUE OTHER THAN INTEREST REVENUE					
Service fee income, net (Notes 31 and 39)	816,035	9	804,356	15	1
Gains on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (Note 32)	3,232,746	35	135,585	2	2,284
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 33)	247,534	3	267,977	5	(8)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	(2,371,000)	(26)	598,310	11	(496)
Impairment loss on assets	(158)	-	(4,851)	-	(97)
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method (Note 14)	4,290,855	47	1,415,994	26	203
Other net revenue other than interest (Note 39)	<u>80,076</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>83,634</u>	<u>1</u>	(4)
Total net revenue other than interest revenue	<u>6,296,088</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>3,301,005</u>	<u>60</u>	91
TOTAL NET REVENUE	<u>9,063,976</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>5,511,300</u>	<u>100</u>	64
BAD DEBTS EXPENSE, COMMITMENT AND GUARANTEE LIABILITY PROVISION (Note 13)	<u>(482,416)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(474,298)</u>	<u>(9)</u>	2 (Continued)

# O-BANK CO., LTD.

## 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					
Employee benefits expenses (Note 34)	\$ 1,920,746	21	\$ 1,666,457	30	15
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note 35)	520,908	6	525,492	10	(1)
Other general and administrative expenses (Notes 36 and 39)	898,080	10	829,983	15	8
Total operating expenses	3,339,734	37	3,021,932	55	11
PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX	5,241,826	58	2,015,070	36	160
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Note 37)	207,355	2	174,228	3	19
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	5,034,471	56	1,840,842	33	173
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)					
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Note 27)	21,899	-	(2,426)	-	1,003
Revaluation gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(804,981)	(9)	630,947	11	(228)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(63,951)	(1)	29,834	1	(314)
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	(847,033)	(10)	658,355	12	(229)

(Continued)



# O-BANK CO., LTD.

## 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	%	%
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	\$ 1,235,070	14	\$ (280,110)	(5)	541
Share of other comprehensive loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(1,172,254)	(13)	(254,539)	(5)	361
Losses from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,867,545)	(21)	(498,948)	(9)	274
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Note 37)	<u>(123,116)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>31,597</u>	<u>1</u>	(490)
Components of other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	<u>(1,927,845)</u>	<u>(21)</u>	<u>(1,002,000)</u>	<u>(18)</u>	92
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	<u>(2,774,878)</u>	<u>(31)</u>	<u>(343,645)</u>	<u>(6)</u>	707
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 2,259,593</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>\$ 1,497,197</u>	<u>27</u>	51
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 38)					
Basic	<u>\$1.80</u>		<u>\$0.63</u>		
Diluted	<u>\$1.62</u>		<u>\$0.57</u>		

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

(Concluded)

# O-BANK CO., LTD.

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

	Capital Stock (Note 29)		Capital Surplus (Note 29)	Retained Earnings (Notes 9 and 29)			Other Equity (Notes 9 and 29)			Total Equity
	Common Stocks	Preferred Stocks	Total	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Statements of Foreign Operations	at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Assets	Treasury Stock (Note 29)	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	\$ 27,330,063	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 30,330,063	\$ 3,697,811	\$ 1,396,333	\$ 106,262	\$ (697,554)	\$ 755,298	\$ (38,304)	\$ 35,555,895
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	(598,570)	598,570	-	-	-	-
Appropriation and distribution of 2020 earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	-	31,879	-	(31,879)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of common stock distributed by the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	(545,454)	-	-	-	(545,454)
Cash dividends of preferred stock distributed by the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	(127,500)	-	-	-	(127,500)
Changes in capital surplus from investments in subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	363
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	27,330,063	3,000,000	30,330,063	3,729,690	797,783	2,040,419	(946,067)	460,588	(38,304)	36,380,906
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	(648,652)	648,652	-	-	-	-
Appropriation and distribution of 2021 earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	-	612,126	-	(612,126)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	485,479	(485,479)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of common stock distributed by the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	(819,145)	-	-	-	(819,145)
Cash dividends of preferred stock distributed by the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	(127,500)	-	-	-	(127,500)
Changes in capital surplus from investments in subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disgorgement exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	424
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	616
Common shares converted from convertible preferred shares	9,860	(9,860)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,467	27,335
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	\$ 27,339,923	\$ 2,990,140	\$ 30,330,063	\$ 4,341,816	\$ 634,610	\$ 5,469,437	\$ 165,887	\$ (3,216,389)	\$ (16,837)	\$ 37,772,239

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

# O-BANK CO., LTD.

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

	2022	2021
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit from continuing operations before tax	\$ 5,241,826	\$ 2,015,070
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	253,705	256,010
Amortization expense	267,203	269,482
Expect credit losses/recognition of provisions	482,574	479,149
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(3,232,746)	(135,585)
Interest expense	3,044,145	1,261,044
Interest revenue	(5,812,033)	(3,471,339)
Dividends income	(302,794)	(188,668)
Share-based payment arrangements	8,423	-
Share of gain of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(4,290,855)	(1,415,994)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	(113)	(250)
Loss (gain) on disposal of investments	55,260	(79,309)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	526,228	724,820
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,923,409	18,800,017
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,396,533	(15,362,308)
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	(24,177,879)	-
Receivables	(393,952)	(907,340)
Discounts and loans	(29,903,131)	6,720,114
Deposits from the Central Bank and other banks	(4,859,747)	(3,559,579)
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	7,390,022	(543,050)
Payables	665,100	49,812
Deposits and remittances	36,309,514	(8,226,359)
Provisions	(1,034)	(5,752)
Cash flows used in operations	3,589,658	(3,320,015)
Interest received	5,278,644	3,497,648
Dividends received	658,913	526,550
Interest paid	(2,462,695)	(1,450,722)
Income taxes paid	(25,813)	(85,658)
Net cash flows generated from (used in) operating activities	<u>7,038,707</u>	<u>(832,197)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments accounted for equity-method	159,140	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	(87,525)	(56,273)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	2,959	350
Increase in refundable deposits	(108,226)	-
Decrease in refundable deposits	-	326,101
Acquisition of intangible assets	(37,395)	(22,840)

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# O-BANK CO., LTD.

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

	2022	2021
Decrease in other financial assets	\$ 217,300	\$ 1,808
Increase in other assets	<u>(5,757)</u>	<u>(14,485)</u>
Net cash flows generated from investing activities	<u>140,496</u>	<u>234,661</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from issuing bank debentures	1,100,000	1,500,000
Repayments of bank debentures	(2,500,000)	(2,900,000)
Increase in funds intended for specific types of loans	211,533	506,833
Repayments of funds intended for specific types of loans	(573,203)	(1,059,192)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(98,627)	(96,711)
Increase in other financial liabilities	917,284	18,961
Increase in other liabilities	10,366	183,846
Cash dividends paid	(946,645)	(672,954)
Transfer of treasury stock to employees	<u>18,912</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(1,860,380)</u>	<u>(2,519,217)</u>
<b>EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<u>453,962</u>	<u>(230,202)</u>
<b>NET DECREASE IN CASH</b>	<u>5,772,785</u>	<u>(3,346,955)</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR</b>	<u>6,505,276</u>	<u>9,852,231</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT END OF THE YEAR</b>	<u>\$ 12,278,061</u>	<u>\$ 6,505,276</u>

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents reported in the balance sheets	\$ 4,113,060	\$ 3,801,811
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	7,550,547	2,149,671
Other items qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	614,454	553,794
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	<u>\$ 12,278,061</u>	<u>\$ 6,505,276</u>

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

(Concluded)

# **O-BANK CO., LTD.**

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

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### **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Industrial Bank of Taiwan started its preparation for incorporation on March 2, 1998, was authorized for incorporation by the Ministry of Finance on July 27, 1999, and began its business operations on September 2, 1999.

To be in coordination with the government's financial liberation policy and to increase the operating efficiency, on August 14, 2015, the Industrial Bank of Taiwan's board of directors (the "Board") approved of the application for a change of registration to a commercial bank and for a change of name to "O-Bank Co., Ltd." ("O-Bank" or the "Bank"). The Financial Supervisory Commission (the "FSC") accepted the application on December 15, 2016 and required the Bank to submit its proposed adjustment plan to comply with the Banking Act of the Republic of China. On January 1, 2017, the Banking Bureau approved and issued the operating license for the Bank to operate a commercial banking business. The Bank's name was changed from "Industrial Bank of Taiwan" to "O-Bank Co., Ltd." on January 1, 2017.

The Bank's operations include the following: (a) accepting various deposits; (b) issuing bank notes; (c) providing loans, discounts, and acceptance business; (d) providing domestic and foreign exchange and guarantee business; (e) issuing letters of credit at home and abroad; (f) making receipts and payments by agents; (g) investing in and underwriting offering of securities; (h) dealing in bonds; (i) factoring; (j) providing financial advisory services to financing and non-financing business; (k) wealth management business; (l) providing personal insurance and property insurance agent business; (m) dealing with credit card business; (n) providing foreign exchange services for client's imports or exports, overseas remittances, foreign currency deposits, and foreign currency loans and guarantees; (o) overseeing trust business under the Trust Business Law and regulations; and (p) dealing in derivative financial instruments and participating in other operations authorized by the central authorities.

As of December 31, 2022, the Bank has eight main department-level units - Financial Service Department, Financial Market Department, Risk Control Department, Operation Management Department, Science and Technology Financial Department, Legal Affairs and Legal Compliance Department, Strategic Development Department, and Internal Audit Department. It also has six domestic branches-Business Department, Neihu branch, Taoyuan branch, Hsinchu branch, Taichung branch and Kaohsiung branch. In addition, it has an Offshore Banking Unit, Hong Kong branch, and Tianjin representative office.

The Bank's stocks were listed on the Emerging Stock Market of the Taipei Exchange ("TPEX") starting in August 2004. On April 19, 2016, the Board passed a resolution to apply for stock listing on the Taiwan Stock Exchange ("TWSE"). The TWSE approved the Bank's application for listing on November 28, 2016 and transferred the listing from the TPEX to the TWSE on May 5, 2017.

The financial statements are presented in the Bank's functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank had 1,099 and 975 employees, respectively.

### **2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorized for issue on March 14, 2023.

### 3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- a. Initial application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) (collectively the “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

Initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have no material impact on the Bank’s accounting policies.

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

<b>New IFRSs</b>	<b>Effective Date Announced by IASB</b>
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 will be applied prospectively to transactions that occur on or after January 1, 2022.

The Bank assessed the application of the above standards would not have any material impact on the Bank’s financial position and financial performance. As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Bank is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Bank’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

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

<b>New IFRSs</b>	<b>Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)</b>
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 “Lease 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 New 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 financial statements were authorized for issue, the Bank is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Bank's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

#### **4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING POLICIES**

##### **Statement of Compliance**

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Publicly Held Bills Finance Companies, and IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

##### **Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values and the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) recognized at the fair value of the assets. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

When preparing these parent company only financial statements, the Bank used the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in the parent company only financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owners of the Bank in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatments between the parent company only basis and the basis were made to investments accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and the related equity items, as appropriate, in these parent company only financial statements.

##### **Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities**

Since the operating cycle in the banking industry cannot be clearly identified, accounts included in the financial statements of the Bank were not classified as current or noncurrent. Nevertheless, accounts were properly categorized according to the nature of each account and sequenced by their liquidity. Refer to Note 44 for the maturity analysis of assets and liabilities.

##### **Foreign Currencies**

In preparing the Bank's financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Bank's functional currency (i.e. foreign currencies) are recognized at the amount in original currency.

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 from 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 cases, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

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

For the purpose of presenting financial statements, the functional currencies of the Bank (including subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and branches in other countries that use currencies which are different from the currency of the Bank) are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

### **Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method**

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

#### Investments in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity (including the special purpose entity) that is controlled by the Bank.

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

Changes in the Bank's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Bank losing control of the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The Bank recognizes directly in equity any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

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

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Bank's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary 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's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the Bank loses control of a subsidiary, it recognizes the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of the previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss. Besides this, the Bank accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required had the Bank directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Profit or loss resulting from downstream transactions is eliminated in full only in the parent company only financial statements. Profit and loss resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries is recognized only in the parent company only financial statements and only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Bank.



### Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Bank has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence refers to the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but does not control or joint control such policies.

Under the equity method, investments in an associate are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Bank's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Bank also recognizes the changes in the Bank's share of the equity of associates and joint ventures.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Bank's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate 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's 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 subscribes for additional new shares of an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Bank's proportionate interest in the associate. The Bank records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus - changes in capital surplus from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method. If the Bank's ownership interest is reduced due to its additional subscription of the new shares of the 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 had the investee 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 using the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

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

The entire carrying amount of an investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized 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 discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which its investment ceases to be an associate. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date, and the fair value is regarded as the investment's fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset. 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 accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required had that associate directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the Bank continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

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

## **Financial Instruments**

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

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

### Financial assets

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

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

##### **1) Financial assets at FVTPL**

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is mandatorily classified or 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 investment in debt instruments at FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets are designated as FVTPL in the original recognition. If it can eliminate or significantly reduce the measurement or recognition inconsistency.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss does not incorporate any dividends or interest earned on such a financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 43.

##### **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, including cash and cash equivalents, and trade receivables 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.

Interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset, except for:

- a) Purchased or originated credit impaired financial asset, for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the credit adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and
- b) Financial assets that are not initially credit impaired or not credit impaired when purchased but subsequently become credit impaired, for which the interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets.

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more of the following events have occurred:

- a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- b) Breach of contract, such as a default;
- c) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization; or
- d) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

3) Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

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

- a) The debt instrument is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collecting of contractual cash flows and the selling of such financial assets; and
- b) The contractual terms of the debt instrument 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 revenue 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 may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is a contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

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

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

b. Impairment of financial assets

The Bank recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including discounts and loans and receivables), investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, lease receivables.

The Bank's policy is to always recognize lifetime expected credit losses (i.e. ECLs) on trade receivables and lease receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Bank will recognize lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank will 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 calculated by using the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Bank determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Bank):

- 1) Internal or external information show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.
- 2) When a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Bank has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

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

Under the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans" issued by the FSC, the Bank should classify credit assets as sound credit assets or unsound credit assets, with the unsound assets further categorized as noteworthy, substandard, having highly doubtful collectability and uncollectable, on the basis of the customers' financial position, a valuation of the respective collateral and the length of time in which the principal repayments or interest payments have become overdue.

The Bank made minimum provisions of 1%, 2%, 10%, 50% and 100% for credit assets deemed to be uncollectable, to have highly doubtful collectability, to be substandard, to be noteworthy and to have sound credit (excluding assets that represent claims against an ROC government agency), respectively.

Furthermore, the Bank should make at least 1.5% provisions each for sound credit assets in Mainland China (pertaining to short-term advance for trade finance) and loans for house purchases, renovations and constructions, respectively.

The Bank shall determine the unrecoverable claims and write them off after reporting them to the Board for approval.

c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in 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 difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

### Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Bank 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.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Bank 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 for the following situation, 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 such financial liabilities are either held for trading or 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 Company's 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 combined contract (asset or liability) can be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the other gains and losses line item. 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. The fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 43.

- Financial guarantee contracts

The Bank measures financial guarantee contract issued at the higher of:

- 1) The amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9; and
- 2) The amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with IFRS 15.

Besides subsequently measuring financial guarantee contracts at the higher of the abovementioned amounts as IFRS assessment result, assessment is also performed under the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans” as regulatory assessment result. The higher adequacy provision between above IFRS and regulatory assessment results is recognized.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Bank are measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the expected credit loss allowance or the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization recognized.

b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Bank derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Bank’s obligations are discharged, are cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date on which 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 hedging 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 that are within the scope of IFRS 9 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 that is 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

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 elects 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 first applies 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.

### **Non-performing Loans**

Under the Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing Loans issued by the Banking Bureau, FSC, loans and other credits that remain unpaid as they fall due are transferred to non-performing loans, if the transfer is approved by the Board.

Non-performing loans transferred from loans are recognized as discounts and loans, and those transferred from other credits are recognized as other financial assets.

### **Repurchase and Resale Transactions**

Securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements are generally treated as collateralized financing transactions. Interest earned on reverse repurchase agreements and interest incurred on repurchase agreements are recognized as interest revenue or interest expenses over the term of each agreement.

### **Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Except of freehold land without depreciated, depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. 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 the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

### **Intangible Assets**

#### **a. Intangible assets acquired separately**

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis. The residual value of an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be assumed to be zero unless the Bank expects to dispose of the intangible asset before the end of its economic life.



b. Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, which is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

**Impairment of Property and Equipment, Right-of-use Assets and Intangible Assets Other than Goodwill**

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

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

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

**Provisions**

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows 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.

Onerous contracts

Onerous contracts are those in which the Bank's unavoidable costs of meeting the contractual obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions.

**Revenue Recognition**

Interest revenue on loans is recorded by the accrual method. No interest revenue is recognized in the accompanying financial statements on loans and other credits extended by the Group that are classified as non-performing loans. The interest revenue on those loans and credits is recognized upon collection.

Revenue from brokering is recognized when the earnings process has been completed.

Dividend income from investments is recognized on the shareholders' right to receive payment. The premise is that the economic benefits related to the transaction. They are likely to flow into the Group and the amount of income can be reliably measured it.



## **Leases**

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

### The Bank as lessee

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

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects such termination, less any lease incentives receivable. 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 uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, 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 remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

## **Employee Benefits**

### **a. Short-term employee benefits**

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

### **b. Retirement benefits**

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

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. 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's defined benefit plans. The net defined benefit assets shall not exceed the present value with the refund withdrawal from the plan or the reduction of future withdrawals.

c. Staff preferential deposit

The Bank provides preferential deposit account for employees, which are used to pay fixed preferential deposits for current employees. The effect of the difference between the interest rate of these preferential deposits and the market interest rate is treated as employee benefits.

### **Share-based Payment Arrangements**

The fair value at the grant date of the share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's best estimates of the number of shares or options that are expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus. The payment is recognized as an expense in full at the grant date if vested immediately.

### **Taxation**

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

a. Current tax

Income tax payable (recoverable) 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 Law, an additional tax of 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.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the 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 liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank expects, 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. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

#### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The cash and cash equivalent items in the balance sheet include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term and highly liquid investments that can be converted into fixed amount of cash at any time. They have little risk of change in value. For the statements of cash flows, the cash and cash equivalents account refers to the accounts in the balance sheets titled cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, and call loans to securities firms that meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents in IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

## **5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

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

The Bank considers the economic implications of the COVID-19 when making its critical accounting estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

#### **Estimated Impairment of Loans**

The impairment of loans is based on assumptions about the risk of default and expected loss rates. The Bank uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs of the impairment calculation, based on the Bank's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

## 6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$ 108,913	\$ 60,591
Checking for clearing	198,196	75,133
Due from banks	<u>3,805,951</u>	<u>3,666,087</u>
	<u>\$ 4,113,060</u>	<u>\$ 3,801,811</u>

The cash and cash equivalents of the cash flows and the related adjustments of the balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, refer to the statements of cash flows.

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Reserves for deposits - Type A	\$ 1,325,922	\$ 2,921,318
Reserves for deposits - Type B	5,907,742	5,166,200
Due from Central Bank - Financial	2,003,091	2,001,086
Call loans to banks	7,857,774	2,149,671
Others	<u>46,084</u>	<u>27,690</u>
	<u>\$ 17,140,613</u>	<u>\$ 12,265,965</u>

Under a directive issued by the Central Bank, deposit reserves are determined monthly at prescribed rates on average balances of customers' deposits. Type B deposit reserves are subject to withdrawal restrictions.

## 8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL</u>		
Hybrid financial assets		
Convertible bonds - domestic (include asset swap contracts)	\$ 757,778	\$ 688,617
Structured debt	<u>-</u>	<u>557,116</u>
	<u>757,778</u>	<u>1,245,733</u>
Derivative financial assets		
Currency swap contracts	731,899	204,154
Forward contracts	163,969	40,823
Interest rate swap contracts	18,252	5,528
Currency option contracts - call	<u>19,851</u>	<u>4,630</u>
	<u>933,971</u>	<u>255,135</u>
Non-derivative financial assets		
Negotiable certificates of deposit	27,443,843	27,134,702
Commercial papers	3,699,533	7,970,219
Stocks and beneficiary certificates	<u>-</u>	<u>450,659</u>
	<u>31,143,376</u>	<u>35,555,580</u>
	<u>\$ 32,835,125</u>	<u>\$ 37,056,448</u>

(Continued)

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<u>Held-for-trading financial liability</u>		
Derivative financial instruments		
Currency swap contracts	\$ 619,305	\$ 239,724
Forward contracts	133,419	62,885
Interest rate swap contracts	18,375	9,311
Currency option contracts - put	14,486	4,289
	<u>785,585</u>	<u>316,209</u>
Non-derivative financial liabilities		
When-issued government bonds	-	36
	<u>\$ 785,585</u>	<u>\$ 316,245</u>
		(Concluded)

The Bank engages in derivative transactions, including forward contracts, currency swap contracts and currency option contracts, mainly for accommodating customers' needs and managing the exposure positions. As for the engagement in interest rate swap contracts, its purpose is to hedge risk of cash flow and risk of market value caused by the change of interest rates or exchange rates. The Bank strategy is to hedge most of the market risk exposures using hedging instruments with market value changes that have a highly negative correlation with the changes in the market of the exposures being hedged.

The contract amounts (or notional amounts) of outstanding derivative transactions as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 3,646,419	\$ 4,020,814
Currency swap contracts	112,299,557	97,151,449
Forward contracts	30,015,167	10,506,426
Currency option contracts		
Buy	912,929	388,971
Sell	728,593	307,351

Refer to Note 40 for information relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged as security.

