

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

**Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the  
Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 and  
Independent Auditors' Report**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of O-Bank Co., Ltd (the “Bank”), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the “parent company only financial statements”).

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of 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 Parent Company Only 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 parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The descriptions of the key audit matters of the parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 are as follows:

#### Allowance for Credit Losses of Loans

The Bank is principally engaged in providing loans to customers. The Bank's management performed a loan 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 material 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 14 to the accompanying financial statements.

The Bank shall assess 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”. As 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 performed testing on the internal controls with respect to the Bank’s loan impairment assessment.
- We examined the classifications of loans and determined that they 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 of loans and checked and confirmed that the allowance has met the requirements 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 the 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 15 to the accompanying financial statements.

China Bills Finance Corporation assesses reserves for guarantee contracts which involve subjective judgments, 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 the 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 Parent Company Only Financial Statements**

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

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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 Parent Company Only Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the 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 parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Bank to express an opinion on the parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 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 Wei-Chun Ma.

Deloitte & Touche  
Taipei, Taiwan  
Republic of China

March 11, 2026

#### Notice to Readers

*The accompanying parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.*

*For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements shall prevail.*

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

### PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Note 6)	\$ 2,601,619	1	\$ 5,151,237	1
DUE FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND CALL LOANS TO BANKS (Note 7)	26,943,807	6	18,467,946	4
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 8 and 41)	24,554,748	6	33,619,127	8
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Notes 9, 41 and 45)	60,342,614	14	69,502,853	17
INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST (Notes 10, 41 and 45)	26,703,670	6	23,765,497	6
BILLS AND BONDS PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS (Note 11)	10,952,720	3	5,976,328	1
RECEIVABLES, NET (Notes 12 and 14)	2,556,369	1	2,957,640	1
CURRENT TAX ASSETS	21,579	-	273,524	-
DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET (Notes 13, 14 and 40)	233,012,236	56	226,026,167	55
INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD, NET (Note 15)	23,204,888	6	22,784,191	6
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (Note 16)	1,258,011	-	983,702	-
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Note 17)	2,505,535	1	2,259,660	1
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET (Note 18)	246,113	-	219,939	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET (Note 19)	505,600	-	493,573	-
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Note 38)	369,399	-	348,793	-
OTHER ASSETS (Notes 18 and 20)	<u>691,937</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>798,627</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 416,470,845</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 413,628,804</u>	<u>100</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>				
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Deposits from the Central Bank and other banks (Note 21)	\$ 18,645,027	4	\$ 17,545,933	4
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8)	665,370	-	1,340,836	1
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements (Note 22)	14,900,110	4	11,301,439	3
Payables (Note 23)	3,448,640	1	5,036,890	1
Current tax liabilities	-	-	31,154	-
Deposits and remittances (Notes 24 and 40)	302,642,669	73	308,897,464	75
Bank debentures payable (Note 25)	14,660,000	3	13,450,000	3
Other financial liabilities (Note 26)	14,846,184	4	11,226,264	3
Provisions (Notes 14, 27 and 28)	503,718	-	486,844	-
Lease liabilities (Note 18)	251,621	-	226,287	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 38)	909,000	-	919,315	-
Other liabilities (Note 29)	<u>786,820</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>361,917</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>372,259,159</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>370,824,343</u>	<u>90</u>
<b>EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE BANK (Note 30)</b>				
<b>Capital</b>				
Common stock	28,053,579	7	28,053,579	7
Preferred stock	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total capital	<u>30,553,579</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>30,553,579</u>	<u>7</u>
Capital surplus	<u>574,734</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>568,184</u>	<u>-</u>
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	7,370,243	2	6,527,632	2
Special reserve	1,587,188	-	1,970,247	-
Unappropriated earnings	<u>4,506,695</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4,722,209</u>	<u>1</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>13,464,126</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>13,220,088</u>	<u>3</u>
Other equity	<u>(159,058)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,450,123)</u>	<u>-</u>
Treasury stock	<u>(221,695)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(87,267)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity	<u>44,211,686</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>42,804,461</u>	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 416,470,845</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 413,628,804</u>	<u>100</u>

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

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

### PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2025		2024		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
INTEREST REVENUE (Notes 31 and 40)	\$ 11,322,855	169	\$ 12,350,455	159	(8)
INTEREST EXPENSE (Notes 31 and 40)	<u>(8,188,193)</u>	<u>(122)</u>	<u>(9,703,585)</u>	<u>(125)</u>	(16)
NET INTEREST	<u>3,134,662</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>2,646,870</u>	<u>34</u>	18
NET REVENUE OTHER THAN INTEREST REVENUE					
Service fee income, net (Notes 32 and 40)	885,781	13	1,055,341	13	(16)
Gains on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (Note 33)	312,695	5	4,761,412	61	(93)
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 34)	372,624	5	242,512	3	54
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	1,485,732	22	(2,126,189)	(27)	170
Reversal of (losses on) impairment of assets	4,012	-	(3,174)	-	226
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method (Note 15)	388,948	6	1,135,264	15	(66)
Other net revenue other than interest (Note 40)	<u>106,038</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>75,007</u>	<u>1</u>	41
Total net revenue other than interest revenue	<u>3,555,830</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>5,140,173</u>	<u>66</u>	(31)
NET REVENUE	<u>6,690,492</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>7,787,043</u>	<u>100</u>	(14)
BAD DEBTS EXPENSE, COMMITMENT AND GUARANTEE LIABILITY PROVISION (Note 14)	<u>(543,435)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>(423,413)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	28

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## O-BANK CO., LTD.

### PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2025		2024		Percentage Increase (Decrease)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Employee benefits expenses (Note 35)	\$ 2,128,408	32	\$ 2,226,762	29	(4)
Depreciation and amortization expenses (Note 36)	414,911	6	483,835	6	(14)
Other general and administrative expenses (Notes 37 and 40)	<u>1,410,971</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>1,245,480</u>	<u>16</u>	13
Total operating expenses	<u>3,954,290</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>3,956,077</u>	<u>51</u>	-
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	2,192,767	33	3,407,553	44	(36)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Note 38)	<u>362,101</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>551,354</u>	<u>7</u>	(34)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>1,830,666</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>2,856,199</u>	<u>37</u>	(36)
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 28)	3,082	-	15,447	-	(80)
Revaluation gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(81,823)	(1)	28,529	-	(387)
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	<u>46,900</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>45,236</u>	<u>1</u>	4
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>(31,841)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>89,212</u>	<u>1</u>	(136)

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## O-BANK CO., LTD.

### PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2025		2024		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	\$ (317,154)	(5)	\$ 528,113	7	(160)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	627,672	10	(31,771)	(1)	2,076
Gains (losses) from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	880,917	13	(157,943)	(2)	658
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Note 38)	<u>59,550</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(96,220)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	162
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	<u>1,250,985</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>242,179</u>	<u>3</u>	417
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	<u>1,219,144</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>331,391</u>	<u>4</u>	268
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b><u>\$ 3,049,810</u></b>	<b><u>46</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 3,187,590</u></b>	<b><u>41</u></b>	<b>(4)</b>
<b>EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 39)</b>					
Basic	<u>\$0.61</u>		<u>\$1.00</u>		
Diluted	<u>\$0.56</u>		<u>\$0.90</u>		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. (Concluded)