## 9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	\$ 39,595	\$ 4,929,482
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI		
Government bonds	8,786,557	6,592,031
Bank debentures	10,076,440	12,844,660
Corporate bonds	18,558,406	19,909,386
Overseas government bonds	615,182	661,407
Commercial papers	6,249,812	6,384,497
Negotiable certificates of deposit	<u>19,253,080</u>	<u>29,422,895</u>
	<u>\$ 63,579,072</u>	<u>\$ 80,744,358</u>

a. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

The Bank disposed stock classified as at FVTOCI for invested management purpose for the years end December 31, 2022 and 2021. The fair value of stocks classified as at FVTOCI which had to be disposed of were \$6,095,620 thousand and \$1,348,414 thousand and the accumulated gain or loss related to the sold assets of \$194,575 thousand loss and \$159,872 thousand gain, respectively, was transferred from other equity-unrealized valuation gain or loss on Financial assets at FVTOCI to retained earnings.

Dividends income from FVTOCI of \$302,794 thousand and \$188,668 thousand were recognized in profit or loss for the years end December 31, 2022 and 2021. The dividends related to investments held at the end of 2021 were \$154,333 thousand, respectively.

b. Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

Refer to Note 40 for information relating to investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI pledged as security.

Refer to Note 44 for information relating to the credit risk management and impairment assessment of investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI.

Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI under agreement to repurchase were in the face amount of \$7,530,064 thousand and \$945,345 thousand, as of on December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

## 10. DEBT INSTRUMENTS AS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31, 2022
Government bonds	\$ 6,970,258
Bank debentures	2,561,252
Corporate bonds	4,739,723
Overseas government bonds	913,609
Negotiable certificates of deposit	<u>9,000,000</u>
	24,184,842
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(3,018)</u>
	<u>\$ 24,181,824</u>

Refer to Note 40 for information relating to investments in debt instruments as at amortized cost pledged as security.

Refer to Note 44 for information relating to the credit risk management and impairment of investments in debt instruments as at amortized cost.

Debt instruments as at amortized cost under agreement to repurchase were in the face amount \$1,753,479 thousand.

## 11. RECEIVABLES, NET

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Accounts receivable	\$ 226,068	\$ 88,044
Investment settlements receivable	172,524	4,724
Income receivable	1,505	1,513
Interest receivable	853,047	317,272
Dividends receivable	429	4,782
Acceptances receivable	121,272	84,266
Factored receivable	1,477,269	1,568,952
Others	<u>149,205</u>	<u>70,979</u>
	3,001,319	2,140,532
Less: Allowance for credit losses	<u>46,551</u>	<u>42,244</u>
Receivables, net	<u>\$ 2,954,768</u>	<u>\$ 2,098,288</u>

The changes in gross carrying amount on receivables for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 2,066,781	\$ 38,762	\$ 34,989	\$ 2,140,532
Transfers				
To 12-month ECLs	377	(329)	(48)	-
To lifetime ECLs	(620)	620	-	-
To credit-impaired financial assets	(321)	(110)	431	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	1,915,349	661,862	1,492	2,578,703
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(1,719,425)	(35,892)	(1,718)	(1,757,035)
Exchange rate or other changes	<u>36,931</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>2,151</u>	<u>39,119</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 2,299,072</u>	<u>\$ 664,950</u>	<u>\$ 37,297</u>	<u>\$ 3,001,319</u>
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 1,388,906	\$ 25,392	\$ 34,166	\$ 1,448,464
Transfers				
To 12-month ECLs	6,718	(6,717)	(1)	-
To lifetime ECLs	(2,565)	2,565	-	-
To credit-impaired financial assets	(318)	(20)	338	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	1,787,814	35,373	2,017	1,825,204
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(1,110,451)	(17,379)	(927)	(1,128,757)
Exchange rate or other changes	<u>(3,323)</u>	<u>(452)</u>	<u>(604)</u>	<u>(4,379)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 2,066,781</u>	<u>\$ 38,762</u>	<u>\$ 34,989</u>	<u>\$ 2,140,532</u>

The Bank provides an appropriate allowance for doubtful debts for the assessment of receivables. Refer to Note 13 for the details and changes in the allowance for doubtful debts of receivables.

Refer to Note 44 for the impairment loss analysis of receivables.

## 12. DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Short-term	\$ 67,853,043	\$ 59,370,054
Medium-term	99,885,289	75,785,145
Long-term	20,347,768	23,011,067
Guaranteed overdraft	105,522	138,453
Export bill negotiated	-	91,416
Overdue loans	<u>668,187</u>	<u>649,859</u>
	188,859,809	159,045,994
Less: Allowance for credit losses	<u>2,883,308</u>	<u>2,297,673</u>
	<u>\$ 185,976,501</u>	<u>\$ 156,748,321</u>

The changes in gross carrying amount on discount and loans for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 146,664,018	\$ 11,147,931	\$ 1,234,045	\$ 159,045,994
Transfers				
To 12-month ECLs	395,175	(350,111)	(45,064)	-
To lifetime ECLs	(1,485,916)	1,485,916	-	-
To credit-impaired financial assets	(62,692)	(78,158)	140,850	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	115,564,044	11,914,776	431,430	127,910,250
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(89,977,802)	(8,474,085)	(250,013)	(98,701,900)
Write-offs	-	-	(107,784)	(107,784)
Exchange rate or other changes	<u>872,787</u>	<u>(170,909)</u>	<u>11,371</u>	<u>713,249</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 171,969,614</u>	<u>\$ 15,475,360</u>	<u>\$ 1,414,835</u>	<u>\$ 188,859,809</u>
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 148,426,945	\$ 15,978,902	\$ 1,694,446	\$ 166,100,293
Transfers				
To 12-month ECLs	2,178,996	(2,175,684)	(3,312)	-
To lifetime ECLs	(1,837,260)	1,837,260	-	-
To credit-impaired financial assets	(124,116)	(10,627)	134,743	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	88,774,324	8,127,310	386,480	97,288,114
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(90,459,667)	(12,281,830)	(619,639)	(103,361,136)
Write-offs	-	-	(350,610)	(350,610)
Exchange rate or other changes	<u>(295,204)</u>	<u>(327,400)</u>	<u>(8,063)</u>	<u>(630,667)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 146,664,018</u>	<u>\$ 11,147,931</u>	<u>\$ 1,234,045</u>	<u>\$ 159,045,994</u>

The balance of the overdue loans of the Bank as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 no longer include the calculation of interest. The unrecognized interest revenue on the above loans amounted to \$13,843 thousand and \$21,641 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank wrote off credits only upon completing the required legal procedures.



The Bank provides an appropriate allowance for doubtful debts based on the assessment of discounts and loans. Refer to Note 13 for the details and changes in the allowance for doubtful debts of discounts and loans.

Refer to Note 44 for the impairment loss analysis of discounts and loans.

### 13. ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES AND PROVISIONS

The changes in allowance for credit losses and provisions for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

Allowance for Receivables	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Accumulated Amount under IFRS 9	Difference Between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 4,002	\$ 116	\$ 22,446	\$ 26,564	\$ 15,680	\$ 42,244
Transfers						
To 12-month ECLs	1	(1)	-	-	-	-
To lifetime ECLs	(69)	69	-	-	-	-
To credit-impaired financial assets	(197)	(2)	199	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	2,340	1,034	494	3,868	-	3,868
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(3,124)	(103)	(357)	(3,584)	-	(3,584)
Change in model or risk parameters	269	(8)	(3)	258	-	258
Difference between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	-	-	-	-	1,377	1,377
Exchange rate or other changes	-	-	2,280	2,280	108	2,388
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 3,222</u>	<u>\$ 1,105</u>	<u>\$ 25,059</u>	<u>\$ 29,386</u>	<u>\$ 17,165</u>	<u>\$ 46,551</u>

Allowance for Discounts and Loans	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Accumulated Amount under IFRS 9	Difference Between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 324,263	\$ 78,499	\$ 237,243	\$ 640,005	\$ 1,657,668	\$ 2,297,673
Transfers						
To 12-month ECLs	12,568	(12,541)	(27)	-	-	-
To lifetime ECLs	(11,887)	11,887	-	-	-	-
To credit-impaired financial assets	(35,235)	(1,342)	36,577	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	247,405	19,151	105,183	371,739	-	371,739
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(176,067)	(18,638)	(70,763)	(265,468)	-	(265,468)
Change in model or risk parameters	44,343	(4,022)	77,494	117,815	-	117,815

(Continued)

Allowance for Discounts and Loans	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Accumulated Amount under IFRS 9	Difference Between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	Total
Difference between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 389,493	\$ 389,493
Write-offs	-	-	(107,784)	(107,784)	-	(107,784)
Withdrawal after write-offs	-	-	18,468	18,468	-	18,468
Exchange rate or other changes	2,722	3,243	249	6,214	55,158	61,372
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 408,112</u>	<u>\$ 76,237</u>	<u>\$ 296,640</u>	<u>\$ 780,989</u>	<u>\$ 2,102,319</u>	<u>\$ 2,883,308</u>

(Concluded)

Reserve for Losses on Guarantee Contracts and Financing Quota Preparation	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Accumulated Amount under IFRS 9	Difference Between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 103,237	\$ 15,176	\$ -	\$ 118,413	\$ 337,768	\$ 456,181
Transfers						
To 12-month ECLs	2,371	(2,371)	-	-	-	-
To lifetime ECLs	(209)	209	-	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	62,662	3,572	-	66,234	-	66,234
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(70,175)	(7,727)	-	(77,902)	-	(77,902)
Change in model or risk parameters	(11,779)	(791)	-	(12,570)	-	(12,570)
Difference between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	-	-	-	-	(108,844)	(108,844)
Exchange rate or other changes	790	-	-	790	605	1,395
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 86,897</u>	<u>\$ 8,068</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 94,965</u>	<u>\$ 229,529</u>	<u>\$ 324,494</u>

The changes in allowance for credit losses and provisions for the years ended December 31, 2021 were as follows:

Allowance for Receivables	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Accumulated Amount under IFRS 9	Difference Between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 3,249	\$ 106	\$ 23,009	\$ 26,364	\$ 8,995	\$ 35,359
Transfers						
To 12-month ECLs	15	(15)	-	-	-	-
To lifetime ECLs	(42)	42	-	-	-	-
To credit-impaired financial assets	(181)	(11)	192	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	3,298	76	269	3,643	-	3,643
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(2,540)	(70)	(303)	(2,913)	-	(2,913)
Change in model or risk parameters	204	(8)	14	210	-	210
Difference between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	-	-	-	-	6,734	6,734
Exchange rate or other changes	(1)	(4)	(735)	(740)	(49)	(789)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 4,002</u>	<u>\$ 116</u>	<u>\$ 22,446</u>	<u>\$ 26,564</u>	<u>\$ 15,680</u>	<u>\$ 42,244</u>

Allowance for Discounts and Loans	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Accumulated Amount under IFRS 9	Difference Between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 429,794	\$ 167,177	\$ 351,352	\$ 948,323	\$ 1,235,106	\$ 2,183,429
Transfers						
To 12-month ECLs	60,664	(60,662)	(2)	-	-	-
To lifetime ECLs	(11,553)	11,553	-	-	-	-
To credit-impaired financial assets	(61,599)	(5,281)	66,880	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	164,073	19,854	67,406	251,333	-	251,333
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(232,951)	(53,561)	(217,677)	(504,189)	-	(504,189)
Change in model or risk parameters	(22,162)	301	303,470	281,609	-	281,609
Difference between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	-	-	(350,610)	(350,610)	437,581	437,581
Write-offs	-	-	16,424	16,424	-	(350,610)
Withdrawal after write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	16,424
Exchange rate or other changes	(2,003)	(882)	-	(2,885)	(15,019)	(17,904)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 324,263</u>	<u>\$ 78,499</u>	<u>\$ 237,243</u>	<u>\$ 640,005</u>	<u>\$ 1,657,668</u>	<u>\$ 2,297,673</u>

Reserve for Losses on Guarantee Contracts and Financing Quota Preparation	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)	Accumulated Amount under IFRS 9	Difference Between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 104,354	\$ 20,861	\$ -	\$ 125,215	\$ 330,992	\$ 456,207
Transfers						
To 12-month ECLs	2,833	(2,833)	-	-	-	-
To lifetime ECLs	-	-	-	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	91,654	5,848	-	97,502	-	97,502
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(90,659)	(5,769)	-	(96,428)	-	(96,428)
Change in model or risk parameters	(4,847)	(2,797)	-	(7,644)	-	(7,644)
Difference between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	-	-	-	-	6,860	6,860
Exchange rate or other changes	(98)	(134)	-	(232)	(84)	(316)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 103,237</u>	<u>\$ 15,176</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 118,413</u>	<u>\$ 337,768</u>	<u>\$ 456,181</u>

#### 14. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Investments in subsidiaries	\$ 13,368,073	\$ 16,454,533
Investments in associates	<u>7,241,771</u>	<u>880,879</u>
	<u>\$ 20,609,844</u>	<u>\$ 17,335,412</u>

##### a. Investments in subsidiaries

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Domestic listed company		
China Bills Finance Corp.	\$ 6,168,856	\$ 7,183,258
Domestic unlisted company		
IBT Holdings Corp.	6,119,382	5,406,277
Chun Teng New Century Co., Ltd. (former IBT Securities Co., Ltd.)	-	301,673
IBT Leasing Co., Ltd.	-	3,306,821
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	798,896	-
IBT Management Corp.	<u>280,939</u>	<u>256,504</u>
	<u>\$ 13,368,073</u>	<u>\$ 16,454,533</u>

	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights	
	December 31	
	2022	2021
China Bills Finance Corp.	28.37%	28.37%
Chun Teng New Century Co., Ltd.	99.75%	99.75%
IBT Holdings Corp.	100.00%	100.00%
IBT Leasing Co., Ltd.	-	100.00%
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	100.00%	-
IBT Management Corp.	100.00%	100.00%

The Bank's the board of directors resolved on July 21, 2022 and approved the management's proposal to reduce its capital by shares in its subsidiary, IBT Leasing Co., Ltd. (the "IBT Leasing"), and as a subsidiary of the IBT Leasing, all shares of IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd. will be offset and returned to the Bank. The capital reduction ratio is 20.98%, and the capital reduction amount is \$710,614 thousand. After the capital reduction, the amount of IBT Leasing's paid-in capital is \$2,677,290 thousand. The record date for capital reduction was October 19, 2022.

b. Investments in associates

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Material associate		
Infinite Finance Co., Ltd.	\$ 6,230,729	\$ -
Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	<u>1,011,042</u>	<u>880,879</u>
	<u>\$ 7,241,771</u>	<u>\$ 880,879</u>

Material associate

Name of Associate	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights	
	December 31	
	2022	2021
Infinite Finance Co., Ltd.	44.48%	-
Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	20.00%	20.00%

The investment in Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd., was jointly invested by the Bank, China Everbright Bank and China CYTS Tours Holding. The Bank's investment amounted to RMB200,000 thousand with the shareholding ratio of 20%, and Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd. has begun operation since August 17, 2020.

The Bank's the board of directors resolved on July 21, 2022 and approved the management's proposal merger of subsidiary, the IBT Leasing and Jih-Sun International Leasing and Financing Co., Ltd. (the "Jih-Sun Leasing"). With the Jih-Sun Leasing as the surviving company, and changed its name to Infinite Finance Co., Ltd. The Jih-Sun Leasing issued 156,193,000 new shares to the Bank at the ratio of 0.5834 ordinary shares of the Jih-Sun Leasing for every 1 ordinary share of the IBT Leasing. After the merger, the Bank will hold 44.48% of the shares of the surviving company, the share swaps amount is \$6,198,618 thousand, and the merger base date is December 1, 2022. For the description of the disposal of the IBT Leasing, refer to Note 42 of the Bank's 2022 consolidated financial statements.

Refer to Table 3 “Name, locations and other information of investees on which the Bank exercises significant influence” and Table 4 “Information on Investments in Mainland China” for the nature of activities, principal place of business and country of incorporation of the associate.

The financial information of the bank’s affiliates is as follows:

Infinite Finance Co., Ltd.

	<b>December 31, 2022</b>
Total assets	<u>\$ 76,183,569</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 66,645,612</u>
	<b>For the Year Ended December 31, 2022</b>
Net gain	<u>\$ 609,305</u>
Other comprehensive gain	<u>\$ 630,781</u>

Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Total assets	<u>\$ 55,118,326</u>	<u>\$ 51,554,378</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 50,049,146</u>	<u>\$ 47,149,983</u>
	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Net gain	<u>\$ 598,891</u>	<u>\$ 474,228</u>
Other comprehensive gain	<u>\$ 598,891</u>	<u>\$ 474,228</u>

- c. The Bank’s investments accounted for using equity method, the details of its investment income (loss) and gain on disposal are as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Domestic listed company		
China Bills Finance Corp.	\$ 295,294	\$ 526,998
Domestic unlisted company		
Chun Teng New Century Co., Ltd.	(5,668)	(4,955)
IBT Holdings Corp.	320,097	316,906
IBT Leasing Co., Ltd.	260,893	478,102
IBT Management Corp.	13,373	4,097
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	72,377	-
Infinite Finance Co., Ltd.	4,554	-
Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	115,816	94,846
Gain on disposal for subsidiaries IBT Leasing Co., Ltd.	<u>3,214,119</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 4,290,855</u>	<u>\$ 1,415,994</u>

The investments in subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit or loss of associates and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was based on each of financial statements which have been audited for the same years.

#### 15. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Call loans to securities corporation limited	\$ 614,454	\$ 553,794
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>217,300</u>
	<u>\$ 614,454</u>	<u>\$ 771,094</u>

#### 16. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Carrying amounts of each class</u>		
Land	\$ 698,633	\$ 698,633
Buildings	1,221,019	1,265,538
Machinery and computer equipment	234,924	263,091
Transportation equipment	21,570	13,654
Office and other equipment	28,706	39,743
Lease improvement	46,590	65,240
Construction in progress and prepayments for equipment	<u>29,930</u>	<u>19,968</u>
	<u>\$ 2,281,372</u>	<u>\$ 2,365,867</u>
For own used	\$ 2,047,174	\$ 2,010,548
Assets leased under operating leases	<u>234,198</u>	<u>355,319</u>
	<u>\$ 2,281,372</u>	<u>\$ 2,365,867</u>

a. For own used

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office and Other Equipment	Lease Improvement	Construction in Progress and Prepayments for Equipment	Total
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 572,250	\$ 1,539,081	\$ 717,234	\$ 51,851	\$ 217,499	\$ 261,428	\$ 19,968	\$ 3,379,311
Additions	-	173	28,743	15,114	2,938	3,366	37,153	87,487
Disposals and scrapped	-	-	(16,679)	(12,678)	(992)	(10,353)	-	(40,702)
Reclassification	41,149	110,685	327	50	3,697	11,910	(27,191)	140,627
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	957	577	1,267	4,063	-	6,864
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>613,399</u>	<u>1,649,939</u>	<u>730,582</u>	<u>54,914</u>	<u>224,409</u>	<u>270,414</u>	<u>29,930</u>	<u>3,573,587</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2022	-	502,479	454,143	38,197	177,756	196,188	-	1,368,763
Depreciation expense	-	36,858	57,368	6,791	17,899	32,447	-	151,363
Disposals and scrapped	-	-	(16,558)	(11,892)	(934)	(8,434)	-	(37,868)
Reclassification	-	38,547	-	-	-	-	-	38,547
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	705	248	982	3,673	-	5,608
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>577,884</u>	<u>495,658</u>	<u>33,344</u>	<u>195,703</u>	<u>223,824</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,526,413</u>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>								
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 613,399</u>	<u>\$ 1,072,055</u>	<u>\$ 234,924</u>	<u>\$ 21,570</u>	<u>\$ 28,706</u>	<u>\$ 46,590</u>	<u>\$ 29,930</u>	<u>\$ 2,047,174</u>
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 572,250	\$ 1,538,472	\$ 708,934	\$ 50,930	\$ 216,899	\$ 262,391	\$ 19,335	\$ 3,369,211
Additions	-	609	21,990	3,040	3,785	360	26,354	56,138
Disposals and scrapped	-	-	(23,138)	(1,990)	(2,764)	-	-	(27,892)
Reclassification	-	-	9,771	60	1	-	(25,575)	(15,743)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(323)	(189)	(422)	(1,323)	(146)	(2,403)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>572,250</u>	<u>1,539,081</u>	<u>717,234</u>	<u>51,851</u>	<u>217,499</u>	<u>261,428</u>	<u>19,968</u>	<u>3,379,311</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2021	-	465,851	422,412	33,351	161,886	159,026	-	1,242,526
Depreciation expense	-	36,628	55,051	6,886	18,841	38,169	-	155,575
Disposals and scrapped	-	-	(23,098)	(1,990)	(2,704)	-	-	(27,792)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(222)	(50)	(267)	(1,007)	-	(1,546)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>502,479</u>	<u>454,143</u>	<u>38,197</u>	<u>177,756</u>	<u>196,188</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,368,763</u>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>								
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 572,250</u>	<u>\$ 1,036,602</u>	<u>\$ 263,091</u>	<u>\$ 13,654</u>	<u>\$ 39,743</u>	<u>\$ 65,240</u>	<u>\$ 19,968</u>	<u>\$ 2,010,548</u>

The above items of property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the following rates per annum:

Buildings	25-50 years
Machinery and computer equipment	3-25 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Lease improvement	5-8 years
Office and other equipment	5-15 years



b. Assets leased under operating leases

	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 126,383	\$ 339,909	\$ 466,292
Additions	-	38	38
Reclassification	<u>(41,149)</u>	<u>(110,685)</u>	<u>(151,834)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 85,234</u>	<u>\$ 229,262</u>	<u>\$ 314,496</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ -	\$ 110,973	\$ 110,973
Depreciation expense	-	7,872	7,872
Reclassification	<u>-</u>	<u>(38,547)</u>	<u>(38,547)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 80,298</u>	<u>\$ 80,298</u>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>			
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 85,234</u>	<u>\$ 148,964</u>	<u>\$ 234,198</u>
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 126,383	\$ 339,774	\$ 466,157
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>135</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 126,383</u>	<u>\$ 339,909</u>	<u>\$ 466,292</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ -	\$ 102,884	\$ 102,884
Depreciation expense	<u>-</u>	<u>8,089</u>	<u>8,089</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 110,973</u>	<u>\$ 110,973</u>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>			
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 126,383</u>	<u>\$ 228,936</u>	<u>\$ 355,319</u>

Operating leases relate to leases of land and building with lease terms between 1 to 5 years. All operating lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the lessees exercise their options to extend. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the assets at the expiry of the lease periods. The buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis for 25 to 50 years.

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

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Year 1	\$ 14,154	\$ 15,106
Year 2	14,154	14,464
Year 3	938	11,190
Year 4	938	-
Year 5	<u>604</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 30,788</u>	<u>\$ 40,760</u>

## 17. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

### a. Right-of-use assets

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>		
Buildings	\$ 185,739	\$ 182,470
Machinery equipment	<u>588</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 186,327</u>	<u>\$ 182,470</u>
	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 94,964</u>	<u>\$ 31,037</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	\$ 94,176	\$ 92,346
Machinery equipment	<u>294</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 94,470</u>	<u>\$ 92,346</u>

Except for the aforementioned addition and recognized depreciation, the Bank did not have significant sublease or impairment of right-of-use assets during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

### b. Lease liabilities

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Carrying amounts	<u>\$ 195,008</u>	<u>\$ 190,235</u>
Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:		
	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Buildings	1.35%-5.13%	1.35%-5.13%
Machinery equipment	1.36%	-

c. Material lease-in activities

Due to rental of buildings, the Bank has entered into various leasehold contracts with others. These contracts are gradually expiring before the end of March 2027. The rent is calculated based on the lease rate per square feet is paid monthly. Refundable deposits paid under operating lease amounted to \$23,371 thousand and \$25,344 thousand on December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

d. Other lease information

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 5,550</u>	<u>\$ 2,442</u>
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ (104,197)</u>	<u>\$ (99,153)</u>

## 18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>

Carrying amounts of each class of

Computer software	<u>\$ 636,363</u>	<u>\$ 853,597</u>
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The changes in of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are summarized as follows:

	<b>Computer Software</b>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 2,308,902
Additions	37,395
Reclassification	11,207
Disposals	(6,459)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>5,566</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 2,356,611</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization and impairment</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 1,455,305
Amortization	267,203
Disposals	(6,447)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>4,187</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 1,720,248</u>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>	
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 636,363</u>

(Continued)

**Computer  
Software**

Cost

Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 2,272,158
Additions	22,840
Reclassification	15,743
Disposals	(221)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(1,618)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 2,308,902</u>

Accumulated amortization and impairment

Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 1,187,267
Amortization	269,482
Disposals	(221)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(1,223)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 1,455,305</u>

Carrying amounts

Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 853,597</u> (Concluded)
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The above items of intangible assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the following rates per annum:

Computer software	3-15 years
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**19. OTHER ASSETS**

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Refundable deposits	\$ 196,122	\$ 87,896
Prepayments	51,467	49,855
Others	<u>139,716</u>	<u>135,571</u>
	<u>\$ 387,305</u>	<u>\$ 273,322</u>

**20. DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER BANKS**

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Call loans from banks	\$ 5,848,159	\$ 16,011,209
Deposits from Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	-
Call loans from Central Bank	<u>3,072,270</u>	<u>2,768,967</u>
	<u>\$ 13,920,429</u>	<u>\$ 18,780,176</u>

## 21. BILLS AND BONDS SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Government bonds	\$ 1,981,834	\$ 500,059
Corporate bonds	1,529,269	-
Bank debentures	<u>4,774,885</u>	<u>395,907</u>
	<u>\$ 8,285,988</u>	<u>\$ 895,966</u>
Date of agreements to repurchase	Before March 2023	Before April 2022
Amount of agreements to repurchase	\$ 8,347,267	\$ 896,310

## 22. PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Checks for clearing	\$ 198,196	\$ 75,133
Investment settlements payable	153,613	80,902
Accrued interest	842,650	266,106
Accrued expenses	1,062,830	854,010
Collections payables	37,122	18,582
Factored payables	179,931	114,189
Acceptances	121,272	84,266
Others	<u>146,099</u>	<u>124,464</u>
	<u>\$ 2,741,713</u>	<u>\$ 1,617,652</u>

## 23. DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Deposits		
Checking	\$ 2,257,126	\$ 3,062,103
Demand	39,203,046	65,736,204
Time	216,027,463	150,240,201
Savings deposits	16,996,792	19,016,234
Export remittances	<u>19,551</u>	<u>139,722</u>
	<u>\$ 274,503,978</u>	<u>\$ 238,194,464</u>

## 24. BANK DEBENTURES PAYABLE

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Subordinate bonds forth issued in 2014; fixed 2.20% interest rate; maturity: May 5, 2022; interest paid annually and repay the principal at maturity	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000
Subordinate bonds first issued in 2015; fixed 1.85% interest rate; maturity: December 29, 2022; interest paid annually and repay the principal at maturity	-	1,000,000
Subordinate bonds A first issued in 2016; fixed 1.70% interest rate; maturity: June 29, 2023; interest paid annually and repay the principal at maturity	1,500,000	1,500,000
Subordinate bonds B first issued in 2016; fixed 1.80% interest rate; maturity: June 29, 2024; interest paid annually and repay the principal at maturity	1,500,000	1,500,000
Subordinate bonds first issued in 2017; fixed 1.97% interest rate; maturity: September 5, 2027; interest paid annually and repay the principal at maturity	2,000,000	2,000,000
Subordinate bonds A second issued in 2017; fixed 4.00% interest rate; no maturity, interest paid annually	750,000	750,000
Subordinate bonds B second issued in 2017; fixed 1.82% interest rate; maturity: December 27, 2027; interest paid annually and repay the principal at maturity	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subordinate bonds A first issued in 2018; fixed 4.00% interest rate; no maturity, interest paid annually	700,000	700,000
Subordinate bonds B first issued in 2018; fixed 1.75% interest rate; maturity: June 29, 2028; interest paid annually and repay the principal at maturity	1,050,000	1,050,000
Subordinate bonds first issued in 2019; fixed 1.50% interest rate; maturity: June 6, 2026; interest paid annually and repay the principal at maturity	2,500,000	2,500,000
Subordinate bonds first issued in 2021; fixed 0.90% interest rate; maturity: June 25, 2028; interest paid annually and repay the principal at maturity	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bonds second issued in 2021; fixed 0.65% interest rate; maturity: December 22, 2024; interest paid annually and repay the principal at maturity	500,000	500,000
Subordinate bonds first issued in 2022; fixed 2.30% interest rate; maturity: September 27, 2029; interest paid annually and repay the principal at maturity	<u>1,100,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 13,600,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,000,000</u>

## 25. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Funds obtained from the government - intended for specific types of loans	\$ 1,908,040	\$ 2,269,710
Principal of structured products	<u>962,184</u>	<u>44,900</u>
	<u>\$ 2,870,224</u>	<u>\$ 2,314,610</u>

The Lending Fund is a development fund established by the Executive Yuan to promote the development of the financial market economy. The Bank applied for the quota and appointed Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China, China Trust Commercial Bank, and Taiwan Enterprise Bank to act as the managing bank wherein the loan quota is available for use.

## 26. PROVISIONS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Provisions for employee benefits	\$ 30,381	\$ 53,314
Provisions for losses on guarantee contracts	231,773	364,460
Provisions for financing commitments	<u>92,721</u>	<u>91,721</u>
	<u>\$ 354,875</u>	<u>\$ 509,495</u>

Refer to Note 13 for the details and changes in the reserve for losses on guarantee contracts and financing commitments.

## 27. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

### Defined Contribution Plan

The pension system under the "Labor Pensions Ordinance" applicable to the Bank is the required retirement plan stipulated by the government. A pension of 6% of an employee's monthly salary is paid to the Labor Insurance Bureau under each individual's account.

The amount to be paid in accordance with the percentage specified in the proposed plan for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was recognized in the statements of comprehensive income in the total amounts of \$49,766 thousand and \$49,929 thousand, respectively.

### Defined Benefit Plan

The defined benefit plans adopted by the Bank in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Bank contribution amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the 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 pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor; the Bank has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

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

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 156,712	\$ 170,953
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(126,331)</u>	<u>(117,639)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u>\$ 30,381</u>	<u>\$ 53,314</u>

Movement in net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	<b>Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>Fair Value of the Plan Assets</b>	<b>Net Defined Benefit Liabilities</b>
Balance at January 1, 2021	<u>\$ 172,278</u>	<u>\$ (115,638)</u>	<u>\$ 56,640</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	1,333	-	1,333
Net interest expense (income)	<u>861</u>	<u>(584)</u>	<u>277</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>2,194</u>	<u>(584)</u>	<u>1,610</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(1,464)	(1,464)
Changes in demographic assumptions	3,904	-	3,904
Experience adjustments	<u>(14)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>3,890</u>	<u>(1,464)</u>	<u>2,426</u>
Employer contributions	-	(2,235)	(2,235)
Benefits paid	(2,282)	2,282	-
Business paid	<u>(5,127)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,127)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 170,953</u>	<u>\$ (117,639)</u>	<u>\$ 53,314</u>
Balance at January 1, 2022	<u>\$ 170,953</u>	<u>\$ (117,639)</u>	<u>\$ 53,314</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	788	-	788
Interest expense (income)	<u>855</u>	<u>(594)</u>	<u>261</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>1,643</u>	<u>(594)</u>	<u>1,049</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(9,360)	(9,360)
Changes in financial assumptions	(11,343)	-	(11,343)
Experience adjustments	<u>(1,196)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,196)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(12,539)</u>	<u>(9,360)</u>	<u>(21,899)</u>
Employer contributions	-	(2,083)	(2,083)
Benefits paid	<u>(3,345)</u>	<u>3,345</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 156,712</u>	<u>\$ (126,331)</u>	<u>\$ 30,381</u>



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

- a. Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- b. Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans' debt investments.
- c. Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Discount rate(s)	1.38%	0.50%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	2.50%	2.50%

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	\$ (3,024)	\$ (3,788)
0.25% decrease	\$ 3,118	\$ 3,913
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	\$ 3,024	\$ 3,769
0.25% decrease	\$ (2,949)	\$ (3,668)

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	\$ 2,062	\$ 2,185
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	7.9 years	9.0 years

## 28. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Guarantee deposits received	\$ 179,781	\$ 179,455
Advance revenue	53,714	58,120
Others	<u>22,543</u>	<u>8,107</u>
	<u>\$ 256,038</u>	<u>\$ 245,682</u>

## 29. EQUITY

### a. Capital stock

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Number of stock authorized (in thousands)	<u>3,500,000</u>	<u>3,500,000</u>
Amount of capital stock authorized	<u>\$ 35,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 35,000,000</u>
Number of stocks issued and fully paid (in thousands)		
Common stock	<u>2,733,992</u>	<u>2,733,006</u>
Preferred stock	<u>299,014</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Amount of stocks issued	<u>\$ 30,330,063</u>	<u>\$ 30,330,063</u>

Fully paid common stocks, which have a par value of \$10, carry one vote per stock and carry a right to dividends.

On June 27, 2018, the Bank's board of directors resolved to issue 300,000 thousand Series A preferred stock, with a par value of \$10. The subscription date was November 29, 2018. The Bank finished the registration on December 21, 2018. The rights and obligations of Series A preferred stockholders are as follows:

- 1) The interest rate of Series A preferred stock shall be based on the 5-year Interest Rate Swap (IRS) rate on the pricing date and the interest shall be calculated on the issue price per share; the interest rate is initially set at 0.94375% plus 3.30625% (total 4.25%) per annum. The interest Rate Swap issued price per share. Interest rate per annum will be reset on the day after the 5.5-year anniversary of the issue date and the day after each subsequent period of 5.5 years thereafter. Dividends for the Series A preferred stock shall be declared once every year in cash. After the stockholders' approval of the Bank's financial statements at its annual stockholders' meeting, the board of directors may set a record date for the distribution of dividends declared from the previous year. Dividend distribution for the years of issuance and redemption shall be calculated pursuant to actual issued days of the given year.
- 2) The Bank has sole discretion on dividend issuance of Series A preferred stock including, but not limited to, its discretion to not declare dividends when no profit is recorded, or insufficient profit is recorded for preferred stock dividends, or preferred stock dividend declaration would render the Bank of International Settlement (BIS) ratio below the level required by the law or relevant authorities, or due other necessary consideration. The Series A preferred stockholders shall not have any objection towards the Bank's cancellation of preferred stock dividend declaration. Undeclared or under declared dividends are not cumulative and are not paid in subsequent years with profit.

- 3) Unless the authorities take over the Bank, order the Bank to suspend, terminate or liquidate its business in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks”, Series A preferred stockholders shall have the same priority as the common stockholders in the event of liquidation, both second to tier 2 capital instrument holder, depositor, and common creditor, but will be capped at the value of issuance.
- 4) Series A preferred stockholders have no voting rights at the annual stockholders’ meeting and cannot elect directors. However, the preferred stockholders should have voting rights at the preferred stockholders’ meeting and also at the stockholders’ meeting when it involves the rights and obligations of the preferred stockholders, and the aforesaid stockholders are eligible for director candidacy. Series A preferred stockholders have voting rights at Series A stockholders’ meeting.
- 5) The preferred stock issued by the Bank shall not be converted within one year from the date of issuance. Starting from the day after the expiration of one year, stockholders of convertible preferred stock may apply for the conversion of part or all of the preferred stock held, from preferred stock to common stock during the conversion period (conversion ratio 1:1). After the convertible preferred stocks are converted into common stock, their rights and obligations are the same as the common stock. The issuance of annual dividends for the convertible preferred stock is based on the ratio of the actual number of issued days in the current year to the number of days within the whole year. However, stockholders who converted their preferred stock into common stock before the date of distribution of dividends (interests) in each year shall not participate in the distribution in that year but may participate in the distribution of common stock surplus and additional paid in capital.
- 6) After five and a half years from the issue date, the Bank may, subject to the competent authority’s approval, redeem a portion or all of the outstanding shares of preferred stock any time at the issue price. The rights and obligations associated with any remaining outstanding shares of preferred stock shall continue as specified in the agreement. If the Bank’s board of directors approves the distribution of dividends in the year the Bank redeems the outstanding shares of preferred stock - A, the dividends payable shall be calculated at the ratio of the number of days outstanding from beginning of year to the redemption date to total days in a fiscal year.
- 7) When the Bank issues new shares for cash, Series A preferred stockholders have the same subscription rights as the common stockholders.

As of December 31, 2022, 986 thousand preferred Series A shares has converted into common stock.

b. Capital surplus

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as dividends, or transferred to capital stock (Note)		
Treasury share transactions	<u>\$ 9,061</u>	<u>\$ 3,193</u>
Must be used to offset a deficit		
Disgorgement exercised	10	-
Unclaimed dividends	<u>1,957</u>	<u>1,341</u>
	<u>1,967</u>	<u>1,341</u>
May not be used for any purpose		
Share of changes in capital surplus of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures	<u>2,624</u>	<u>2,200</u>
	<u>\$ 13,652</u>	<u>\$ 6,734</u>

Note: Such capital surplus 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 stock (limited to a certain percentage of the Bank's capital surplus and once a year).

c. Special reserves

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Trading loss and default loss reserve	\$ 133,955	\$ 133,955
Employee transfer or placement expenditure related to financial technology development	15,176	15,902
Other equity deductions special reserves	485,479	-
According to the Bank's policy	-	647,926
	<u>\$ 634,610</u>	<u>\$ 797,783</u>

The Bank reclassified reserve for trading loss and default losses as of December 31, 2010 to a special reserve account, which is part of equity, in accordance with Order No. 10010000440 issued by the FSC.

In addition, according to Rule No. 10510001510 issued by the FSC on May 25, 2016, a public bank shall appropriate to special reserve an amount in the range of 0.5% to 1% of net profit after tax from 2016 to 2018; from 2017, the same amount of employee transfer or placement expenditure arising from financial technology development shall be reversed from the balance of the special reserve. The above order was repealed by the FSC Rule No. 10802714560 on May 15, 2019, which stipulates that in 2019, a public bank shall no longer continue to provide a special reserve for the purpose of protecting the interests of domestic bank practitioners in the development of financial technology. The Bank is allowed to reverse the special reserve appropriated in 2016 to 2018 at the amounts of the following expenses.

- 1) Expenses for staff transfer or placement, including the related expenses for assisting employees to transfer between departments or groups, and the payment of retirement and severance benefits to employees that are superior to labor-related laws and regulations.
- 2) Expenses for financial technology or banking business development, i.e., expenditure for education and training to enhance or develop employee functions.

The Bank sets aside and reverses the special surplus reserve for other deductions in equity according to laws and regulations. When there is a reversal of the balance of other equity deductions subsequently, the surplus shall be distributed to the special surplus reserve for the reversal part.

d. Retained earnings and dividend policy

- 1) The Bank's dividend policy approved by the stockholders' meeting of the Bank on June 17, 2022 is as follows:

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the amended Articles, where the Bank made profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 30% of the remaining profit until the accumulated legal reserve equals the Bank's paid-in capital, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the stockholders' meeting for distribution of dividends and bonus to stockholders.

In the event of a shortfall in “other previously accumulated net deductions from shareholders’ equity” when the Bank sets aside a portion of distributable earnings for special reserve, it shall first set aside an equal amount of special reserve from undistributed earnings from the previous period. If any shortfall remains, the Bank shall make an allocation from the undistributed earnings of the current period that also take account of net profit plus other items of the current period.

In principle, common stock dividends shall not be less than 20% of the available for distribution retained earnings minus the amount for preferred stock dividends and the reversal of special reserve for the current year. Cash dividend shall not be less than 20% of the total dividend for the current year. When the amount of legal reserve has not reached the Bank’s total capital, the amount of cash dividends cannot exceed 15% of the Bank’s paid-in capital.

The Bank shall consider its future capital budget plan, financial needs for various businesses, and financial structure in the adoption of a stable and balanced dividend policy. The board of directors may, according to the actual needs, propose adjustments to the dividend distribution, and submit the proposal for approval in the stockholders’ meeting.

2) The dividend policy before June 17, 2022 is as follows:

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the amended Articles, where the Bank made profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 30% of the remaining profit until the accumulated legal reserve equals the Bank’s paid-in capital, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the stockholders’ meeting for distribution of dividends and bonus to stockholders.

In principle, common stock dividends shall not be less than 20% of the available for distribution retained earnings minus the amount for preferred stock dividends. Cash dividend shall not be less than 20% of the total dividend for the current year. When the amount of legal reserve has not reached the Bank’s total capital, the amount of cash dividends cannot exceed 15% of the Bank’s paid-in capital.

The Bank shall consider its future capital budget plan, financial needs for various businesses, and financial structure in the adoption of a stable and balanced dividend policy. The board of directors may, according to the actual needs, propose adjustments to the dividend distribution, and submit the proposal for approval in the stockholders’ meeting.

For the policies on distribution of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors, please refer to Note 34.

Appropriation of earnings to legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Bank’s paid-in capital. Legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. If the Bank has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Bank’s paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash. In addition, the Banking Law limits the appropriation of cash dividends to 15% of the Bank’s paid-in capital.

The appropriations of earnings for 2021 and 2020 have been proposed by the Bank's board of directors and approved in the stockholders' meetings on June 17, 2022 and July 20, 2021, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Appropriation of Earnings</b>	<b>Appropriation of Earnings</b>
Legal reserve	\$ 612,126	\$ 31,879
Special reserve appropriated (reversed)	(163,173)	(598,570)
Cash dividends - common stock	819,145	545,454
Preferred stock dividends	127,500	127,500

e. Other equity items

1) Exchange differences on the translating the financial statements of foreign operations

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Balance at January 1	\$ (946,067)	\$ (697,554)
Exchange differences arising on the translating the financial statements of foreign operations	1,235,070	(280,110)
Income tax related to gains arising on the translating the financial statements of foreign operations	<u>(123,116)</u>	<u>31,597</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 165,887</u>	<u>\$ (946,067)</u>

2) Unrealized valuation gains (losses) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Balance at January 1	\$ 460,588	\$ 755,298
Recognized during the year		
Unrealized gain - debt instruments	(3,035,273)	(755,763)
Unrealized gain - equity instruments	(878,191)	660,949
Loss allowance of debt instruments	<u>(4,527)</u>	<u>2,276</u>
Other comprehensive income recognized in the period	<u>(3,917,991)</u>	<u>(92,538)</u>
Cumulative unrealized loss of equity instruments transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	<u>241,014</u>	<u>(202,172)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ (3,216,389)</u>	<u>\$ 460,588</u>

f. Treasury stock

**Unit: In Thousands of Shares**

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Number of shares at January 1	5,737	5,737
Increase during the period	<u>(3,215)</u>	<u>-</u>
Number of shares at December 31	<u>2,522</u>	<u>5,737</u>

On March 19, 2020, the Bank's board of directors proposed to acquire treasury stocks transfer to employees. The acquiring period is from March 20, 2020 to May 19, 2020. As of May 19, 2020, the Bank had acquired 5,737 thousand shares of treasury stocks for \$38,304 thousand. The Bank transferred 3,215 thousand shares to employees at a price of \$5.9 per share in February 2022, thus reducing the cost of treasury stocks by \$21,467 thousand.

Under the Securities and Exchange Act, the Bank shall neither pledge treasury shares nor exercise stockholders' rights on these shares, such as the rights to receive dividends or to vote.