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

**PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	Capital Stock (Note 30)			Capital Surplus (Note 30)	Retained Earnings (Notes 9 and 30)				Other Equity (Notes 9 and 30)		Treasury Stock (Note 30)	Total Equity
	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Total		Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Total	Exchange Differences on the Translation of Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2024	\$ 27,339,923	\$ 2,990,140	\$ 30,330,063	\$ 19,624	\$ 5,789,200	\$ 3,197,011	\$ 2,756,051	\$ 11,742,262	\$ 109,410	\$ (1,937,803)	\$ (161,521)	\$ 40,102,035
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(1,226,764)	1,226,764	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation and distribution of 2023 earnings												
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	738,432	-	(738,432)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of common stock distributed by the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,228,974)	(1,228,974)	-	-	-	(1,228,974)
Cash dividends of preferred stock distributed by the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	(101,904)	(101,904)	-	-	-	(101,904)
Changes in capital surplus from investments in subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	6,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,957
Unclaimed dividends	-	-	-	589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,856,199	2,856,199	-	-	-	2,856,199
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,195	20,195	431,893	(120,697)	-	331,391
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,876,394	2,876,394	431,893	(120,697)	-	3,187,590
Issuance of shares for cash	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000,000
Common shares converted from convertible preferred shares	713,656	(713,656)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redemption convertible preferred shares	-	(2,276,484)	(2,276,484)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,276,484)
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,084)	(14,084)
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in associates	-	-	-	39,329	-	-	(616)	(616)	-	-	-	38,713
Transfer of treasury stock to employees under share-based payment arrangements	-	-	-	1,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,338	90,023
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(67,074)	(67,074)	-	67,074	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	28,053,579	2,500,000	30,553,579	568,184	6,527,632	1,970,247	4,722,209	13,220,088	541,303	(1,991,426)	(87,267)	42,804,461
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(383,059)	383,059	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation and distribution of 2024 earnings												
Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	842,611	-	(842,611)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of common stock distributed by the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,391,209)	(1,391,209)	-	-	-	(1,391,209)
Cash dividends of preferred stock distributed by the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	(119,972)	(119,972)	-	-	-	(119,972)
Changes in capital surplus from investments in subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	-	-	-	6,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,137
Disgorgement exercised	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Unclaimed dividends	-	-	-	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,830,666	1,830,666	-	-	-	1,830,666
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,177	7,177	(257,604)	1,469,571	-	1,219,144
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,837,843	1,837,843	(257,604)	1,469,571	-	3,049,810
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(134,428)	(134,428)
Associates acquiring subsidiary interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,526)	(3,526)	-	-	-	(3,526)
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(79,098)	(79,098)	-	79,098	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2025	\$ 28,053,579	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 30,553,579	\$ 574,734	\$ 7,370,243	\$ 1,587,188	\$ 4,506,695	\$ 13,464,126	\$ 283,699	\$ (442,757)	\$ (221,695)	\$ 44,211,686

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

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

### PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit from continuing operations before tax	\$ 2,192,767	\$ 3,407,553
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	272,954	246,932
Amortization expense	141,957	236,903
Expected credit losses/recognition of provisions	539,423	426,587
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(312,695)	(4,761,412)
Interest expense	8,188,193	9,703,585
Interest revenue	(11,322,855)	(12,350,455)
Dividends income	(320,748)	(221,620)
Share-based payment arrangements	-	7,253
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method	(388,948)	(1,135,264)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(178)	(494)
Gain on disposal of investments	(51,876)	(20,892)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	(225,681)	(2,859,488)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,701,608	7,026,013
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,021,534	1,701,216
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	(2,939,940)	(89,019)
Bills and bonds purchased under resell agreements	(7,199,732)	(3,388,577)
Receivables	288,640	(417,948)
Discounts and loans	(7,468,659)	(22,858,867)
Other assets	106,951	(79,411)
Deposits from the Central Bank and other banks	1,099,094	5,110,194
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	3,598,671	(5,517,812)
Payables	(1,401,904)	763,212
Deposits and remittances	(6,254,795)	11,756,346
Provisions	(1,233)	(9,258)
Other liabilities	424,906	124,769
Cash flows used in operations	(2,312,546)	(13,199,954)
Interest received	11,449,244	12,340,713
Dividends received	649,413	722,580
Interest paid	(8,377,711)	(9,658,851)
Income taxes paid	(118,803)	(578,295)
Net cash flows generated from (used in) operating activities	<u>1,289,597</u>	<u>(10,373,807)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(456,214)	(174,219)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	3,457	872
Acquisition of intangible assets	(112,872)	(173,471)
Increase in other assets	(261)	(200)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(565,890)</u>	<u>(347,018)</u>

(Continued)

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

### PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2025	2024
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from issuing bank debentures	\$ 1,210,000	\$ 2,500,000
Repayments of bank debentures	-	(2,000,000)
Increase in funds intended for specific types of loans	329,839	945,477
Repayments of funds intended for specific types of loans	(551,850)	(396,566)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(117,775)	(118,028)
Increase in other financial liabilities	3,841,931	7,296,679
Cash dividends paid	(1,511,181)	(1,330,878)
Proceeds from issuing shares	-	3,000,000
Redemption convertible preferred shares	-	(2,276,484)
Payments to acquire treasury stock	(134,428)	(14,084)
Transfer of treasury stock to employees	-	82,770
	<u>3,066,536</u>	<u>7,688,886</u>
Net cash flows generated from financing activities		
	<u>3,066,536</u>	<u>7,688,886</u>
<b>EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
	<u>(38,712)</u>	<u>31,502</u>
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
	3,751,531	(3,000,437)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR</b>		
	<u>13,099,790</u>	<u>16,100,227</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR</b>		
	<u>\$ 16,851,321</u>	<u>\$ 13,099,790</u>

Reconciliation of the amounts in the statements of cash flows with the equivalent items reported in the balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents reported in the balance sheets	\$ 2,601,619	\$ 5,151,237
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	12,627,280	4,377,100
Bills and bonds purchased under resell agreements qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	364,411	2,587,751
Other items qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	<u>1,258,011</u>	<u>983,702</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>\$ 16,851,321</u>	<u>\$ 13,099,790</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. (Concluded)

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

## **NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024 (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 (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, 2025, the Bank has ten main departments - Financial Business Department, Financial Market Department, Overseas Business 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 and Corporate Sustainability and Communications Department. It also has Operating Segment, Nanjing Fuxing branch, Taoyuan branch, Hsinchu branch, Taichung branch and Kaohsiung branch. In addition, it has an Offshore Banking Unit, Hong Kong branch, Tianjin and Sydney representative office.

The Bank's stocks were listed on the Emerging Stock Market of the Taipei Exchange ("TPEX") starting in August 2004. 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, 2025 and 2024, the Bank had 1,276 and 1,254 employees, respectively.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on March 11, 2026.

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

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

Initial application of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Bank’s accounting policies.

- b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2026

<b>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</b>	<b>Effective Date Announced by IASB</b>
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” - the amendments to the application guidance of classification of financial assets	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” (including the 2020 and 2021 amendments to IFRS 17)	January 1, 2023

#### Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments” - the amendments to the application guidance of classification of financial assets

- 1) The amendments mainly amend the requirements for the classification of financial assets, including:
- a) If a financial asset contains a contingent feature that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows and the contingent event itself does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs (e.g., whether the debtor achieves a contractually specified reduction in carbon emissions), the financial asset has contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding if, and only if,
    - In all possible scenarios (before and after the occurrence of a contingent event), the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
    - In all possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without such a contingent feature.
  - b) To clarify that a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity’s ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets.
  - c) To clarify that the characteristics of contractually linked instruments include a prioritization of payments to the holders of financial assets using multiple contractually linked instruments (tranches) established through a waterfall payment structure, resulting in concentrations of credit risk and a disproportionate allocation of cash shortfalls from the underlying pool between the tranches.

2) The amendments to the application guidance of derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendments mainly stipulate that a financial liability is derecognized on the settlement date. However, when settling a financial liability in cash using an electronic payment system, the Bank can choose to derecognize the financial liability before the settlement date if, and only if, the Bank has initiated a payment instruction that resulted in:

- The Bank having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- The Bank having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and
- The settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system being insignificant.

An entity shall apply the amendments retrospectively but is not required to restate prior periods. The effect of initially applying the amendments shall be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance at the date of initial application. An entity may restate prior periods if, and only if, it is possible to do so without the use of hindsight.

As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Bank has assessed that the above amendments would not have a material impact on the Bank's financial position and financial performance.

c. The IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

<u>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027 (Note 2)
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"	January 1, 2027
Amendments to IAS 21 "Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency"	January 1, 2027

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

Note 2: On September 25, 2025, the FSC announced that IFRS 18 will take effect starting from January 1, 2028. Domestic entities could elect to apply IFRS 18 for an earlier period after the endorsement of IFRS 18 by the FSC.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" and consequential amendments

IFRS 18 will supersede IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The main changes comprise:

- To classify items of income and expenses presented in the statement of profit or loss into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories, the Bank shall assess whether it has specified main business activities of investing in particular types of assets and providing financing to customers.
- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.

- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Bank shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Bank shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Bank labels items as “other” only if it cannot find a more informative label.
- Disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): When in public communications outside financial statements and communicating to users of financial statements management’s view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Bank as a whole, the Bank shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including the description of such measures, calculations, reconciliations to the subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards and the income tax and non-controlling interests effects of related reconciliation items.