### 30. NET INTEREST

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<u>Interest revenue</u>		
Discounts and loans	\$ 4,702,793	\$ 2,982,669
Investments in securities	863,992	422,151
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	167,325	26,824
Factoring	27,553	15,764
Others	50,370	23,931
	<u>5,812,033</u>	<u>3,471,339</u>
<u>Interest expense</u>		
Deposits	2,460,894	919,061
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	103,622	3,787
Bank debentures	272,574	303,664
Deposits from Central Bank and other banks	189,296	27,293
Others	17,759	7,239
	<u>3,044,145</u>	<u>1,261,044</u>
	<u>\$ 2,767,888</u>	<u>\$ 2,210,295</u>

### 31. NET SERVICE FEE INCOME

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Service fee income		
Import and export business	\$ 20,749	\$ 14,518
Loan business	361,755	243,125
Guarantee business	267,217	359,462
Credit examining business	119,155	113,041
Acceptance business	576	624
Factoring business	20,023	21,962
Trust business	56,042	52,295
Insurance agent business	30,535	39,420
Others	49,516	57,181
	<u>925,568</u>	<u>901,628</u>

(Continued)

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Service charge		
Remittance	\$ 1,894	\$ 1,943
Custody	3,243	3,156
Interbank	17,582	16,547
Reward program	17,509	21,387
Others	<u>69,305</u>	<u>54,239</u>
	<u>109,533</u>	<u>97,272</u>
	<u>\$ 816,035</u>	<u>\$ 804,356</u>

(Concluded)

**32. REALIZED GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS OR LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS**

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Realized gains or losses		
Stocks and beneficiary certificates	\$ (59,229)	\$ 322,598
Bonds	24,127	5,646
Derivatives	<u>2,862,591</u>	<u>(575,321)</u>
	<u>2,827,489</u>	<u>(247,077)</u>
Gains (losses) on valuation		
Stocks and beneficiary certificates	(27,611)	(36,965)
Bonds	(3,651)	(3,580)
Derivatives	188,233	279,396
Others	<u>(319)</u>	<u>17,014</u>
	<u>156,652</u>	<u>255,865</u>
Interest revenue	<u>248,605</u>	<u>126,797</u>
	<u>\$ 3,232,746</u>	<u>\$ 135,585</u>

**33. REALIZED GAINS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Realized income - debt instruments	\$ (55,260)	\$ 79,309
Dividend revenue	<u>302,794</u>	<u>188,668</u>
	<u>\$ 247,534</u>	<u>\$ 267,977</u>



### 34. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits		
Salaries and wages	\$ 1,614,290	\$ 1,415,269
Remuneration of directors	103,869	84,518
Labor insurance and national health insurance	89,511	80,624
Others	62,552	34,132
Post-employment benefits		
Pension expenses	50,497	51,225
Pension benefits	27	689
	<u>\$ 1,920,746</u>	<u>\$ 1,666,457</u>

The Bank accrued compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at the rates of 1%-2.5% and no higher than 2.5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors.

The amounts and accrual rates of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

#### Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Compensation of employees	1.00%	1.25%
Remuneration of directors	1.25%	2.50%

#### Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Compensation of employees	<u>\$ 53,625</u>	<u>\$ 26,170</u>
Remuneration of directors	<u>\$ 67,031</u>	<u>\$ 52,339</u>

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

The compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for 2021 and 2020, which were approved by the Board on March 16, 2022 and March 22, 2021, respectively, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2021		2020	
	Cash	Stock	Cash	Stock
Compensation of employees	\$ 26,170	\$ -	\$ 16,056	\$ -
Remuneration of directors	52,339	-	32,111	-

There are no differences between the 2021 and 2020 actual amounts of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors paid and the 2021 and 2020 amount recognized in the annual financial statements.

The Board had been proposed compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2022 on March 14, 2023, were as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31, 2022</b>
Compensation of employees - cash	<u>\$ 53,625</u>
Remuneration of directors	<u>\$ 67,031</u>

Information on the bonuses for employees, directors and supervisors proposed by the Board is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

### **35. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES**

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Property and equipment	\$ 159,235	\$ 163,664
Intangible assets	267,203	269,482
Right-of-use assets	<u>94,470</u>	<u>92,346</u>
	<u>\$ 520,908</u>	<u>\$ 525,492</u>

### **36. OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Taxation	\$ 197,396	\$ 166,559
Rental fees	5,570	2,442
Management fees	35,553	34,684
Computer operating and consulting fees	312,057	279,842
Entertainment fees	27,762	25,770
Service fees	49,208	59,740
Advertisement fees	57,544	54,997
Postage fees	55,880	58,980
Others	<u>157,110</u>	<u>146,969</u>
	<u>\$ 898,080</u>	<u>\$ 829,983</u>

### 37. INCOME TAXES

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of tax expense were as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 204,368	\$ 132,606
In respect of prior years	<u>(22,361)</u>	<u>(16,826)</u>
	<u>182,007</u>	<u>115,780</u>
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	<u>25,348</u>	<u>58,448</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 207,355</u>	<u>\$ 174,228</u>

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Profit before tax from continuing operations	<u>\$ 5,241,826</u>	<u>\$ 2,015,070</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 1,048,365	\$ 403,014
Realized gain on investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(39,223)	31,995
Nondeductible expenses and tax-exempt income in determining taxable income	(777,783)	(317,035)
Deductible tax amount of oversea income tax	(163,968)	-
Additional income tax under the Alternative Minimum Tax Act	-	28,511
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(1,643)	(59,526)
Overseas income taxes	163,968	104,095
Adjustments for prior years' tax	<u>(22,361)</u>	<u>(16,826)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 207,355</u>	<u>\$ 174,228</u>

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
Translation of foreign operations	<u>\$ (123,116)</u>	<u>\$ 31,597</u>
Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>\$ (123,116)</u>	<u>\$ 31,597</u>

c. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Recognized in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Recognized in Other Compre- hensive Income</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
FVTPL financial instrument	\$ 48,052	\$ (21,602)	\$ -	\$ 26,450
Allowance for bad debts	275,164	87,371	-	362,535
Translation of foreign operations	<u>99,737</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(99,737)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 422,953</u>	<u>\$ 65,769</u>	<u>\$ (99,737)</u>	<u>\$ 388,985</u>

Deferred tax liabilities

Temporary differences				
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	\$ 517,450	\$ 87,346	\$ -	\$ 604,796
Translation of foreign operations	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,379</u>	<u>23,379</u>
	<u>\$ 517,450</u>	<u>\$ 87,346</u>	<u>\$ 23,379</u>	<u>\$ 628,175</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Recognized in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Recognized in Other Compre- hensive Income</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
FVTPL financial instrument	\$ 51,080	\$ (3,028)	\$ -	\$ 48,052
Allowance for bad debts	246,382	28,782	-	275,164
Loss reserve	2,015	(2,015)	-	-
Translation of foreign operations	<u>68,140</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,597</u>	<u>99,737</u>
	<u>\$ 367,617</u>	<u>\$ 23,739</u>	<u>\$ 31,597</u>	<u>\$ 422,953</u>

(Continued)

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Compre- hensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	<u>\$ 435,263</u>	<u>\$ 82,187</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 517,450</u> (Concluded)

d. Assessment of the income tax returns

The income tax returns of the Bank through 2019 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

### 38. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT\$ Per Share

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.80</u>	<u>\$ 0.63</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.62</u>	<u>\$ 0.57</u>

Earning used in calculating earnings per share and weighted average number of common stocks are as follows:

#### Net Profit for the Year

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Net profit	\$ 5,034,471	\$ 1,840,842
Less: Declared preferred stock dividend	<u>127,500</u>	<u>127,500</u>
Earnings used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 4,906,971</u>	<u>\$ 1,713,342</u>

**Stock (In Thousand Shares)**

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Weighted average number of common stocks in computation of basic earnings per share	<u>2,730,822</u>	<u>2,727,269</u>
Effect of potentially dilutive common stocks:		
Compensation of employees	6,982	3,782
Convertible preferred stock	<u>299,265</u>	<u>300,000</u>
	<u>306,247</u>	<u>303,782</u>
Weighted average number of common stocks used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>3,037,069</u>	<u>3,031,051</u>

If the Bank offered to settle compensation or bonuses paid to employees in cash or stocks, then the Bank will assume the entire amount of the compensation or bonuses will be settled in stocks and the dilutive effect of the resulting potential stocks will be included in the weighted average number of stocks outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share. Such dilutive effect of the potential stocks will be included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of stocks to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

**39. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

- a. The related parties and their relationships with the Bank

<b>Related Party</b>	<b>Relationship with the Bank</b>
Chun Teng New Century Co., Ltd. (original IBT Securities Co., Ltd.) (Chun Teng New Century) (company in liquidation)	Subsidiary of Bank
IBT Management Corp. (IBTM)	Subsidiary of Bank
IBT Holdings Corp. (IBTH)	Subsidiary of Bank
China Bills finance Corp. (CBF)	Subsidiary of Bank
IBT Leasing Co., Ltd. (IBTL) (dissolved on December 1, 2022 due to the merge with Infinite Finance)	Subsidiary of Bank
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd. (IBT VII Venture)	Subsidiary of Bank
IBT II Venture Capital Co., Ltd. (IBT II Venture) (liquidation)	Associates
Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	Associates
Infinite Finance Co., Ltd. (Infinite Finance)	Associates
Yi Chang Investment Co., Ltd.	Direct of Bank
Ming Shan Investment Co., Ltd.	Direct of Bank
Taixuan Investment Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
TCC Chemical Corporation (TCC)	Other related parties
Others	The Bank's management and their other related parties

b. The significant transactions and balances with the related parties are summarized as follows:

1) Deposits (part of deposits and remittance)

	<b>Ending Balance</b>	<b>Interest Expense</b>	<b>Rate (%)</b>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2022</u>			
Subsidiaries	\$ 115,784	\$ 1,437	0.00-4.23
Associates	32,061	41	0.00-1.05
Others	<u>9,274,633</u>	<u>91,361</u>	0.00-6.93
	<u>\$ 9,422,478</u>	<u>\$ 92,839</u>	
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2021</u>			
Subsidiaries	\$ 285,115	\$ 478	0.00-1.06
Associates	261	-	0.03-0.04
Others	<u>10,555,219</u>	<u>53,679</u>	0.00-6.29
	<u>\$ 10,840,595</u>	<u>\$ 54,157</u>	

2) Loans

	<b>Maximum Balance (Note 1)</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>	<b>Interest Income</b>	<b>Rate (%)</b>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2022</u>				
Subsidiaries	\$ 46,600	\$ -	\$ 6	2.259
Associates	241,272	241,272	2,547	2.259-5.014
Others	<u>672,000</u>	<u>672,000</u>	<u>6,578</u>	1.954-2.293
	<u>\$ 959,872</u>	<u>\$ 913,272</u>	<u>\$ 9,131</u>	
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2021</u>				
Others	<u>\$ 430,000</u>	<u>\$ 430,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,068</u>	1.179

December 31, 2022							
Category	Name	Maximum Balance (Note)	Ending Balance	Normal Loans	Non- performing Loans	Collateral	Difference of Terms of the Trans- actions with Unrelated Parties
Others	Infinite Finance	<u>\$ 241,272</u>	<u>\$ 241,272</u>	<u>\$ 241,272</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Real estate and cheque discounting	None
Others	TCC	<u>\$ 430,000</u>	<u>\$ 430,000</u>	<u>\$ 430,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Real estate	None
Others	Ming Shan Investment	<u>\$ 55,000</u>	<u>\$ 55,000</u>	<u>\$ 55,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Certificates of deposit	None
Others	Yi Chang Investment	<u>\$ 67,000</u>	<u>\$ 67,000</u>	<u>\$ 67,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Certificates of deposit	None
Others	Taixuan Investment	<u>\$ 120,000</u>	<u>\$ 120,000</u>	<u>\$ 120,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Certificates of deposit	None

December 31, 2021							
Category	Name	Maximum Balance (Note)	Ending Balance	Normal Loans	Non- performing Loans	Collateral	Difference of Terms of the Trans- actions with Unrelated Parties
Others	TCC	<u>\$ 430,000</u>	<u>\$ 430,000</u>	<u>\$ 430,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Real estate	None

Note: The maximum balance of daily totals for each category of loan.

3) Service fee (part of net service fee income)

For the Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021
Others	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>

Service fee income is earned by providing authentication, custody and fund purchase services.

4) Other expenses (part of other general and administrative expense)

For the Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021
Others	<u>\$ 5,600</u>	<u>\$ 5,650</u>

Other expenses are donations.

5) Rental income and others

For the Year Ended December 31		
	2022	2021
Subsidiaries	<u>\$ 21,112</u>	<u>\$ 21,645</u>
Others	<u>479</u>	<u>552</u>
	<u>\$ 21,591</u>	<u>\$ 22,197</u>



Rental income received by the department is revenue from leasing contract of providing part of the office and equipment and management service contract.

6) Notes and bonds transaction - cumulative transaction amount

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022			
	Purchase Bills and Bonds From Related Parties	Sold Bills And Bonds to Related Parties	Bills and Bonds Sold Under Repurchase Agreements	Bills and Bonds Purchased Under Resale Agreements
Others	\$ 48,754	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

c. Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 266,277	\$ 239,109
Post-employment benefits	3,144	3,053
Share-based payments	6,360	-
	<u>\$ 275,781</u>	<u>\$ 242,162</u>

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel is reviewed by the remuneration committee and determined by the Bank's board of director or chairman.

The terms of the transactions with related parties are similar to those for third parties, except for the preferential interest rates given to employees for savings and loans. These rates should be within certain limits.

Under the Banking Law Article 32 and 33, except for consumer loans and government loans, credits extended by the Bank to any related party should be 100% secured, and the terms of credits extended to related parties should be similar to those for third parties.

#### 40. PLEDGED ASSETS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 5,001,628	\$ -
Financial assets at FVTOCI	1,366,783	14,639,599
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	7,000,000	-
Pledged time deposits	<u>-</u>	<u>217,300</u>
	<u>\$ 13,368,411</u>	<u>\$ 14,856,899</u>

Under the requirement for joining the Central Bank's Real-time Gross Settlement (RTGS) clearing system, the Bank provided time deposits (part of other financial assets) and negotiable certificates of deposits (part of financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at FVOCI, and investments in debt instrument at amortized cost) as collateral for day-term overdrafts. The pledged amount is adjustable based on the respective overdraft amount, and at the end of the day, the unused part can be used for liquidity reserve. Pledged financial assets at FVOCI are bonds, which are mainly trust compensation reserves, bond delivery settlement reserves, undertaking interest rate exchanges, and application for overdrafts and loans. Besides, the Bank contracted for foreign currency call-loan to provide the negotiable certificates of deposits to the Department of Foreign Exchange of Central Bank.

#### 41. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

Except for other disclosures, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank had commitments as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Office decorating and contracts of computer software		
Amount of contracts	\$ 60,613	\$ 40,599
Payments for construction in progress and prepayments for equipment	29,930	19,968

#### 42. TRUST BUSINESS UNDER THE TRUST LAW

##### Balance Sheet of Trust Accounts

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Trust assets		
Petty cash	\$ 100	\$ 100
Bank deposits	2,100,051	1,820,544
Financial assets	4,009,473	4,236,190
Receivable	64	27
Prepayments	9,409	1,222
Real estate	6,947,042	6,121,444
Structured products	62,781	45,854
Other assets	368	42
Total trust assets	<u>\$ 13,129,288</u>	<u>\$ 12,225,423</u>
Trust capital and liability		
Payables	\$ 2,754	\$ 1,787
Unearned receipts	1,268	1,180
Taxes payable	4,150	4,203
Guarantee deposits received	27,608	39,020
Other liabilities	984	981
Trust capital	12,903,294	12,024,438
Provisions and accumulated profit and loss	<u>189,230</u>	<u>153,814</u>
Trust capital and liability	<u>\$ 13,129,288</u>	<u>\$ 12,225,423</u>

## Income Statements of Trust Accounts

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Trust revenue		
Interest revenue	\$ 9,078	\$ 1,106
Rental revenue	116,862	109,739
Other revenue	<u>1,929</u>	<u>3,280</u>
	<u>127,869</u>	<u>114,125</u>
Trust expenses		
Management fees	(3,598)	(3,880)
Service charge	(10,245)	(13,480)
Tax	(14,131)	(14,114)
Other expenses	(12,808)	(12,672)
Income tax expense	<u>(709)</u>	<u>(25)</u>
	<u>(41,491)</u>	<u>(44,171)</u>
	<u>\$ 86,378</u>	<u>\$ 69,954</u>

Note: The above income accounts of the trust business were not included in the Bank's income statement.

## Trust Property List

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Petty cash	\$ 100	\$ 100
Bank deposits	2,100,051	1,820,544
Stocks	257,680	228,378
Funds	2,824,681	3,468,761
Bonds	927,112	539,051
Land	6,134,471	5,302,344
Buildings	812,571	819,100
Receivables	64	27
Prepayments	9,409	1,222
Structured products	62,781	45,854
Other	<u>368</u>	<u>42</u>
	<u>\$ 13,129,288</u>	<u>\$ 12,225,423</u>

## 43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### a. Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value

#### 1) Financial instruments significant difference between carrying amount and fair value

Except as detailed in the following table, the management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

	December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	\$ 24,181,824	\$ 24,054,376	\$ -	\$ -
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Bank debentures payable	13,600,000	13,770,715	15,000,000	15,150,259

#### 2) The fair value hierarchy

Financial Instrument Items at Fair Value	December 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	\$ 24,054,376	\$ 5,510,591	\$ 18,543,785	\$ -
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Bank debentures payable	13,770,715	-	13,770,715	-
Financial Instrument Items at Fair Value	December 31, 2021			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Bank debentures payable	\$ 15,150,259	\$ -	\$ 15,150,259	\$ -

Refer to quoted market prices for fair value if there are public quotations on financial instrument with active market. If quoted market prices are not available, the fair value is determined by using a valuation technique or counterparty quotation.

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

- 1) The fair value hierarchy of the financial instruments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

Item	December 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Bills instruments	\$ 3,699,533	\$ -	\$ 3,699,533	\$ -
Hybrid financial assets	757,778	-	757,778	-
Negotiable certificates of deposit	27,443,843	-	27,443,843	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Equity instruments	39,595	-	-	39,595
Bills instruments	6,249,812	-	6,249,812	-
Debt instruments	38,036,585	16,015,145	22,021,440	-
Negotiable certificates of deposit	19,253,080	-	19,253,080	-
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	933,971	-	933,971	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	785,585	-	785,585	-
Item	December 31, 2021			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Stocks and beneficial certificates	\$ 450,659	\$ 450,659	\$ -	\$ -
Bills instruments	7,970,219	-	7,970,219	-
Hybrid financial assets	1,245,733	-	1,245,733	-
Negotiable certificates of deposit	27,134,702	-	27,134,702	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Equity instruments	4,929,482	4,886,331	-	43,151
Bills instruments	6,384,497	-	6,384,497	-
Debt instruments	40,007,484	19,466,751	20,540,733	-
Negotiable certificates of deposit	29,422,895	-	29,422,895	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
When-issued government bonds	36	36	-	-
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	255,135	-	255,135	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	316,209	-	316,209	-

## 2) Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purpose of measuring the fair values

In a fair deal, the transaction is fully understood and there is willingness to trade by the two sides in exchange of assets or settle of liabilities, and fair value is the amount settled. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income refer to quoted market prices for fair value. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair value is determined by using a valuation technique.

### a) Marking-to-market

This measurement should be used first. Following are the factors that should be considered when using marking-to-market:

- i. Ensure the consistency and completeness of market data.
- ii. The source of market data should be transparent, easy to access, and should come from independent resources.
- iii. Listed securities with high liquidity and representative closing prices should be valued at closing prices.
- iv. Unlisted securities which lack tradable closing prices should use quoted middle prices from independent brokers and follow the guidelines required by regulatory authorities.

### b) Marking-to-model

The marking-to-model is used if marking-to-market is infeasible. This valuation methodology is based upon the market parameters to derive the value of the positions and incorporate estimates, as well as assumptions consistent with acquirable information generally used by other market participants to price financial instruments.

Fair values of forward contracts used by the Bank are estimated based on the forward rates provided by Reuters. Fair values of interest rate swap and cross-currency swap contracts are based on counterparties' quotation, using the Murex+ information system to capture market data from Reuters for calculating the fair value assessment of individual contracts. Option trading instruments use option pricing model commonly used in the market (ex: Black-Scholes model) to calculate the fair value.

- i. Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Active markets are markets with all of the following conditions: (i) the products traded in the market are homogeneous, (ii) willing parties are available anytime in the market, and (iii) price information is available to the public.
- ii. Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- iii. Level 3 - inputs not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs. i.e., option pricing model of historical volatility, due to historical volatility could not represent the overall market participants' volatility expectations of the future).

3) Reconciliation of the financial instruments classified in Level 3

For the year ended December 31, 2022

<b>Financial Assets</b>	<b>Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss - Equity Instruments</b>	<b>Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - Equity Instruments</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beginning balance	\$ -	\$ 43,151	\$ 43,151
Recognition in other comprehensive income - unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(3,556)	(3,556)
Ending balance	\$ -	\$ 39,595	\$ 39,595

For the year ended December 31, 2021

<b>Financial Assets</b>	<b>Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss - Equity Instruments</b>	<b>Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - Equity Instruments</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beginning balance	\$ -	\$ 59,508	\$ 59,508
Recognition in other comprehensive income - unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(16,357)	(16,357)
Ending balance	\$ -	\$ 43,151	\$ 43,151

The assets held at the balance sheet date, which were included in the profit and loss and the unrealized gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were consisted of \$0 thousand.

4) Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

For the year ended December 31 2021, certain debt instrument investments were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1, which is resulted from the change in the determination of fair value from the use of valuation model with market parameters to the adoption of quoted prices in active markets. The Bank has no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for year ended December 31, 2022

5) Sensitivity to using reasonable alternative in assumption against Level 3 fair value

The fair value measurement of financial instruments is reasonable, although the use of different valuation models or parameters may lead to different evaluation results. For the fair value measurements of structured bonds which fall under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, they are evaluated according to counterparty quotes; for bonds and convertible bonds for asset swaps which have no quoted market prices, they are evaluated using the future cash flows discounted model. Were there to be a 10% or 1 basis point change in either direction of the quotes from respective counterparties or in discount rates and all other conditions remained the same, the effects on the income and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 periods would be as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Item	Movement: Upward/ Downward	Effect on Profit and Loss		Effect on Other Comprehensive Income	
		Favorable	Unfavorable	Favorable	Unfavorable
Equity instruments	10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,960	\$ (3,960)

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Item	Movement: Upward/ Downward	Effect on Profit and Loss		Effect on Other Comprehensive Income	
		Favorable	Unfavorable	Favorable	Unfavorable
Equity instruments	10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,315	\$ (4,315)

c. Transfer of financial assets

Transferred financial assets not derecognized

Most of the transferred financial assets of the Bank that were not fully derecognized were securities sold under repurchase agreements. Under the terms of these transfers, the right to the cash flows of the transferred financial assets would be transferred to other entities, and the associated liabilities of the Bank's obligation to repurchase the transferred financial assets at a fixed price in the future would be recognized. Since the Bank is restricted from using, selling, or pledging the transferred financial assets within the transaction period, and is still exposed to interest rate risks and credit risks on these assets, the transferred financial assets were not fully derecognized.

December 31, 2022

Category of Financial Assets	Carrying Amount of Transferred Financial Assets	Carrying Amount of Associated Financial Liabilities
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	\$ 7,176,808	\$ 6,765,314
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost		
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	1,699,045	1,520,674



December 31, 2021

Category of Financial Assets	Carrying Amount of Transferred Financial Assets	Carrying Amount of Associated Financial Liabilities
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	\$ 947,303	\$ 895,966

d. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Certain transactions of the Bank and its subsidiaries are covered by enforceable master netting agreements or similar agreements, or under similar repurchase agreements may not meet all offsetting criteria under IFRSs. However, in these transactions, financial liabilities are allowed to be offset against financial assets when any of the counterparties specifies to settle at net amounts. If no counterparty specifies to settle at net amounts, the transactions will be settled at gross amounts instead. One of the counterparties can decide to settle at net amounts if the other party of the transaction defaults.

The tables below present the quantitative information of financial assets and financial liabilities on the balance sheets that had been offset or are covered by enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements.

December 31, 2022

Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities Set Off in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Financial Assets Presented in the Balance Sheet	Related Amounts Not Set Off in the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collateral Pledged	
Derivatives	\$ 933,971	\$ -	\$ 933,971	\$ (435,392)	\$ (162,204)	\$ 336,375

  

Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets Set Off in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Financial Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet	Related Amounts Not Set Off in the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collateral Pledged	
Derivatives	\$ 785,585	\$ -	\$ 785,585	\$ (435,392)	\$ (17,175)	\$ 333,018
Repurchase agreements	8,285,988	-	8,285,988	(8,285,988)	-	-
	\$ 9,071,573	\$ -	\$ 9,071,573	\$ (8,721,380)	\$ (17,175)	\$ 333,018

December 31, 2021

Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities Set Off in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Financial Assets Presented in the Balance Sheet	Related Amounts Not Set Off in the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collateral Pledged	
Derivatives	\$ 255,135	\$ -	\$ 255,135	\$ (56,086)	\$ (71,922)	\$ 127,127

Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Liabilities	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Assets Set Off in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Financial Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet	Related Amounts Not Set Off in the Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (Note)	Cash Collateral Pledged	
Derivatives	\$ 316,209	\$ -	\$ 316,209	\$ (56,086)	\$ (3,260)	\$ 256,863
Repurchase agreements	<u>895,966</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>895,966</u>	<u>(895,966)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,212,175</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,212,175</u>	<u>\$ (952,052)</u>	<u>\$ (3,260)</u>	<u>\$ 256,863</u>

Note: Included non-cash financial collaterals.

#### 44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

##### a. Overview

For anticipating the potential expected and unexpected risk, the Bank establishes a comprehensive risk management system to distribute resource effectively and enhance competitiveness by ensuring that all operating risks are controlled to an acceptable extent. The Bank continues to engage actively in the capital adequacy ratio with in the accordance to the regulator's requirements and monitors regulations to meet the international requirement of the Basel Commission.

##### b. Risk management framework

Ultimate responsibility for setting the Bank's risk appetite rests with the board of directors. The Auditing Department, Audit Committee, and Compensation Committee report to the board of directors. Risk Management Committee, which are under chairman, discussed and considered risk management proposals for the board of directors' and risk management polices approval levels and monitored the execution. Assets and Liabilities Committee, and Loan Evaluation Subcommittee, which are under the president of the Bank, hold meetings for discussing and considering risk management proposals regularly. The Risk Management Department is responsible for establishing a total scheme of risk management and monitoring the execution of such management.

##### c. Credit risk

###### 1) Sources and definition of credit risk

Credit risk is the potential loss due to the failure of counterparty to meet its obligations to pay the Bank in accordance with agreed terms. The source of credit risks includes the items in balance sheet and off-balance sheet item.

###### 2) Strategy/objectives/policies and procedures

- a) Credit risk management strategy: The Bank implements the relevant provisions of the principles of credit risk management requirement and establish the Bank's credit risk management mechanism to ensure that credit risk control is within effective but affordable range, and maintain adequate capital, and execute sound management of the Bank credit risk, and achieve operational and management objectives.

- b) Credit risk management objectives: Through appropriate risk management strategies, policies and procedures, application of the principle of risk diversification, implementation of the Bank's credit risk management, to minimize potential financial losses and pursue optimal rewards.

Sound risk management systems and control processes, strengthened information integration, analysis and early warning validation, make credit management and monitoring to ensure compliance with laws and regulations to maintaining high credit standards and asset quality.

- c) Credit risk management policy: To establish risk management system and to ensure the integrity of business risk management and compliance, the Bank stipulated its "Risk Management Policy" which is in accordance with the "Implementation Rules of Internal Audit and Internal Control System of Financial Holding Companies and Banking Industries" issued by the FSC. The Bank keeps its capital adequately, achieves the goal of credit risk strategy and creates risk adjusted return maximization plan under the Bank's acceptable range of credit risk.

- d) Credit risk management process:

i. Risk identification

Credit risk management process begins with the identification of existing and potential risks, including all the transactions in banking book and trading book, balance sheet and off-balance sheet transactions. With financial innovation, as new credit businesses become increasingly complex; business executives in order do existing and new credit businesses, should be fully aware of the complexity involved in the business of re-order business and other cases or transactions to be able to identify any possibility of having an event of default.

ii. Risk measurement

- i) The Bank manages asset portfolios by the risk rating scale.

The risk rating scale qualifies the default possibilities of debtors and operation difficulty possibilities of investees in the next year. Risk ratings must actually be scaled when the individual credit and investment accounts are approved. The continual change of the market gives rise to the change in credit or investment household. Therefore, risk ratings must be reevaluated and updated often to adjust the risk rating scale when it is verified.

ii) Portfolio management:

- It is used to ensure the risk of loan is within the tolerable scope.
- "Concentrative risks" are concentration-limited, avoiding the risks to be overly centralized to sufficiently diversify the risk.
- It achieves the optimal profits.

iii. Risk communication

- i) Internal reporting: Risk management position shall establish appropriate credit risk reporting mechanism for regular statistical reporting and the preparation of a variety of business risk management reports which contain correct, consistent, and real-time credit risk reporting information to ensure any exceptions can be acted on immediately, and as a reference for decision-making. The above communication may include asset quality, portfolio rating classification status, and all kinds of exception reports.

- ii) External disclosure: To comply with the requirements for capital adequacy supervisory review and market discipline principles, the business director of credit risk level should prepare reports in the format specified by the competent authority showing contents, methods and frequency to provide information on the credit risk of the Bank's quantitative, qualitative indicators to illustrate the self-assessment and credit risk management system and disclose information about capital and other capital adequacy matters.

#### iv. Risk monitoring

- i) The Bank shall establish monitoring system to assess the changes in credit risk of borrower or counterparty or issuer (e.g., bonds issuer and guarantor of issuers of equity related products, derivatives counterparties' credit rating information and credit information), to serve timely detection of problems on assets or transactions, and take immediate action to cope with the possible breach.
- ii) Besides monitoring the individual credit risk, the Bank also deal with credit portfolio monitoring and management.
- iii) Establish stringent credit processes, credit standards and loan management; the project includes the credit factors that should be considered for new credit and credit transfer period, commitment to the periodic review of credit, maintenance of credit records and the proportion of various types of loans in the credit portfolio.
- iv) Establish quota management system to avoid excessive concentration of credit risk to nationality, industry types, same group, same relations, etc.
- v) Establish collateral management system to ensure that collaterals can be effectively managed.

### 3) Credit risk management and framework

- a) Board of Directors: Responsible for authorizing and reviewing the credit risk management strategies and approving the credit risk management framework. The strategy reflects the level of risk that the Bank can tolerate and the level of profitability that the Bank expects to achieve under various credit risks.
- b) Audit Committee: Responsible for the stipulation and amendment on issues relating to internal control framework, effectiveness of internal control framework, acquisition or disposal of assets or derivatives, monitoring of directors' self-interest issues, appointment or dismissal of the CPA and internal auditors, and other important issues ruled by the FSC.
- c) Risk Management Committee: Responsible for the risk management policies, various risk management regulations, annual risk appetites, limits, risk management proposals for the board of directors' approval levels and various risk management mechanisms, supervise and review credit, market, operations, liquidity, information security, AML, personal data protection, climate change, emergencies and other risk management, improve the Bank's risk management mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the Bank's risk management procedures.
- d) Assets and Liabilities Committee: Holds asset/liability management meeting to inspect asset/liability management, liquidity risk, interest rate sensitivity risk management, market risk, BIS management and in charge of making decisions on policies.
- e) Loan Evaluation Subcommittee: Reviews the loan cases rendered by the corporate credit management department and retail credit management department. After passing the provisions, they are still need to be submitted to the competent level for review.

- f) Loan Assets Quality Evaluation Meeting: In charge of making policies and strategies for identifying the possibilities of loss on credit assets. The Bank evaluates the adequacy of the allowance for credit assets.
  - g) The Risk Management Department: Independent risk management unit which is in charge of risk management and responsible for the related operations of credit risks. It also makes sure the Bank follows the BASEL regulations. It is also responsible for the preparation of risk management reports presented to appropriate management, and plans to establish monitoring tools for credit risk measurement.
  - h) Corporate Credit Department: Supervises the establishment of corporate finance risk identification, measurement, monitoring and management, preparation of regulatory review of credit grading, devising and enhancement of deed lists, deed for credit and guarantee amount control, proper release and other release matters.
  - i) Retail Credit Management Department: Manages personal financial risk, identifies, measures, monitors the allowance for bad debts, and prepares for bad debts presentation, loss assessment and post-loan management.
- 4) The scope and characteristics of credit risk reports and measurement system

For the credit risks implicated in all products and business activities, new products and business, the Bank regularly monitors the credit risk management and is authorized by the board of directors or appropriate committee.

Credit risk measurement and control procedures include credit review, rating scoring, credit control, post-loan management and collection operations. The risk management units regularly provide analysis reports of various types of credit risk and asset quality in addition to the above operational procedures for management indicators. In addition, the Bank also actively controls and periodically reports the monitoring results to the board of directors to grasp the risk situations faced by the state, the group, the industry, the same related parties and the related enterprise risks.

In order to understand the risk appetite and its changes in the financial environment and the impact on capital adequacy, the Bank handles its credit according to the “Regulation on Stress Test Operation for Banks” and “Bank Credit Risk Stress Test Guidelines” issued by the FSC, as an important basis for credit risk management, and continues to adjust the direction of business development, credit policy and credit evaluation procedures.

5) Mitigation of risks or hedging of credit risk and monitoring the risk avoidance

The Bank primarily applies the following risk mitigation tools to reduce extent of credit risk exposures: (1) by requiring the counterparty or third parties to provide collateral, (2) the balance sheet netting: Credit is backed by the counterparty’s bank deposits (on-balance sheet netting), (3) third party guarantees.

Credit risk mitigation tools can reduce or transfer credit risk, but may give rise to other residual risks, including: Legal risk, operational risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Bank adopted stringent procedures necessary to control these risks, such as policy formulation, development of operating procedures to conduct credit checks and evaluation, system implementation, contract control and so on.

The Bank has developed collateral management policies and operating procedures, including recognition of collateral data. The Bank uses a computing platform for mitigation of complex risk and completes the required collateral to offset data field collection and analysis, and links credit systems and collateral management system information to build up capital provision.

6) Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum credit risk exposure amount of financial assets is the book value of the specific asset on the balance sheet date. The analysis of the maximum credit exposure amount (excluding the fair value of collateral) of each off-balance sheet financial instrument held by the Bank is as follows:

Off-balance Sheet Item	Maximum Exposure Amount	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial guarantees and irrevocable documentary letter of credit		
Contract amounts	\$ 21,179,610	\$ 36,445,964
Maximum exposure amounts	21,179,610	36,445,964
Loan commitments	62,895,729	47,740,121

7) Concentrations of credit risk exposure

Concentrations of credit risk exist when the counterparty includes only one specific person or include many people who engage in similar business which are similar in economic characteristics. The Bank does not concentrate on single customer or counterparty in trading but have similar counterparty, industry and geographic region on the loan business.

On December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank's significant concentrations of credit risk were summarized as follows (only the top three are shown below):

a) By industry

Credit Risk Profile by Industry Sector	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Financial intermediary	\$ 53,934,461	29	\$ 41,327,187	26
Private	37,745,778	20	34,318,879	22
Manufacturing	37,332,241	20	35,727,129	22

b) By counterparty

Credit Risk Profile by Counterparty Sector	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Private sector	\$ 151,114,031	80	\$ 124,727,114	78
Natural person	37,745,778	20	34,318,879	22

c) By geographical area

Credit Risk Profile by Geographical Area Sector	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Domestic	\$ 129,677,253	69	\$ 116,051,668	73
Other Asia area	36,705,337	19	27,972,835	18
America	17,021,724	9	11,220,593	7

## 8) Credit quality and impairment assessment of financial assets

Some financial assets such as cash and cash equivalents, due from Central Bank and call loan to other banks, financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, bills and bonds purchased under resell agreements, refundable deposits, operating deposits and settlement fund are regarded as very low credit risk owing to the good credit rating of counterparties.

The related financial asset impairment valuation is as follows:

### a) Credit business (including loan commitments and guarantees)

On each reporting date, the Bank assesses the change in the default risk of financial assets and considers reasonable and corroborative information that shows the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, including the overdue status of credit assets from clients, actual repayment situations, credit investigation results, announcements of dishonored checks and negotiations of the debts from other financial institutions, or information that the debtor has reorganized or is likely to reorganize, to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly.

The Bank adopts the 12-month ECLs for the evaluation of the loss allowance of financial instruments whose credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and adopts the lifetime ECLs for the evaluation of the loss allowance of financial instruments whose credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition or which are credit-impaired.

The Bank considers both the 12-month and lifetime probability of default ("PD") of the borrower together with the loss given default ("LGD"), multiplied by the exposure at default ("EAD"), and considers the impact of the time value of money in order to calculate the 12-month ECLs and lifetime ECLs, respectively.

The PD refers to the borrower's probability to default, and the LGD refers to losses caused by such default. The Bank applies the PD and LGD for the impairment assessment of the credit business according to each group entity's historical information (such as credit loss experience) from internal statistical data and adjusts such historical data based on the current observable and forward-looking macroeconomic information. It then calculates the respective impairment by applying the progressive one factor model.

Considering the impact of COVID-19 to the overall economy, the Bank has adjusted the weights of the assessment factors to reflect the estimated influence of the economic indicator changes on the default rate.

The Bank estimates the balance of each account based on the method of amortization and considers the possible survival rate in order to calculate the EAD. In addition, the Bank estimates the 12-month ECLs and lifetime ECLs of loan commitments based on the guidelines issued by the Bank's Association and Basel Accords. The Bank calculates the EAD of expected credit losses by considering the portion of the loan commitments expected to be used within 12 months after the reporting date as compared with the expected lifetime of the loan commitments.

The Bank uses the same definitions for default and credit impairment of financial assets. If one or more of the conditions are met, for instance, the financial assets are overdue for more than 90 days or the credit investigation appears to be abnormal, then the Bank determines that the financial assets have defaulted and are credit-impaired.



Credit assets are classified into five categories. In addition to the first category of credit assets, which are normal credit assets that are classified as sound assets, the remaining credit assets are classified as unsound assets and assessed according to the respective collateral and the length of time in which the respective payments become overdue. Such unsound credit assets are then categorized within the second category if they should only be noted; within the third category if they have substandard expected recovery; within the fourth category if their collectability is highly doubtful; and within the fifth category if they are considered uncollectable. The Bank also sets up policies for the management of provisions for doubtful credit assets and the collection and settlement of overdue debts in order to deal with collection problems.

b) Credit risk management for investments in debt instruments

The Bank only invests in debt instruments that are rated the equivalent of investment grade or higher and have low credit risk for the purpose of impairment assessment. The credit rating information is supplied by independent rating agencies. The Bank and its subsidiaries' exposure and the external credit ratings are continuously monitored. The Bank and its subsidiaries review other public information and make an assessment as to whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the last period to the current reporting date.

The Bank considers the historical default rates of each credit rating supplied by external rating agencies, the current financial condition of debtors, and industry forecasts to estimate 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses.

The Bank's current credit risk grading mechanism is as follows:

Category	Description	Basis for Recognizing Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows.	12m ECLs
Doubtful	There has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime ECLs - not credit-impaired
In default	There is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECLs - credit-impaired

The gross carrying amounts of debt instrument investments by credit category were as follows:

Category	December 31	
	2022	2021
Performing	\$ 89,806,632	\$ 76,031,880
Doubtful	-	-
In default	-	-



The allowance for impairment loss of investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI and amortized cost for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, grouped by credit rating, is reconciled as follows:

	<u>Credit Rating</u> <u>Performing</u> <u>(12-month</u> <u>ECLs)</u>
<b>Allowance for Impairment Loss</b>	
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 17,758
New financial assets purchased	6,596
Derecognition of financial assets	(5,008)
Change in model or risk parameters	(1,430)
Exchange rate or other changes	<u>623</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 18,539</u>
	<u>Credit Rating</u> <u>Performing</u> <u>(12-month</u> <u>ECLs)</u>
<b>Allowance for Impairment Loss</b>	
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 13,117
Transfers	
New financial assets purchased	12,230
Derecognition of financial assets	(6,910)
Change in model or risk parameters	(469)
Exchange rate or other changes	<u>(210)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 17,758</u>

In addition to the above, the credit quality analysis of the remaining financial assets of the Bank and its subsidiaries is as follows:

a) Credit analysis for receivables and discounts and loans

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>				
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Difference Between IFRS 9 and Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Receivables	\$ 2,299,072	\$ 664,950	\$ 37,297	\$ -	\$ 3,001,319
Allowance for credit losses	(3,222)	(1,105)	(25,059)	-	(29,386)
Difference Between IFRS 9 and Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,165)</u>	<u>(17,165)</u>
Net total	<u>\$ 2,295,850</u>	<u>\$ 663,845</u>	<u>\$ 12,238</u>	<u>\$ (17,165)</u>	<u>\$ 2,954,768</u>

December 31, 2022					
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Difference Between IFRS 9 and Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Discounts and loans	\$ 171,969,614	\$ 15,475,360	\$ 1,414,835	\$ -	\$ 188,859,809
Allowance for credit losses	(408,112)	(76,237)	(296,640)	-	(780,989)
Difference Between IFRS 9 and Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	(2,102,319)	(2,102,319)
Net total	<u>\$ 171,561,502</u>	<u>\$ 15,399,123</u>	<u>\$ 1,118,195</u>	<u>\$ (2,102,319)</u>	<u>\$ 185,976,501</u>
December 31, 2021					
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Difference Between IFRS 9 and Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Receivables	\$ 2,066,781	\$ 38,762	\$ 34,989	\$ -	\$ 2,140,532
Allowance for credit losses	(4,002)	(116)	(22,446)	-	(26,564)
Difference Between IFRS 9 and Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	(15,680)	(15,680)
Net total	<u>\$ 2,062,779</u>	<u>\$ 38,646</u>	<u>\$ 12,543</u>	<u>\$ (15,680)</u>	<u>\$ 2,098,288</u>
December 31, 2021					
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Difference Between IFRS 9 and Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	Total
Discounts and loans	\$ 146,664,018	\$ 11,147,931	\$ 1,234,045	\$ -	\$ 159,045,994
Allowance for credit losses	(324,263)	(78,499)	(237,243)	-	(640,005)
Difference Between IFRS 9 and Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	(1,657,668)	(1,657,668)
Net total	<u>\$ 146,339,755</u>	<u>\$ 11,069,432</u>	<u>\$ 996,802</u>	<u>\$ (1,657,668)</u>	<u>\$ 156,748,321</u>

b) Credit analysis for marketable securities

	<b>December 31, 2022</b>		
	<b>At FVTOCI</b>	<b>At Amortized Cost</b>	<b>Total</b>
Gross carrying amount	\$ 65,621,789	\$ 24,184,842	\$ 89,806,631
Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(15,521)</u>	<u>(3,018)</u>	<u>(18,539)</u>
Amortized cost	65,606,268	<u>\$ 24,181,824</u>	89,788,092
Fair value adjustment	<u>(2,066,791)</u>		<u>(2,066,791)</u>
	<u>\$ 63,539,477</u>		<u>\$ 87,721,301</u>
			<b>December 31, 2021</b>
			<b>At FVTOCI</b>
Gross carrying amount			\$ 76,031,880
Allowance for impairment loss			<u>(17,758)</u>
Amortized cost			76,014,122
Fair value adjustment			<u>(199,246)</u>
			<u>\$ 75,814,876</u>

9) Aging analysis for overdue but not yet impaired financial assets

Delays in processing payments by borrowers and other administrative reasons could result in financial assets which are overdue but not yet impaired.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank had no financial assets which were overdue but not impaired.

d. Liquidity risk

1) Source and definition of liquidity risk

Liquidity is the Bank's capacity to realize assets, obtain financing or funds to meet obligations at maturity, including deposits and off-balance sheet guarantees.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank's is unable to meet its payment obligation and to operate normally.