In addition, the following consequential amendments have been made to IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows”:

- The Bank shall use operating profit or loss as the starting point when presenting cash flows from operating activities under the indirect method.
- Interest and dividends received by the Bank shall be classified as investing activities, while interest and dividends paid shall be classified as financing activities. However, if, after assessment, the Bank has a specific main operating activity, it shall determine how to classify dividends received, interest received and interest paid in the statement of cash flows by referring to how it classifies dividend income, interest income and interest expense in the statement of profit or loss. The total of each of these cash flows shall be classified in a single category in the statement of cash flows.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the standalone financial statements were authorized for issue, the Bank is continuously assessing the other impacts of the above amended standards and interpretations on the Bank’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

#### **4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION**

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

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

##### **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 could not 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 45 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 44.

## 2) Financial assets at amortized cost

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

- a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, 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, and its carrying amounts are calculated based on weighted average by share types. 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 44.

- 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 Bank 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 stockholders' right to receive payment. The premise is that the economic benefits related to the transaction. They are likely to flow into the Bank 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 Bank'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 stockholders 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, bills and bonds purchased under resell agreements, 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. MATERIAL 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 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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$ 124,421	\$ 57,903
Checking for clearing	41,836	1,098,026
Due from banks	<u>2,435,362</u>	<u>3,995,308</u>
	<u>\$ 2,601,619</u>	<u>\$ 5,151,237</u>

The cash and cash equivalents of the cash flows and the related adjustments of the balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, refer to the statements of cash flows.

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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Reserves for deposits - Type A	\$ 3,382,230	\$ 5,370,506
Reserves for deposits - Type B	7,260,613	6,727,519
Due from Central Bank - Financial	3,006,939	1,500,970
Call loans to banks	13,256,285	4,803,371
Others	<u>37,740</u>	<u>65,580</u>
	<u>\$ 26,943,807</u>	<u>\$ 18,467,946</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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL</u>		
Hybrid financial assets		
Convertible bonds - domestic (include asset swap contracts)	\$ 344,004	\$ 72,379
Derivative financial assets		
Currency swap contracts	532,643	1,482,335
Forward contracts	49,365	206,635
Interest rate swap contracts	206,878	320,740
Currency option contracts - call	47,843	57,244
Future exchange margins	29,819	20,615
Total return swap contracts	<u>425,908</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,292,456</u>	<u>2,087,569</u>
Non-derivative financial assets		
Negotiable certificates of deposit	13,501,750	17,216,364
Commercial papers	8,420,431	11,231,794
Government bonds	-	3,011,021
Corporate bonds	<u>996,107</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>22,918,288</u>	<u>31,459,179</u>
	<u>\$ 24,554,748</u>	<u>\$ 33,619,127</u>
<u>Held-for-trading financial liability</u>		
Derivative financial instruments		
Currency swap contracts	\$ 376,370	\$ 785,074
Forward contracts	33,455	174,441
Interest rate swap contracts	207,831	324,404
Currency option contracts - put	<u>47,714</u>	<u>56,917</u>
	<u>\$ 665,370</u>	<u>\$ 1,340,836</u>

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, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 23,650,864	\$ 17,805,657
Currency swap contracts	93,491,228	127,293,188
Forward contracts	26,824,616	35,652,957
Currency option contracts		
Buy	3,659,031	5,123,018
Sell	3,596,130	3,981,518
Total return swap contracts	2,200,000	-

Refer to Note 41 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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	\$ 650,935	\$ 1,699
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI		
Government bonds	13,723,967	15,467,182
Bank debentures	8,173,694	8,361,669
Corporate bonds	18,626,093	22,355,034
Overseas government bonds	2,186,136	1,180,523
Commercial papers	2,147,443	2,753,669
Negotiable certificates of deposit	<u>14,834,346</u>	<u>19,383,077</u>
	<u>\$ 60,342,614</u>	<u>\$ 69,502,853</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, 2025 and 2024. The fair value of stocks classified as at FVTOCI which had to be disposed of were \$7,339,079 thousand and \$7,140,305 thousand and the accumulated gain or loss related to the sold assets of \$93,601 thousand loss and \$94,839 thousand loss, respectively, was transferred from other equity-unrealized valuation gain or loss on Financial assets at FVTOCI to retained earnings.