2) Management strategy and principles of liquidity risk

- a) Liquidity risk management process should be able to adequately identify, measure effectively, monitor continuously, and properly control of the Bank's liquidity risk, to ensure that banks both in normal operating environments or under pressure, have sufficient funds to cope assets or settle liabilities when due.
- b) Manage current assets to ensure that the Bank have enough instantly-realized assets to deal with currency risks.
- c) Capital management should include regular review of the asset and liability structure, and proper configuration of assets and liabilities, and should take into account the realization of assets and the stability of financing sources to plan combinations of funding sources to ensure that the Bank's liquidity.

- d) To establish an appropriate information system to measure, monitor and report liquidity risk.
- e) The setting of the measurement systems or models should include important factors which affect the currency risks of the Bank's fund (including the introduction of new products or services) for managing current risks to help the Bank to evaluate and monitor the fund currency risks in the regular condition and under pressure.
- f) To use early warning tools and continuously monitor and report liquidity risk profile, and set liquidity risk limits, with due consideration of business strategy, operational characteristics and risk preference factors.
- g) In addition to the monitoring of the capital requirements, under normal business conditions, the Bank should regularly conduct stress tests to evaluate the assumptions in the liquidity position and ensure that banks have sufficient liquidity to withstand stress scenarios; assessment should be made to view liquidity risk management indicators and reasonableness of limits.
- h) Develop appropriate action plans to respond to possible occurrence of liquidity crisis, and regularly review such plans to ensure that the action plans are in line with the banking operating environment and conditions, and can continue to play its role effectively.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the liquidity reserve ratio was 46.54% and 46.81%, respectively.

- 3) The analysis of cash outflow of non-derivative financial liabilities held was prepared according to the remaining periods from reporting date to contractual maturity date. The maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities was as follows:

December 31, 2022	Less Than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 8,459,591	\$ 460,841	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 1,999,997	\$ 13,920,429
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	2,914,886	5,432,381	-	-	-	8,347,267
Payables	961,705	347,422	301,477	1,091,865	10,750	2,713,219
Deposits and remittances	66,030,092	88,204,124	33,892,560	34,446,149	51,931,053	274,503,978
Bank debentures payable	-	-	2,250,000	700,000	10,650,000	13,600,000
Lease liabilities	7,277	14,846	22,125	41,790	116,121	202,159
Other financial liabilities	168,975	6,662	9,800	218,743	2,466,044	2,870,224
	<u>\$ 78,542,526</u>	<u>\$ 94,466,276</u>	<u>\$ 36,475,962</u>	<u>\$ 39,498,547</u>	<u>\$ 67,173,965</u>	<u>\$ 316,157,276</u>
December 31, 2021	Less Than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
Deposits from the Central Bank and banks	\$ 18,226,383	\$ 553,793	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,780,176
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	36	-	-	-	36
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	632,282	264,028	-	-	-	896,310
Payables	479,485	40,829	198,698	894,196	4,308	1,617,516
Deposits and remittances	40,593,662	71,218,550	37,225,751	47,580,591	41,575,910	238,194,464
Bank debentures payable	-	-	1,500,000	1,000,000	12,500,000	15,000,000
Lease liabilities	7,806	16,346	24,167	31,788	115,579	195,686
Other financial liabilities	28,285	20,052	29,462	23,143	2,213,668	2,314,610
	<u>\$ 59,967,903</u>	<u>\$ 72,113,634</u>	<u>\$ 38,978,078</u>	<u>\$ 49,529,718</u>	<u>\$ 56,409,465</u>	<u>\$ 276,998,798</u>

- 4) The Bank assessed based contractual maturities at the balance sheet to understand all the basic elements of derivative financial instruments. The maturity analysis of derivative financial liabilities was as follows:

December 31, 2022	Less Than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
Deliverable						
Forward contracts	\$ 126,037	\$ 7,231	\$ -	\$ 151	\$ -	\$ 133,419
Currency swap contracts	217,277	294,320	50,188	57,520	-	619,305
Currency option contracts - put	7,119	1,499	1,927	3,941	-	14,486
	<u>350,433</u>	<u>303,050</u>	<u>52,115</u>	<u>61,612</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>767,210</u>
Non-deliverable						
Interest rate swap contracts	-	80	-	110	18,185	18,375
	<u>\$ 350,433</u>	<u>\$ 303,130</u>	<u>\$ 52,115</u>	<u>\$ 61,722</u>	<u>\$ 18,185</u>	<u>\$ 785,585</u>
December 31, 2021	Less Than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
Deliverable						
Forward contracts	\$ 29,786	\$ 12,570	\$ 9,446	\$ 11,083	\$ -	\$ 62,885
Currency swap contracts	83,843	66,584	55,403	33,894	-	239,724
Currency option contracts - put	2,951	61	1,277	-	-	4,289
	<u>116,580</u>	<u>79,215</u>	<u>66,126</u>	<u>44,977</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>306,898</u>
Non-deliverable						
Interest rate swap contracts	365	-	882	1,537	6,527	9,311
	<u>\$ 116,945</u>	<u>\$ 79,215</u>	<u>\$ 67,008</u>	<u>\$ 46,514</u>	<u>\$ 6,527</u>	<u>\$ 316,209</u>

- 5) The maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items shows the remaining balance from the balance sheet date to the maturity date. For the sent financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amounts are possibly asked for settlement in the earliest period. The amounts in the table below were on cash flow basis; therefore, some disclosed amounts will not match with the balance sheet.

December 31, 2022	Less Than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
Unused letters of credit	\$ 264,149	\$ 630,828	\$ 137,152	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,032,129
Other guarantees	12,468,798	5,184,100	1,187,006	439,889	867,688	20,147,481
Loan commitments	5,868,171	11,736,343	17,604,515	27,686,700	-	62,895,729
	<u>\$ 18,601,118</u>	<u>\$ 17,551,271</u>	<u>\$ 18,928,673</u>	<u>\$ 28,126,589</u>	<u>\$ 867,688</u>	<u>\$ 84,075,339</u>
December 31, 2021	Less Than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months to 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
Unused letters of credit	\$ 350,039	\$ 1,341,312	\$ 245,066	\$ 40,189	\$ -	\$ 1,976,606
Other guarantees	22,389,858	9,248,991	1,931,450	680,597	218,462	34,469,358
Loan commitments	4,034,995	8,069,990	12,104,985	23,530,151	-	47,740,121
	<u>\$ 26,774,892</u>	<u>\$ 18,660,293</u>	<u>\$ 14,281,501</u>	<u>\$ 24,250,937</u>	<u>\$ 218,462</u>	<u>\$ 84,186,085</u>

#### e. Market risk

##### 1) Source and definition of market risk

Market risk is defined as an unfavorable change in market prices (such as interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices, commodity prices, etc.) which may cause financial instruments classified in trading book a potential loss on or off the balance sheet.

##### 2) Market risk management strategy and process

The Bank manages the market risk with active, careful attitude.

The Bank makes the profit mainly from trading business through knowing how market risk factors fluctuate. (e.g., market price, exchange rate, interest rate). More violent the market risk factors fluctuate, the bigger the opportunity for profit or loss. When preparing the Annual Trading Budget Report of the trading business, the Bank will refer to the overall economic and industrial analysis of the Bank itself and also the other similar business. After discussions by the president, the trading department and the market risk management department, it is submitted to the Risk Management Committee and the Board with the plan of stop-loss quotas and product parts quotas to avoid setting up the goal in an impracticable way that leads the dealer to take more risk on operating.

The Bank sets up definite management rules and risk management indicators for different trading business and its risk attribute, and stipulates exposure amount, submission of expiration, authorizing management and ways of disposal. Implement certainly and ensure the trading department to abide by the discipline to control the market risk exposure extent in a safe range.

### 3) Market risk management organization and framework

- a) The Board of Directors: It is the top market risk supervising organization. The product part quotas and total annual stop-loss quotas of the trading business market risk monitored and managed by the Bank, approved by the Board, are the top stipulation in market risk management.
- b) Risk Management Committee: In charge of stipulating risk management policy and monitoring the operating of market risk management. The Bank hold a risk management meeting per month to review the market risk limits and regulations, report various market risk limit control situations and market risk related matters.
- c) Risk Management Department: In charge of market risk management. According to the Bank's regulation, the department is in charge of every operation related to market risk management, including planning of market risk limit, statistics, reporting and monitoring.

### 4) Market risk report and evaluation system

The Bank setup the risk index, exposure amount and authority levels by products' type (e.g. equity, interest rate, currency exchange rate).

The Bank setup the limit amount of trading and loss, and other index including VaR, MAT, 20-Day average liquidity and FS sensitivity limit to enhance the risk control system.

The Bank calculates the risk exposure amount of the trade department and traders based on authorized amount, and submits risk report, monitors the limits and executes the following measures.

The Bank sets up the index of stop loss to control the risk of transaction including bonds, Forex, securities and derivative by building the risk evaluation module, and monitor the loss caused by the fluctuation of stock market, exchange rate and interest rates.

### 5) Value at risk

The Bank adopts Value at Risk to evaluate trading book products such as rate financial instruments, TWD interest products and market risks of trading assets IPO stocks. When market factors happen negative changes, Value at Risk reveals the potential losses of holding financial instruments during a certain period and in a confidence interval. The bank adopts Monte Carlo method to estimate Value at Risk, the confidence interval is 99%, the sample interval of rate and stock products is the past year, the sample interval of interest products is the past three years, simulation times is 5,000 times, simulation path is GBM.

The following table illustrates the Value at Risk of the bank, this risk value is based on confidence interval, estimated in one day potential losses and assumed unfavorable interest rate and stock price change can cover all possible fluctuation in one day. Based on this assumption, the Value at Risk of financial assets and liabilities in the table have one in hundred days possibility more than the amount in the table due to the fluctuation of interest, rate and stock prices. Annual average value, maximum value and minimum value are calculated based on daily Value at Risk. The total market risk value of the bank is less than the sum of the fair value risk value, rate risk value and price risk value of interest changes.

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	December 31					
	2022			2021		
	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
Currency exchange rate risk	\$ 2,692	\$ 12,790	\$ 284	\$ 1,684	\$ 5,086	\$ 365
Fair value risk resulting from interest rate	2,038	5,147	444	2,490	4,162	1,056
Fair value resulting from stock price	8,060	22,962	-	14,991	31,270	4,874

#### 6) Effect of interest rate benchmark reform

The Bank is exposed to USD LIBOR and HKD HIBOR which are subject to interest rate benchmark reform. The exposures arise on non-derivative financial assets. SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate) is expected to replace USD LIBOR. HONIA (Hong Kong dollar Overnight Index Average) is expected to replace HKD HIBOR. There are key differences between these benchmarks. 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 established USD LIBOR and HKD HIBOR transition project plans for each benchmark. These transition projects are considering changes to risk management policies, internal processes, IT systems and valuation models, as well as managing any related tax and accounting implications. As at December 31, 2022, the bank has identified all the information systems and internal processes that need to be updated, and planned the update schedule. The bank has completed the identification of the affected contracts, and expects to gradually switch to alternative interest rate indicators in the end of June 2023, and pay close attention to the regulations of the competent authority, market development, and processing methods among other banks.

Risks arising from the transition relate principally to the potential impact of interest rate basis risk. If the bilateral negotiations with the Bank are not successfully concluded before the cessation of HKD HIBOR and USD 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:

	<b>Book Value Not Transitioned to Alternative Benchmark Rates</b>	<b>Transition Progress</b>
<u>USD LIBOR financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 460,841	The Bank will pay close attention to the regulations of the competent authority, market development, and processing methods among other banks, and will cooperate with the issuer and counterparty to negotiate the contract revision. It is expected that the contract revision will be sold or completed in the first half of 2023.
Discounts and loans	<u>768,068</u>	
	<u>\$ 1,228,909</u>	The Bank will gradually switch to alternative interest rate indicators, and pay close attention to the regulations of the competent authority, market development, and processing methods among other banks.

7) Foreign currency rate risk information

The information of significant foreign financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

**Unit: Foreign Currencies (Thousands)/NT\$ (Thousands)**

	<b>December 31, 2022</b>		
	<b>Foreign Currencies</b>	<b>Exchange Rate</b>	<b>New Taiwan Dollars</b>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary item			
USD	\$ 1,628,447	30.7227	\$ 50,030,273
JPY	3,591,733	0.2328	836,119
HKD	8,425,235	3.9397	33,192,899
EUR	25,304	32.7355	828,328
AUD	254,334	20.8626	5,306,071
RMB	671,878	4.4175/4.4086	2,962,067
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
USD	197,261	30.7227	6,060,385
RMB	228,871	4.4175	1,011,042

(Continued)



December 31, 2022			
	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary item			
USD	\$ 3,034,763	30.7227	\$ 93,236,127
JPY	4,997,441	0.2328	1,163,354
HKD	4,203,751	3.9397	16,561,516
EUR	9,213	32.7355	301,595
AUD	154,383	20.8626	3,220,844
RMB	633,767	4.4086	2,794,043
			(Concluded)

December 31, 2021			
	Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary item			
USD	\$ 1,435,302	27.6897	\$ 39,743,050
JPY	3,981,909	0.2404	957,168
HKD	6,607,450	3.5506	23,460,279
EUR	23,832	31.3001	745,944
AUD	205,517	20.0948	4,129,826
RMB	409,068	4.3453/4.3460	1,777,809
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
USD	193,970	27.6897	5,370,957
RMB	202,722	4.3453	880,879

<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary item			
USD	2,466,916	27.6897	68,308,083
JPY	3,765,547	0.2404	905,159
HKD	3,221,115	3.5506	11,436,826
EUR	13,438	31.3001	420,622
AUD	47,150	20.0948	947,472
RMB	1,030,390	4.3460	4,478,073

f. Banking book interest rate risk

1) Source and definition of interest rate risk of banking book

Banking book's interest rate risk means the probably loss of non-trading book's position within balance sheet and off-balance sheet arise from interest change.

2) Management strategy and process of interest rate risk of banking book

The Bank controls this interest rate risk with a positive and strict attitude. The Bank hopes to pursue the stability and growth of surplus without liquidity flaws.

The Bank set the clear management methods and risk management indicators with different trading, investment and risk, and set the report of risk amount and over limit, approved level and reaction plan. The Bank executes the procedures clearly, establishes a trading discipline that upholds the discipline of investment, and controls the interest rate risk of banking book within the limit.

3) Management organization and framework of interest rate risk of banking book

- a) The Board of Directors: It is the top organization to supervise interest rate risk of banking book. The product part quotas and total annual stop-loss quotas of the trading business market risk monitored and managed by the Bank and approved by the board of director are the top stipulation in bank book interest risk.
- b) Risk Management Committee: In charge of stipulating risk management policy of interest rate risk of banking book and monitoring the risk management operating of interest rate risk of banking book. The Bank assembles related departments to hold a risk management assessment meeting to review the risk management conditions of interest rate risk of banking book and the result of interest rate pressure test once a month.
- c) Risk Management Department: In charge of risk management of interest rate risk of banking book. According to the Bank's regulation, the department is in charge of every operation related to management of interest rate risk of banking book, including planning limits, statistics, reporting and monitoring.

4) The extent and characteristics of interest rate risk report and evaluation system of banking book

The Risk Management Department set the regulation with banking book interest risk as follow, limit of position, Annual loss limit, FS Sensitivity limit, duration/maturity limit, Individual Investment Target Warning Limits, Individual Investment Target stop buying limit, Earnings View Interest Rate Sensitivity Warning Limit-Rising/falling interest rates by 1bp, First Class Capital Interest Rate Sensitivity Warning Limit: Interest rate rise/fall 25bps, 50bps, 75bps, 100bps. In summary, it is intended to enhance the risk control framework of interest rate risk of banking book.

Besides, the Risk Management Department executes the following tests to assess the impact to the Bank's net income in special situation pressure test, and reports the result to the Assets and Liabilities Committee.

The Risk Management Department calculates the exposure amount of each trading departments and traders, and it also reports the risk reports, monitors over-limits, and performs follow-up actions under the regulations.

g. Average amount and average interest rate of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities

Interest rate fluctuations affect the earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and current average interest rates are as follows:

Average balance was calculated at the daily average balances of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

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	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Average Balance	Average Rate (%)	Average Balance	Average Rate (%)
<u>Interest-earning assets</u>				
Due from banks (part of cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets)	\$ 888,612	1.15	\$ 852,282	1.12
Call loans to other banks	8,001,642	1.96	10,051,381	0.17
Due from the Central Bank	5,491,954	0.72	5,321,116	0.39
Financial assets at FVTPL	37,249,454	0.70	43,042,384	0.31
Bills and bonds purchased under resell agreements	192	0.24	10,235	0.09
Discounts and loans	178,470,922	2.64	156,824,702	1.90
Financial assets at FVTOCI	70,799,283	0.96	69,166,776	0.61
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	11,716,184	1.56	-	-
Receivables	1,259,282	2.19	1,056,555	1.49
<u>Interest-bearing liabilities</u>				
Deposits from the Central Bank and other banks	19,258,679	1.09	17,992,124	0.35
Demand deposits	58,838,253	0.40	64,352,856	0.20
Time deposits	202,186,468	1.09	173,099,432	0.44
Bill and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	6,159,864	1.68	1,909,925	0.20
Bank debentures payable	14,290,685	1.91	15,273,973	1.99

#### 45. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a. Strategies to maintain capital adequacy

The Bank's common equity ratio of Tier I capital ratio and capital adequacy ratio required by the competent authority shall comply with the minimum capital ratio for each year; leverage ratio measurement basis subject to the competent authorities. The calculation of the ratio mentioned above by the competent authority regulations.

b. Capital assessment program

Measures are taken when capital ratio and leverage ratio deteriorates such as regular calculation, analysis, monitoring and reporting, the annual allocation of each business's capital adequacy ratio targets and regularly tracking the target achievement rate in the capital in order to take effective measures when capital ratio and leverage ratio are getting worse.

c. Capital adequacy ratio

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Year			December 31, 2022	
			Standalone Capital Adequacy Ratio	Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio
Items				
Eligible capital	Common equity		\$ 27,276,219	\$ 27,276,219
	Other Tier 1 capital		1,437,626	1,437,626
	Tier 2 capital		3,979,520	3,979,520
	Eligible capital		32,693,365	32,693,365
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	210,297,034	210,297,034
		Internal rating based approach	-	-
		Securitization	-	-
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	9,922,725	9,922,725
		Standardized/alternative standardized approach	-	-
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized approach	5,461,463	5,461,463
		Internal model approach	-	-
	Total risk-weighted assets		225,681,222	225,681,222
Capital adequacy ratio			14.49%	14.49%
Ratio of common equity to risk-weighted assets			12.09%	12.09%
Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets			12.72%	12.72%
Leverage ratio			7.80%	7.80%

Year			December 31, 2021	
			Standalone Capital Adequacy Ratio	Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio
Items				
Eligible capital	Common equity		\$ 27,505,405	\$ 27,505,405
	Other Tier 1 capital		235,115	235,115
	Tier 2 capital		2,194,638	2,194,638
	Eligible capital		29,935,158	29,935,158
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	184,900,099	184,900,099
		Internal rating based approach	-	-
		Securitization	-	-
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	9,483,113	9,483,113
		Standardized/alternative standardized approach	-	-
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized approach	9,171,150	9,171,150
		Internal model approach	-	-
	Total risk-weighted assets		203,554,362	203,554,362
Capital adequacy ratio			14.71%	14.71%
Ratio of common equity to risk-weighted assets			13.51%	13.51%
Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets			13.63%	13.63%
Leverage ratio			7.99%	7.99%

Note 1: Eligible capital, risk-weighted assets total exposures are calculated under the “Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy Ratio of Banks” and “Explanation of Methods for Calculating the Eligible Capital and Risk-weighted Assets of Banks.”

Note 2: Formulas used were as follows:

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

According to the Banking Law and other related regulations, in order to improve the financial foundation of banks, the Bank's standalone and consolidated capital adequacy ratio shall not be lower than 10.5%. The ratio of Tier 1 capital shall not be lower than 8.5%. The ratio of common equity shall not be lower than 7.0%. Should any actual ratios be lower than the requirements, the central competent authority has the right to constrain the earnings distribution.