Dividends income from FVTOCI of \$320,748 thousand and \$221,620 thousand were recognized in profit or loss for the years end December 31, 2025 and 2024. The dividends related to investments held at the end of 2025 and 2024 were of \$1,330 thousand and of \$0 thousand, respectively.

### b. Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

Refer to Note 41 for information relating to investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI pledged as security.

Refer to Note 45 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 \$7,888,254 thousand and \$6,247,769 thousand, as of on December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

## 10. DEBT INSTRUMENTS AS AT AMORTIZED COST

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Government bonds	\$ 11,204,895	\$ 11,008,672
Bank debentures	5,727,042	6,802,257
Corporate bonds	5,736,908	5,469,472
Overseas government bonds	156,621	490,186
Negotiable certificates of deposit	800,000	-
Mortgage-Backed Securities	<u>3,082,130</u>	<u>-</u>
	26,707,596	23,770,587
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(3,926)</u>	<u>(5,090)</u>
	<u>\$ 26,703,670</u>	<u>\$ 23,765,497</u>

Refer to Note 41 for information relating to investments in debt instruments as at amortized cost pledged as security.

Refer to Note 45 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 of \$7,941,028 thousand and \$6,007,780 thousand, as of on December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

## 11. BILLS AND BONDS PURCHASED UNDER RESELL AGREEMENTS

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, bonds and bills in the amounts of \$10,952,720 and of \$5,976,328 thousand, had been purchased under resell agreements would subsequently be sold for \$11,009,844 thousand and \$6,006,736 thousand before March 2026 and March 2025.

## 12. RECEIVABLES, NET

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 321,373	\$ 277,861
Investment settlements receivable	78,096	-
Income receivable	812	1,380
Interest receivable	1,200,205	1,331,141
Dividends receivable	759	200
Acceptances receivable	331,727	358,898
Factored receivable	567,097	904,106
Others	<u>77,387</u>	<u>108,371</u>
	2,577,456	2,981,957
Less: Allowance for credit losses	<u>21,087</u>	<u>24,317</u>
Receivables, net	<u>\$ 2,556,369</u>	<u>\$ 2,957,640</u>

The changes in gross carrying amount on receivables for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit- impaired Financial Assets)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 2,763,753	\$ 180,427	\$ 37,777	\$ 2,981,957
Transfers				
To 12-month ECLs	278	(278)	-	-
To lifetime ECLs	(25,582)	25,605	(23)	-
To credit-impaired financial assets	(1,321)	(7,318)	8,639	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	1,269,615	17,943	30,392	1,317,950
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(1,545,183)	(153,293)	(9,704)	(1,708,180)
Write-offs	-	-	(1,642)	(1,642)
Exchange rate or other changes	<u>(9,750)</u>	<u>(797)</u>	<u>(2,082)</u>	<u>(12,629)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 2,451,810</u>	<u>\$ 62,289</u>	<u>\$ 63,357</u>	<u>\$ 2,577,456</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 2,823,024	\$ 50,742	\$ 8,076	\$ 2,881,842
Transfers				
To 12-month ECLs	63	(26)	(37)	-
To lifetime ECLs	(14,190)	14,625	(435)	-
To credit-impaired financial assets	(3,335)	(1,813)	5,148	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	1,466,596	140,118	10,638	1,617,352
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(1,530,531)	(23,192)	(3,029)	(1,556,752)
Write-offs	-	-	(1,380)	(1,380)
Exchange rate or other changes	<u>22,126</u>	<u>(27)</u>	<u>18,796</u>	<u>40,895</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 2,763,753</u>	<u>\$ 180,427</u>	<u>\$ 37,777</u>	<u>\$ 2,981,957</u>

The Bank provides an appropriate allowance for doubtful debts for the assessment of receivables. Refer to Note 14 for the details and changes in the allowance for doubtful debts of receivables.

Refer to Note 45 for the impairment loss analysis of receivables.