#### 46. ASSET QUALITY, CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT EXTENSIONS, INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY, PROFITABILITY AND DISCLOSURE OF RELATED INFORMATION OF INDUSTRY REGULATIONS OF MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

- a. Asset quality: See Table 2.
- b. Concentration of credit extensions

**December 31, 2022**

Rank	Company Name	Credit Extensions Balance	% of Net Asset Value
1	A Group (wireless telecommunication)	\$ 7,472,591	19.81
2	B Group (real estate development)	4,106,536	10.89
3	C Group (unclassified other financial service)	3,258,090	8.64
4	D Group (unclassified other financial service)	2,946,000	7.81
5	E Group (other holdings)	2,509,837	6.65
6	F Group (glass and glass made product manufacturing)	2,495,115	6.61
7	G Group (other holdings)	2,397,388	6.36
8	H Group (other holdings)	2,193,282	5.81
9	I Group (non-hazardous waste disposal)	2,128,382	5.64
10	J Group (real estate development)	2,010,000	5.33

**December 31, 2021**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Credit Extensions Balance</b>	<b>% of Net Asset Value</b>
1	A Group (real estate development)	\$ 6,256,678	17.20
2	B Group (real estate development)	3,973,750	10.92
3	F Group (glass and glass made product manufacturing)	3,404,716	9.36
4	C Group (unclassified other financial service)	3,311,005	9.10
5	K Group (real estate lease industry)	3,180,000	8.74
6	D Group (unclassified other financial service)	2,940,000	8.08
7	L Group (real estate development)	2,432,955	6.69
8	I Group (non-hazardous waste disposal)	2,226,820	6.12
9	M Group (mixed concrete development)	2,195,533	6.03
10	N Group (unclassified other financial service)	2,070,000	5.69

Note 1: The list shows top 10 rankings by total amount of credit, endorsement or other transactions but excludes government-owned or state-run enterprises. If the borrower is a member of a group enterprise, the total amount of credit, endorsement or other transactions of the entire group enterprise must be listed and disclosed by code and line of industry. The industry of the group enterprise should be presented as the industry of the member firm with the highest risk exposure. The lines of industry should be described in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification System of the Republic of China published by the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics under the Executive Yuan.

Note 2: Group enterprise refers to a group of corporate entities as defined by Article 6 of "Supplementary Provisions to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Rules for Review of Securities Listings."

Note 3: Total amount of credit, endorsement or other transactions is the sum of various loans (including import and export negotiations, discounts, overdrafts, unsecured and secured short-term loans, margin loans receivable, unsecured and secured medium-term loans, unsecured and secured long-term loans and overdue loans), exchange bills negotiated, accounts receivable factored without recourse, acceptances and guarantees.

c. Interest rate sensitivity

**Interest Rate Sensitivity Balance Sheet (New Taiwan Dollars)**  
**December 31, 2022**

<b>Items</b>	<b>0 to 90 Days (Included)</b>	<b>91 to 180 Days (Included)</b>	<b>181 Days to One Year (Included)</b>	<b>Over One Year</b>	<b>Total</b>
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 161,086,901	\$ 19,727,518	\$ 17,766,308	\$ 36,239,475	\$ 234,820,202
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	92,312,215	57,417,125	32,550,981	41,773,598	224,053,919
Interest rate-sensitive gap	68,774,686	(37,689,607)	(14,784,673)	(5,534,123)	10,766,283
Net worth					34,148,984
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					104.81%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					31.53%

**December 31, 2021**

Items	0 to 90 Days (Included)	91 to 180 Days (Included)	181 Days to One Year (Included)	Over One Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 152,300,462	\$ 20,291,583	\$ 18,349,678	\$ 24,096,996	\$ 215,038,719
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	65,201,377	63,211,840	45,089,611	35,110,497	208,613,325
Interest rate-sensitive gap	87,099,085	(42,920,257)	(26,739,933)	(11,013,501)	6,425,394
Net worth					32,391,717
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					103.08%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					19.84%

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

Note 2: Interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities mean the revenues or costs of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities 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 (in New Taiwan dollars).

**Interest Rate Sensitivity Balance Sheet (U.S. Dollars)  
December 31, 2022**

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Items	0 to 90 Days (Included)	91 to 180 Days (Included)	181 Days to One Year (Included)	Over One Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 1,172,542	\$ 26,403	\$ 21,613	\$ 1,900,035	\$ 3,120,593
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	2,235,135	674,590	75,064	1,108	2,985,897
Interest rate-sensitive gap	(1,062,593)	(648,187)	(53,451)	1,898,927	134,696
Net worth					104,988
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					104.51%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					128.30%

**December 31, 2021**

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Items	0 to 90 Days (Included)	91 to 180 Days (Included)	181 Days to One Year (Included)	Over One Year	Total
Interest rate-sensitive assets	\$ 1,133,803	\$ 21,691	\$ -	\$ 1,414,647	\$ 2,570,141
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	1,080,612	1,217,122	120,832	508	2,419,074
Interest rate-sensitive gap	53,191	(1,195,431)	(120,832)	1,414,139	151,067
Net worth					126,544
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					106.24%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					119.38%

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

Note 2: Interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities mean the revenues or costs of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities 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 (in U.S. dollars).



d. Profitability

(In %)

Items		For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021
Return on total assets	Before income tax	1.56	0.63
	After income tax	1.50	0.57
Return on equity	Before income tax	14.15	5.60
	After income tax	13.59	5.12
Net income ratio		55.54	33.40

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

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

Note 3: Net income ratio = Income after income tax ÷ Total net revenue.

Note 4: Income before (after) income tax represents income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

e. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities (New Taiwan Dollars)  
December 31, 2022

	Total	Remaining Period to Maturity					
		0-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 273,295,197	\$ 50,934,431	\$ 23,848,323	\$ 31,301,922	\$ 29,335,816	\$ 17,512,260	\$ 120,362,445
Main capital outflow on maturity	320,137,975	21,909,078	35,212,611	69,786,020	50,936,725	63,573,718	78,719,823
Gap	(46,842,778)	29,025,353	(11,364,288)	(38,484,098)	(21,600,909)	(46,061,458)	41,642,622

December 31, 2021

	Total	Remaining Period to Maturity					
		0-10 Days	11-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 252,962,571	\$ 49,606,865	\$ 13,769,195	\$ 24,172,783	\$ 31,312,899	\$ 25,351,214	\$ 108,749,615
Main capital outflow on maturity	290,582,062	22,516,947	28,684,600	58,640,450	41,329,378	69,994,808	69,415,879
Gap	(37,619,491)	27,089,918	(14,915,405)	(34,467,667)	(10,016,479)	(44,643,594)	39,333,736

Note: The Bank amounts refer to the total NTD amounts of the overall Bank.

Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities (U.S. Dollars)  
December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Remaining Period to Maturity				
		0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 5,070,231	\$ 2,672,783	\$ 752,403	\$ 355,202	\$ 376,849	\$ 912,994
Main capital outflow on maturity	5,290,561	2,461,429	1,477,700	379,100	262,792	709,540
Gap	(220,330)	211,354	(725,297)	(23,898)	114,057	203,454



December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Remaining Period to Maturity				
		0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 4,367,803	\$ 1,828,104	\$ 961,934	\$ 405,965	\$ 348,921	\$ 822,879
Main capital outflow on maturity	4,496,465	1,915,031	1,073,733	646,113	332,035	529,553
Gap	(128,662)	(86,927)	(111,799)	(240,148)	16,886	293,326

Note 1: The Bank amounts refer to the total USD amounts of the overall Bank.

Note 2: If the overseas assets are at least 10% of the total assets, there should be additional disclosures.

**Maturity Analysis of Overseas Assets and Liabilities (U.S. Dollars)**  
December 31, 2022

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Remaining Period to Maturity				
		0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 1,711,882	\$ 1,262,655	\$ 204,457	\$ 59,657	\$ 35,173	\$ 149,940
Main capital outflow on maturity	1,716,968	854,907	400,021	73,929	52,483	335,628
Gap	(5,086)	407,748	(195,564)	(14,272)	(17,310)	(183,688)

December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Remaining Period to Maturity				
		0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days-1 Year	Over 1 Year
Main capital inflow on maturity	\$ 1,727,352	\$ 1,110,761	\$ 299,055	\$ 42,184	\$ 65,770	\$ 209,582
Main capital outflow on maturity	1,718,524	792,860	400,188	197,111	94,077	234,288
Gap	8,828	317,901	(101,133)	(154,927)	(28,307)	(24,706)

## 47. CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

### Changes in Liabilities from Financing Activities

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	January 1, 2022	Cash Inflow (Outflow)	None Cash		December 31, 2022
			Add Leasing	Other	
Bank debentures payable	\$ 15,000,000	\$ (1,400,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,600,000
Lease liabilities	190,235	(98,627)	94,964	8,436	195,008
Other financial liabilities	2,314,610	555,614	-	-	2,870,224
Other liabilities	245,682	10,366	-	(10)	256,038
	<u>\$ 17,750,527</u>	<u>\$ (932,647)</u>	<u>\$ 94,964</u>	<u>\$ 8,426</u>	<u>\$ 16,921,270</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	January 1, 2021	Cash Inflow (Outflow)	None Cash		December 31, 2021
			Add Leasing	Other	
Bank debentures payable	\$ 16,400,000	\$ (1,400,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000,000
Lease liabilities	253,261	(96,711)	31,037	2,648	190,235
Other financial liabilities	2,848,008	(533,398)	-	-	2,314,610
Other liabilities	<u>61,836</u>	<u>183,846</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>245,682</u>
	<u>\$ 19,563,105</u>	<u>\$ (1,846,263)</u>	<u>\$ 31,037</u>	<u>\$ 2,648</u>	<u>\$ 17,750,527</u>

#### 48. OTHERS

The Bank has evaluated the economic impact of the COVID-19. Until the issue date of the financial statements, the Bank found no significant impact on its financial condition and operations through its relevant risk management and control procedures.

#### 49. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

- a. Related information of significant transactions and investees and
- b. Names, locations, and other information of investees over which the Bank exercises significant influence
  - 1) Financing provided: None
  - 2) Endorsement/guarantee provided: None
  - 3) Marketable securities held: The Bank - not applicable; investees - Table 1 (attached)
  - 4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT \$300 million or 10% of the paid-in capital: None
  - 5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT \$300 million or 10% of the paid-in capital: None
  - 6) Disposal of individual real estate at costs of at least NT \$300 million or 10% of the paid-in capital: None
  - 7) Allowance of service fees to related parties amounting to at least NT \$5 million: None
  - 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT \$300 million or 10% of the paid-in capital: None
  - 9) Sale of non-performing loans: None
  - 10) Information of applying for authorization of securitized product type according to the "Regulations of Financial Assets Securitization or Regulations of Real Estate Securitization": None
  - 11) Other significant transactions which may affect the decisions of users of individual financial reports: None

12) Related information and total stockholding circumstances of “Name, locations and other information of investees on which the Bank exercises significant influence.” - Table 3 (attached)

13) Derivative instrument transactions: Note 8

c. Investment in mainland China: Table 4 (attached)

d. Information of major shareholders: List all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder: Table 5 (attached)

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

## MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2022			Note
				Stocks/Units (Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value
IBT Holdings	Stocks	Subsidiaries	Investments accounted for using the equity method	10,714	US\$ 197,261	91.78	US\$ 197,261
	EverTrust Bank						
	Closed type beneficiary certificate	-	Financial asset at FVTOCI	3,059	25,451	1.02	25,451
	O-Bank Real Estate Investment Trust						
	“Successful One”	-	Financial asset at FVTOCI	1,733	47,965	7.37	47,965
	Stocks						
	Thunder Tiger Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	433	16,098	0.48	16,098
	TaiRx Co., Ltd.						
	Shihlien China Holding Co., Limited	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	19,682	118,922	0.46	118,922
	Beauty Essentials International Ltd. (Samoa)						
IBT Management Corp.	Houdou Pinshan (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	25,974	25,768	2.41	25,768
	Arizon RFID Technology (Cayman) Co., Ltd.						
	Pharmosa Biopharm Inc.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	500	8,113	2.17	8,113
	Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd. preferred shares B						
	Closed type beneficiary certificate	-	Financial asset at FVTOCI	500	31,315	0.45	31,315
	O-Bank Real Estate Investment Trust						
	“Successful One”	-	Financial asset at FVTOCI	400	14,360	0.18	14,360
	Stocks						
	TaiRx Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	3,435	127,755	3.81	127,755
	Meridigen Corp.						
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	FemcoSteel Tech Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	500	10,861	0.55	10,861
	Shihlien China Holding Co., Limited						
	New Applied Materials Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	1,298	46,118	3.09	46,118
	BioResource International, Inc.						
	Chipwell Tech Corporation	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	41,635	251,568	0.96	251,568
	Biocontrol Gene Vaccine Co., Ltd.						
	Reber Genetics Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	634	122,250	0.79	122,250
	Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation All Rights Reserved.						
	Evergreen Steel Corp.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	1,105	97,346	7.81	97,346
	Stocks						
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	TaiRx Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	308	3,632	1.45	3,632
	Meridigen Corp.						
	FemcoSteel Tech Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	1,008	385	0.98	385
	Shihlien China Holding Co., Limited						
	New Applied Materials Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	461	4,996	1.16	4,996
	BioResource International, Inc.						
	Chipwell Tech Corporation	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	3,845	51,961	1.38	51,961
	Biocontrol Gene Vaccine Co., Ltd.						
	Reber Genetics Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	247	12,745	0.06	12,745
	Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation All Rights Reserved.						

(Continued)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2022			Note
				Stocks/Units (Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value
Otoprite Electronics Inc. Apex Dynamics, Inc. Revivegen Environmental Technology Co., Ltd. Evergreen Aviation Technologies Corp. Power Win Taiwan Co., Ltd. Chenfeng Optonics Corporation T-Conn Precision Corporation Lin Bioscience, Inc. BTL Inc. Arizon RFID Technology (Cayman) Co., Ltd. Pharmosa Biopharm Inc. Mesh Cooperative Ventures Fund LP Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd. preferred shares B	-	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	25	\$ 1,034	0.07	\$ 1,034
	-	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	24	4,440	0.03	4,440
	-	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	120	3,966	0.35	3,966
	-	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	650	52,754	0.18	52,754
	-	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	291	10,488	1.26	10,488
	-	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	1,000	31,000	1.06	31,000
	-	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	11	614	0.03	614
	-	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	6	1,042	0.01	1,042
	-	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	10	854	0.04	854
	-	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	212	16,602	0.32	16,602
	-	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	500	31,315	0.45	31,315
	-	-	Financial asset at FVTOCI	18,000	19,072	2.46	19,072
	-	-	Financial asset at FVTOCI	125	4,488	0.06	4,488

Note 1: The holding company is registered in Hong Kong. The registered capital stock and number of stocks are in Hong Kong dollars and Hong Kong stocks.

Note 2: The securities are transferred within the group and are listed in the financial asset at FVTOCI when they are combined.

(Concluded)

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

NON-PERFORMING LOANS AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE  
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars or in %)

Period		December 31, 2022					December 31, 2021				
	Items	Nonperforming Loans (Note 1)	Outstanding Loan Balance	Ratio of Nonperforming Loans (Note 2)	Allowance for Possible Losses	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)	Nonperforming Loans (Note 1)	Outstanding Loan Balance	Ratio of Nonperforming Loans (Note 2)	Allowance for Possible Losses	Coverage Ratio (Note 3)
Corporate banking	Secured	\$ 394,638	\$ 86,004,278	0.46%	\$ 1,319,937	334.47%	\$ 403,576	\$ 71,506,153	0.56%	\$ 1,017,517	252.13%
	Unsecured	237,315	74,343,072	0.32%	1,162,592	489.89%	231,441	60,333,924	0.38%	866,270	374.29%
	Housing mortgage (Note 4)	18,941	10,929,538	0.17%	165,683	874.73%	-	13,360,217	-	200,760	-
Consumer banking	Cash card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small-scale credit loans (Note 5)	-	2,511,881	-	31,202	-	-	1,931,948	-	26,515	-
	Other (Note 6)	2,823	4,353,546	0.06%	44,052	1,560.47%	-	5,235,713	-	52,704	-
Total lending business	Unsecured	14,470	10,717,494	0.14%	159,842	1,104.64%	14,843	6,678,039	0.22%	133,907	902.16%
		668,187	188,859,809	0.35%	2,883,308	431.51%	649,860	159,045,994	0.41%	2,297,673	353.56%
		Nonperforming Receivables	Outstanding Receivable Balance	Ratio of Nonperforming Receivables	Allowance for Possible Losses	Coverage Ratio	Nonperforming Receivables	Outstanding Receivable Balance	Ratio of Nonperforming Receivables	Allowance for Possible Losses	Coverage Ratio
Credit cards		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factored accounts receivable without recourse (Note 7)		-	1,477,269	-	15,239	-	-	1,568,952	-	16,499	-
Exempt amount - due to debt negotiation and performance (Note 8)			Overdue Loans	Exempt from Reporting the Total Balance of	Overdue Account Receivable	Exempt from Reporting the Total Balance of	Overdue Loans	Exempt from Reporting the Total Balance of	Overdue Account Receivable		
Debt settlement plan and rehabilitative program (Note 9)			\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		
			114,712		-		98,026		-		-
			114,712		-		98,026		-		-

Note 1: Nonperforming loans are reported to the authorities and disclosed to the public, as required by the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Nonperforming/Non-accrued Loans."  
Nonperforming credit card receivables are reported to the authorities and disclosed to the public, as required by the Banking Bureau's letter dated July 6, 2005 (Ref. No. 0944000378).

Note 2: Ratio of Nonperforming loans: Nonperforming loans ÷ Outstanding loan balance.

Ratio of Nonperforming credit card receivables: Nonperforming credit card receivables ÷ Outstanding credit card receivables balance.

Note 3: Coverage ratio of loans: Allowance for possible losses for loans ÷ Nonperforming loans.

Coverage ratio of credit card receivables: Allowance for possible losses for credit card receivables ÷ Nonperforming credit card receivables.

Note 4: The mortgage loan is for house purchase or renovation and is fully secured by housing that is purchased (owned) by the borrower, the spouse or the minor children of the borrowers.

Note 5: Small-amount pure credit loans that must be governed by the Bank of China Ref. No. 09440010950 dated December 19, 2005 and are not credit cards or cash cards.

Note 6: "Others" in consumer finance refers to other secured or unsecured consumer loans that are not "residential property mortgage", "cash cards", "small amount pure credit loans", excluding credit cards.

Note 7: As required by the Banking Bureau in its letter dated July 19, 2005 (Ref. No. 0945000494), factored accounts receivable without recourse are reported as nonperforming receivables within three months after the factoring or insurance companies refuse to indemnify banks for any liabilities on these accounts.

Note 8: According to the letter of the Bank of China Ref. No. 09510001270 dated April 25, 2006, the letters of credit and the information disclosure requirements as required by the "Unsecured Debt Negotiation Mechanism for Consumer Financial Cases of the Republic of China Banking Association" should include supplemental disclosures of related matters.

Note 9: According to the letter of the Bank of China Ref. No. 09700318940 dated September 15, 2008 and the letter of the Bank of China Ref. No. 10500134790 dated September 20, 2016 regarding the "Consumer Debt Clearance Regulations" for pre-negotiation, rehabilitation and liquidation cases, credit reporting and the information disclosure requirements should include supplemental disclosures of related matters.

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND OTHER INFORMATION OF INVESTEEES OVER WHICH THE BANK EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE  
DECEMBER 31, 2022  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company	Location	Main Business	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount	Investment Gain (Loss)	Consolidated Investment			Note
						Stocks (Thousands)	Pro-forma Share of Ownership	Total Percentage of Ownership (%)	
<u>Financial institution</u>									
Investments accounted for using the equity method									
Infinite Finance Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Leasing company	44.48	\$ 6,230,729	\$ 4,554	156,193	-	156,193	44.48
Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	Beijing City, China	Financing business	20.00	1,001,042	115,816	200,000	-	200,000	20.00
China Bills Finance Corp.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Bonds underwriting, dealing and brokerage of securities	28.37	6,168,856	295,294	382,532	-	382,532	28.48
IBT Holdings Corp.	California, America	Holding company	100.00	6,119,382	260,893	10,869	-	10,869	100.00
IBT Management Corp.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Investment consulting	100.00	280,939	13,373	13,400	-	13,400	100.00
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Investment	100.00	798,896	72,377	65,000	-	65,000	100.00
Financial assets at FVTOCI									
Taiwan Mobile Payment Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Information Software Services Industry	0.50	1,593	-	300	-	300	0.50
<u>Non-financial institution</u>									
Financial assets at FVTOCI									
Dio Investment Ltd.	Cayman Island	Coffee retail	8.82	33,609	-	6,997	-	6,997	8.82
Shengzhuang Holdings Limited	Cayman Island	Chemical material manufacturing	2.18	4,393	-	244	-	244	2.18

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022  
(New Taiwan Dollars and U.S. Dollars in Thousands, Unless Stated Otherwise)

O-Bank

Investee Company Name	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital (Note 1)	Investment Type	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from January 1, 2022 (Note 1)	Investment Flows (Note 1)		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 1)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2022
					Outflow	Inflow					
Suzhou Dio F&B Management Co., Ltd.	Coffee retailing	\$ 445,203 (US\$ 14,491)	Note 2 c.	\$ 61,445 (US\$ 2,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 61,445 (US\$ 2,000)	2.60	\$ -	\$ 26,887	\$ -
Ou Suomiluo Food Co., Ltd.	Coffee retailing	44,175 (RMB 10,000)	Note 2 c.	15,362 (US\$ 500)	-	-	15,362 (US\$ 500)	2.09	-	6,722	-
Beijing Shengzhuang Co., Ltd.	Cosmetic OEM	239,871 (RMB 54,300)	Note 2 c.	61,445 (US\$ 2,000)	-	-	61,445 (US\$ 2,000)	2.18	-	4,393	-
Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	Financing business	4,417,510 (RMB 1,000,000)	Note 2 d.	883,502 (RMB 200,000)	-	-	883,502 (RMB 200,000)	20.00	115,816	1,011,042	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 1)	Upper Limit on Investment
\$138,252 (US\$4,500) \$883,502 (RMB200,000)	\$138,252 (US\$4,500) \$883,502 (RMB200,000)	Note 4

(Continued)



Investee Company Name	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital (Note 1)	Investment Type	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022 (Note 1)	Investment Flows (Note 1)		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 1)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2022
					Outflow	Inflow					
IBT International Leasing Corp.	Leasing	\$ 2,519,261 (US\$ 82,000)	Note 2 d.	\$ 1,622,159 (US\$ 52,800)	\$ 164,151 (US\$ 5,343)	\$ 1,786,310 (US\$ 58,143)	\$ - (Note 7)	100.00 (Note 7)	\$ 338,416 (Notes 3 and 7)	\$ -	\$ 335,081 (RMB 75,853)
Shihlien Chemical Industrial Jiangsu Co.	Production of glass materials	24,578,160 (US\$ 800,000)	Note 2 c.	136,931 (US\$ 4,457)	-	136,931 (US\$ 4,457)	-	-	-	-	-
Shihlien Brine Huaian Co.	Production of glass materials	983,126 (US\$ 32,000)	Note 2 c.	11,644 (US\$ 379)	-	11,644 (US\$ 379)	-	-	-	-	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 1)	
	Upper Limit on Investment	
-	-	

(Continued)

Investee Company Name	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital (Note 1)	Investment Type	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022 (Notes 1 and 9)	Investment Flows (Note 1)		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 1)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2022
					Outflow	Inflow					
Shanghai Douniushi F&B Management Co., Ltd.	Restaurant retailing	\$ 146,240 (US\$ 4,760)	Note 2 c.	\$ 2,212 (US\$ 72)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,212 (US\$ 72)	2.17	\$ -	\$ 1,161	\$ -
Topping Cuisine International Holding, Ltd.	Food retailing	232,088 (US\$ 7,554)	Note 2 c.	13,026 (US\$ 424)	-	-	13,026 (US\$ 424)	1.63	-	6,839	-
Shanghai Dou Mao Food Management Co., Ltd.	Trading	6,145 (US\$ 200)	Note 2 c.	215 (US\$ 7)	-	-	215 (US\$ 7)	2.17	-	113	-
Beauty Essential International, Ltd.	Cosmetic retailing	92,168 (US\$ 3,000)	Note 2 c.	21,137 (US\$ 688)	-	-	21,137 (US\$ 688)	2.41	-	24,726	-
Meike information technology	Cosmetic retailing information technology	82,951 (US\$ 2,700)	Note 2 c.	891 (US\$ 29)	-	-	891 (US\$ 29)	0.44	-	1,042	-
Shihlien Chemical Industrial Jiangsu Co.	Production of glass materials	24,578,160 (US\$ 800,000)	Note 2 c.	82,921 (US\$ 2,699)	-	-	82,921 (US\$ 2,699)	0.40	-	109,621	-
Shihlien Brine Huaian Co.	Production of glass materials	983,126 (US\$ 32,000)	Note 2 c.	7,035 (US\$ 229)	-	-	7,035 (US\$ 229)	0.46	-	9,301	-
Arizon RFID Technology Co., Ltd.	RFID antenna design and manufacture/RFID electronic label packaging/RFID reader design and manufacture	838,278 (RMB 194,290)	Note 2 c.	-	(US\$ 16,375 533)	-	16,375 (US\$ 533)	0.32	-	16,634	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 1)	
	Upper Limit on Investment	
\$143,812 (US\$4,681)	\$143,812 (US\$4,681)	
	\$168,556 (Note 5)	

(Continued)

Investee Company Name	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital (Note 1)	Investment Type	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022 (Note 1)	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 1)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2022
					Outflow	Inflow					
Shihlien Chemical Industrial Jiangsu Co.	Production of glass materials	\$ 24,578,160 (US\$ 800,000)	Note 2 c.	\$ -	\$ 142,944 (US\$ 4,653)	\$ -	\$ 142,944 (US\$ 4,653)	0.66	\$ -	\$ 184,588	\$ -
Shihlien Brine Huaian Co.	Production of glass materials	983,126 (US\$ 32,000)	Note 2 c.	-	9,937 (US\$ 323)	-	9,937 (US\$ 323)	0.75	-	11,782	-
Arizon RFID Technology Co., Ltd.	RFID antenna design and manufacture/RFID electronic label packaging/RFID reader design and manufacture	858,278 (RMB 194,290)	Note 2 c.	-	16,375 (US\$ 533)	-	16,375 (US\$ 533)	0.32	-	16,602	-
IBT International Leasing Corp.	Leasing	2,519,261 (US\$ 82,000)	Note 2 d.	374,817 (US\$ 12,200)	-	374,817 (US\$ 12,200)	-	-	5,489 (Notes 3 and 7)	-	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022 (Note 1)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 1)	Upper Limit on Investment
\$169,256 (US\$5,509)	\$169,256 (US\$5,509)	\$479,338 (Note 5)

Note 1: The amount is after the exchange rate adjustment for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Note 2: There were five investment approaches stated as follows.

- Investment in mainland China by remittance via a third country.
- Indirect investment in mainland China via setting a company in a third country.
- Indirect investment in mainland China via investing in a current company in a third country. (Via investing Dio Investment, Ltd., Shengzhuang Holding, Ltd., Shilien China Holding Co., Limited, Topping Cuisine International Holding, Ltd., Beauty Essential International, Ltd., Arizon RFID Technology (Cayman) Co., Ltd. and YFY RFID CO. LIMITED (HK)).
- Direct investment in mainland China.
- Others.

Note 3: Audited by other CPA.

Note 4: The Bank got the recognition from the Industrial Development Bureau, Industry of Economic Affairs in April 2020, so the Bank is not under "the regulation of investing or technology-cooperation in China".

Note 5: The original investment is within the limit.

Note 6: IBT Management Corp. has obtained the verification letter of part of investment from the Investment Review Committee of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the remittance amount is mainly based on the verification letter.

Note 7: IBT Leasing Co., Ltd. holds 95% stock of IBT Tianjin International Leasing Corp. directly and 5% indirectly through IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd. In April 2022, IBT Leasing Co., Ltd. acquired 5% equity of IBT Tianjin International Leasing Corp. held by IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd., and the transferred amount was NT\$156,264 thousand (equivalent to US\$5,343 thousand). Before the transfer transaction is completed, the accumulated investment amount of IBT Tianjin International Leasing Corp., which included the investment profit and loss, is composed of 95% directly held by IBT Leasing Co., Ltd. and 5% indirectly through IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd. After the completion of the transfer transaction, it is expressed as 100% held by IBT Leasing Co., Ltd. In December 2022, IBT Leasing Co., Ltd. and Infinite Finance Co., Ltd. merged. After the merger, Infinite Finance Co., Ltd. directly held the entire equity of IBT Tianjin International Leasing Corp.

(Concluded)

**TABLE 5****O-BANK****INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS  
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

Name of Major Shareholders	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Ming Shan Investment Co., Ltd.	386,271,554	12.74
Yi Chang Investment Co., Ltd.	292,340,997	9.64
Taixuan Investment Co., Ltd.	287,135,501	9.47

Note 1: The major shareholder's information on this table is on the last business day at the end of the quarter from the Taiwan Central Depository and Clearing Co., Ltd. The shareholding included shares that the company has completed the delivery of the common stock and preferred stock without physical registration (including treasury shares) of more than 5%. The share capital recorded in the Bank's financial report and the actual number of shares has been actually delivered without physical registration. Differences, if any, may be due to the basis of preparation and calculation.

Note 2: If shareholders transfer the shareholding to a trust, the trustee will open the trust account to separate the account. Shareholders' handling of insider shareholdings with more than 10% of their shares shall be in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act. However, their shareholdings include their own shares plus their delivery to the trust and the use of decision-making shares in the trust property. Information on insider equity declaration refers to the Public Information Observatory.

Note 3: The number of shares is the total number of common stocks and preferred stocks.

Note 4: Shareholding ratio (%) = The total number of shares held by the shareholder ÷ The total number of shares that have been delivered without physical registration. It is calculated to the second decimal place and rounded off after the third decimal place.

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

### THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

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## O-BANK CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL  
DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Amounts in Thousands of USD and NTD, Except Unit Price)

Item	Remark	Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Total Face Value (In Thousands)	Rate (%)	Acquisition Cost	Fair Value		Changes in Fair Value Attributable to Credit Risk
						Unit Price	Total Amount	
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL								
Convertible bonds - domestic	February 13, 2023 - November 18, 2024		\$ 760,000	1.200-2.500	\$ 760,000		\$ 757,778	\$ -
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
Negotiable certificate of deposit	January 3, 2023 - November 14, 2024		27,450,000	0.388-1.375	27,450,000		27,443,843	-
Commercial papers	January 4, 2023 - July 20, 2023		3,699,524		3,699,524		3,699,533	-
Currency swap contracts							731,899	-
Forward contracts							163,969	-
Currency option contracts - call							19,851	-
Interest rate swap contracts							18,252	-
					31,149,524		32,077,347	-
					\$ 31,909,524		\$ 32,835,125	

Note: In 2022, the Bank pledged negotiable certificate of deposit with the amount of \$5,000,000 thousand to provide Central Bank as the collateral for day-term overdraft.

**STATEMENT 2****O-BANK CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF DISCOUNTS AND LOANS****DECEMBER 31, 2022****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Short-term	
Loan	\$ 28,293,974
Secured loan	<u>39,559,069</u>
	<u>67,853,043</u>
Medium-term	
Loan	57,101,827
Secured loan	<u>42,783,462</u>
	<u>99,885,289</u>
Long-term	
Loan	1,924,862
Secured loan	<u>18,422,906</u>
	<u>20,347,768</u>
Guaranteed overdrafts	<u>105,522</u>
Overdue loans	<u>668,187</u>
	<u>188,859,809</u>
Less: Allowance for credit losses	<u>2,883,308</u>
Discounts and loans, net	<u>\$ 185,976,501</u>

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI  
DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Amounts in Thousands of USD, HKD and NTD, Except Unit Price)

Item	Remark	Shares/Units (In Thousands)	Total Face Value	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Acquisition Cost	Allowance for Losses	Fair Value		Note
							Unit Price	Total Amount	
Stock of unlisted company - domestic		300			\$ 3,000	\$ -		\$ 1,593	
Stock of unlisted company - foreign		7,241			134,717	-		38,002	
Government bonds	February 18, 2023 - June 23, 2031		\$ 9,000,000	0.2500-2.6250	9,065,666	-		8,786,557	
Overseas government bonds	November 15, 2030 - February 2, 2031		768,067	0.8750-1.3750	755,942	-		615,182	
Bank debentures	January 10, 2023 - July 19, 2027		10,267,135	1.0000-5.7227	10,233,364	2,822		10,076,440	
Corporate bonds	April 20, 2023 - August 19, 2031		20,039,561	0.3500-5.9786	20,051,590	9,781		18,558,406	
Negotiable certificate of deposit	January 3, 2023 - March 16, 2024		19,265,000	0.2100-1.2200	19,265,000	-		19,253,080	
Commercial papers	January 5, 2023 - June 7, 2023		6,250,227	-	6,250,227	2,918		6,249,812	
					\$ 65,759,506	\$ 15,521		\$ 63,579,072	

Note 1: The Bank pledged government bonds with the amount of \$356,000 thousand as the collateral for the trust compensation reserve, bond settlement reserve, operating deposit of personal insurance department and treasury custody reserve for contracts the year ended December 31, 2022.

Note 2: The Bank pledged negotiable certificate of deposit with the amount of \$1,000,000 thousand to provide banks as the collateral for the contract for foreign currency call loan.



## O-BANK CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AS AT AMORTIZED COST  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022  
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Item	Remark	Units	Total Face Value	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Allowance for Losses	Unamortized Premium (Discount)	Carrying Amount
Government bonds	June 23, 2027 - May 15, 2045		\$ 6,900,000	0.3750-2.3750	\$ -	\$ 70,258	\$ 6,970,258
Overseas government bonds	May 31, 2024 - July 31, 2027		921,681	2.5000-3.0000	-	(8,072)	913,609
Bank debentures	July 27, 2025 - December 30, 2037		2,568,144	1.6000-6.3000	(763)	(6,892)	2,560,489
Corporate bonds	March 16, 2025 - September 22, 2032		4,900,683	0.4500-5.0500	(2,255)	(160,960)	4,737,468
Negotiable certificate of deposit	April 5, 2023 - April 18, 2024		9,000,000	0.5900-1.1790	-	-	9,000,000
			<u>\$ 24,290,508</u>		<u>\$ (3,018)</u>	<u>\$ (105,666)</u>	<u>\$ 24,181,824</u>

Note: The Bank pledged negotiable certificate of deposit with the amount of \$7,000,000 thousand to provide banks as the collateral for the contract for foreign currency call loan and respective overdraft reserve.

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022  
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Investees	Balance, January 1, 2022		Additions in Investment		Decrease in Investment		Balance, December 31, 2022		Net Assets Value		Note
	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Unit Price (NT\$)	Total Amount	
China Bills Finance Corp.	380,982	\$ 7,183,258	-	\$ 312,079	-	\$ 1,326,481	380,982	\$ 6,168,856	14.5	\$ 5,524,239	Note 1
Chun Teng New Century Co., Ltd.	318,281	301,673	-	25,818	-	327,491	318,281	-	-	-	Note 2
IBT Holdings Corp.	10,869	5,406,277	-	921,331	-	208,226	10,869	6,119,382	563.01	6,119,382	Note 3
IBT Leasing Co., Ltd.	288,087	3,306,821	-	270,591	288,087	3,377,412	-	-	-	-	Note 4
IBT Management Corp.	13,400	236,504	-	32,085	-	7,650	13,400	280,939	20.97	280,939	Note 5
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	-	-	65,000	798,896	-	-	65,000	798,896	12.29	798,896	Note 6
Infinite Finance Co., Ltd.	-	-	156,193	6,252,257	-	21,528	156,193	6,230,729	39.89	6,230,729	Note 7
Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	200,000	880,879	-	130,163	-	-	200,000	1,011,042	5.06	1,011,042	Note 8
		<u>\$ 17,335,412</u>		<u>\$ 8,743,220</u>		<u>\$ 5,468,798</u>		<u>\$ 20,609,844</u>		<u>\$ 19,965,227</u>	

Note 1: In the current period, investment income, capital surplus, actuarial gains of defined benefit plan and disposal of financial assets were \$295,294 thousand, \$424 thousand, \$7,596 thousand, \$8,765 thousand and respectively; decrease in declared cash dividend and unrealized losses on financial assets were \$342,883 thousand and \$983,598, respectively.

Note 2: In the current period, increase in exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations was \$25,818 thousand; investment loss, refund of capital reduction, and transferring receivables based on net equity value were \$5,668 thousand, \$159,140 thousand, and \$162,683 thousand.

Note 3: In the current period, increase in investment income and unrealized gains on financial assets were \$320,097 thousand and \$601,234 thousand, respectively; decrease in unrealized losses on financial assets were \$208,276 thousand.

Note 4: In the current period, increase in investment income was \$260,893 thousand; decrease in return of capital reduction, merger share exchange ratio, exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations, and unrealized losses on financial assets were \$710,614 thousand, \$2,842,847 thousand, \$8,638 thousand, and \$5,615 thousand.

Note 5: In the current period, increase in investment income and unrealized gains on financial assets were \$13,373 thousand and \$18,712 thousand, respectively; decrease in losses on disposal of financial assets was \$7,650 thousand.

Note 6: In the current period, increase in investment income, the capital reduction of the invested IBT Leasing Co., Ltd. was returned to O-Bank, and unrealized gains on financial assets were \$72,377 thousand, \$710,614 thousand, and \$15,905 thousand.

Note 7: In the current period, increase in investment income, acquired by the investment IBT Leasing Co., Ltd. through a share swap, actuarial gains of defined benefit plan, and exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations were \$4,554 thousand, \$6,198,618 thousand, \$1,664 thousand, and \$47,421 thousand, respectively; decrease in unrealized losses on financial assets was \$21,528 thousand.

Note 8: In the current period, increase in investment income and exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations were \$115,816 thousand and \$14,347 thousand.

**O-BANK CO., LTD.**
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022  
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Balance at January 1, 2022	Increase	Decrease	Balance at December 31, 2022
Cost				
Buildings	\$ 409,457	\$ 94,082	\$ (130,526)	\$ 373,013
Machinery equipment	-	882	-	882
	<u>409,457</u>	<u>\$ 94,964</u>	<u>\$ (130,526)</u>	<u>373,895</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	226,987	\$ 94,176	\$ (133,889)	187,274
Machinery equipment	-	294	-	294
	<u>226,987</u>	<u>\$ 94,470</u>	<u>\$ (133,889)</u>	<u>187,568</u>
	<u>\$ 182,470</u>			<u>\$ 186,327</u>

**O-BANK CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES****DECEMBER 31, 2022****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Discount Rate (%)</b>	<b>Balance at December 31, 2022</b>
Buildings	January 1, 2019 to March 31, 2027	1.35-5.13	\$ 194,342
Machinery equipment	January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2024	1.36	<u>666</u>
			<u>\$ 195,008</u>

**O-BANK CO., LTD.**
**STATEMENT OF INTEREST REVENUE**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**  
**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**


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<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Interest revenue from discounts and loans	
From short-term	\$ 1,840,490
From medium-term	2,475,357
From long-term	<u>386,946</u>
	<u>4,702,793</u>
Interest revenue from investments in marketable securities	
From financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	681,689
From investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	<u>182,303</u>
	<u>863,992</u>
Interest revenue due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	
From call loans to banks	10,181
Interest revenue due from banks	<u>157,144</u>
	<u>167,325</u>
Others (Note)	<u>77,923</u>
	<u>\$ 5,812,033</u>

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

**O-BANK CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF INTEREST EXPENSE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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Item	Amount
Interest expense from deposits	
From time deposits	\$ 2,116,937
From demand deposits	214,282
From time savings deposits	85,714
From demand savings deposits	32,091
From demand savings deposits of employee	11,870
	<u>2,460,894</u>
From bank debenture	272,574
Interest expense from deposits due to the Central Bank and other banks	189,296
Others (Note)	<u>121,381</u>
	<u>\$ 3,044,145</u>

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF GAINS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS OR LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FVTPL  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022  
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Realized gain or loss	
Stocks	
Stocks and beneficiary certificates	\$ (59,229)
Bonds	
Government bonds	(6,344)
Corporate bonds	25,213
Bank debentures	5,258
	<u>24,127</u>
Derivatives	
Forward contracts	(308,483)
Currency swap contracts	3,132,480
Currency option contracts	20,290
Interest rate swap contracts	7,032
Asset swap contracts	11,272
	<u>2,862,591</u>
	<u>2,827,489</u>
Gains (losses) on valuation	
Stocks	
Stocks and beneficiary certificates	(27,611)
Bonds	
Structured debt	(3,687)
When-issued government bonds	36
	<u>(3,651)</u>
Derivatives	
Forward contracts	54,782
Currency swap contracts	139,192
Currency option contracts	1,437
Interest rate swap contracts	3,660
Asset swap contracts	(10,838)
	<u>188,233</u>
Others	
Negotiable certificates of deposit	(858)
Financing commercial papers	539
	<u>(319)</u>
	<u>156,652</u>
Interest revenue	<u>248,605</u>
	<u>\$ 3,232,746</u>

**O-BANK CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF OTHER NET REVENUE OTHER THAN INTEREST REVENUE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Rental	\$ 25,054
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	17,730
Agency business	28,323
Others (Note)	<u>8,969</u>
	<u>\$ 80,076</u>

Note: The amount of each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.



## O-BANK CO., LTD.

**STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Employee Benefits Expenses	Net revenue Other Than Interest	Other General and Administrative Expense	Total
Salaries and wages	\$ 1,614,290	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,614,290
Labor insurance and national health insurance	89,511	-	-	89,511
Directors' remuneration and fees	103,869	-	-	103,869
Pension	50,524	-	-	50,524
Others (Note 1)	<u>62,552</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,947</u>	<u>72,499</u>
	<u>\$ 1,920,746</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,947</u>	<u>\$ 1,930,693</u>

Note 1: The amount of each item in "others" does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Note 2: As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Bank had 1,039 and 928 employees, respectively; of which there were 14 and 12 non-employee directors, respectively.

Note 3: The average employee benefit expense for the year was \$1,782 thousand calculated as [(Total employee benefit expenses - Directors' remuneration) ÷ (Number of employees - Number of directors who are not concurrently employed)]. The average employee benefit expense for the previous year was \$1,738 calculated as [(Total employee benefit expenses for the previous year - Directors' remuneration for the previous year) ÷ (Number of employees - Number of directors who are not concurrently employed for the previous year)].

Note 4: The average salaries and wages of employees for the year was \$1,575 thousand calculated as [Total salary costs ÷ (Number of employees - Number of directors who are not concurrent employees)]. The average salaries and wages of employees for the previous year was \$1,545 thousand calculated as [Total salary costs for the previous year ÷ (Number of employees for the previous year - Number of directors who are not concurrent employees for the previous year)].

Note 5: Change in the average salary adjustment of employees: 1.94% calculated as [(Average salary costs - Average salary costs for the previous year) ÷ Average salary costs for the previous year].

Note 6: The bank's salary and remuneration policies (including directors, managers and employees) are as follows:

The director's remuneration policy of the Bank is a comprehensive consideration of the Bank's operating results, director's contribution, responsibilities, and board performance evaluation results (important evaluation items such as: Grasp of company goals and tasks, awareness of directors' responsibilities, degree of participation in company operations, internal relations management and communication, professional and continuous education of directors, internal control, etc.), with reference to industry standards.

(Continued)

In addition, the remuneration paid to managers and employees includes fixed salary and variable bonus. The fixed salary is based on comprehensive considerations such as the responsibilities of the position, work ability performance, and professional skills required for the position, and is assessed with reference to the industry standard; variable salary based on the company's overall operating performance, future risks, and personal performance, it will be allocated reasonably. Personal performance evaluation includes financial indicators (such as net profit before tax, achievement rate of long-term and short-term business goals, etc.) and non-financial indicators (such as company core values, innovation, leadership and management, legal compliance, internal control and risk control, etc.) are oriented to comprehensive considerations.

In addition to providing market-competitive incentive rewards, the overall remuneration system also takes into account the connection of future risk factors, so that the remuneration of managers is closely linked to company performance, so as to establish the company's good reputation and sustainable business foundation, and to make employees, customers and shareholders proud of their work and the company and to maximize their benefits.

(Concluded)