### 13. DISCOUNTS AND LOANS, NET

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Short-term	\$ 103,198,195	\$ 103,476,561
Medium-term	101,395,188	100,883,933
Long-term	29,846,468	24,394,782
Guaranteed overdraft	313,105	-
Export negotiations	60,305	-
Overdue loans	<u>1,272,537</u>	<u>276,514</u>
	236,085,798	229,031,790
Less: Allowance for credit losses	<u>3,073,562</u>	<u>3,005,623</u>
	<u>\$ 233,012,236</u>	<u>\$ 226,026,167</u>

The changes in gross carrying amount on discount and loans for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit- impaired Financial Assets)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 208,374,616	\$ 17,448,710	\$ 3,208,464	\$ 229,031,790
Transfers				
To 12-month ECLs	284,969	(284,969)	-	-
To lifetime ECLs	(4,468,538)	4,472,141	(3,603)	-
To credit-impaired financial assets	(338,571)	(858,448)	1,197,019	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	137,180,489	14,547,687	412,290	152,140,466
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(132,423,546)	(10,505,792)	(1,066,711)	(143,996,049)
Write-offs	-	-	(455,266)	(455,266)
Exchange rate or other changes	<u>(325,089)</u>	<u>(194,374)</u>	<u>(115,680)</u>	<u>(635,143)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 208,284,330</u>	<u>\$ 24,624,955</u>	<u>\$ 3,176,513</u>	<u>\$ 236,085,798</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 196,247,575	\$ 9,046,575	\$ 1,256,962	\$ 206,551,112
Transfers				
To 12-month ECLs	68,893	(36,815)	(32,078)	-
To lifetime ECLs	(2,837,457)	2,966,182	(128,725)	-
To credit-impaired financial assets	(1,317,540)	(683,827)	2,001,367	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	140,240,938	12,168,373	713,282	153,122,593
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(124,798,547)	(6,113,855)	(254,272)	(131,166,674)
Write-offs	-	-	(423,106)	(423,106)
Exchange rate or other changes	<u>770,754</u>	<u>102,077</u>	<u>75,034</u>	<u>947,865</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 208,374,616</u>	<u>\$ 17,448,710</u>	<u>\$ 3,208,464</u>	<u>\$ 229,031,790</u>

The balance of the overdue loans of the Bank as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 no longer include the calculation of interest. The unrecognized interest revenue on the above loans amounted to \$25,282 thousand and \$6,532 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 14 for the details and changes in the allowance for doubtful debts of discounts and loans.

Refer to Note 45 for the impairment loss analysis of discounts and loans.



<b>Reserve for Losses on Guarantee Contracts and Financing Quota Preparation</b>	<b>12-month ECLs</b>	<b>Lifetime ECLs</b>	<b>Lifetime ECLs (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)</b>	<b>Accumulated Amount under IFRS 9</b>	<b>Difference Between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 94,905	\$ 23,492	\$ -	\$ 118,397	\$ 364,132	\$ 482,529
Transfers						
To 12-month ECLs						
To lifetime ECLs	(1,852)	1,852	-	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	60,749	6,662	-	67,411	-	67,411
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(61,302)	(13,413)	-	(74,715)	-	(74,715)
Change in model or risk parameters	(9,721)	(3,774)	-	(13,495)	-	(13,495)
Difference between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	-	-	-	-	42,621	42,621
Exchange rate or other changes	(103)	(16)	-	(119)	(514)	(633)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 82,676</u>	<u>\$ 14,803</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 97,479</u>	<u>\$ 406,239</u>	<u>\$ 503,718</u>

The changes in allowance for credit losses and provisions for the year ended December 31, 2024 were as follows:

<b>Allowance for Receivables</b>	<b>12-month ECLs</b>	<b>Lifetime ECLs</b>	<b>Lifetime ECLs (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)</b>	<b>Accumulated Amount under IFRS 9</b>	<b>Difference Between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 4,043	\$ 201	\$ 1,608	\$ 5,852	\$ 13,756	\$ 19,608
Transfers						
To lifetime ECLs	(95)	119	(24)	-	-	-
To credit-impaired financial assets	(635)	(26)	661	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	2,251	1,600	3,293	7,144	-	7,144
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(2,708)	(139)	(522)	(3,369)	-	(3,369)
Change in model or risk parameters	663	81	3,104	3,848	-	3,848
Difference between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	-	-	-	-	(2,000)	(2,000)
Write-off	-	-	(1,380)	(1,380)	-	(1,380)
Exchange rate or other changes	(792)	1	839	48	418	466
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 2,727</u>	<u>\$ 1,837</u>	<u>\$ 7,579</u>	<u>\$ 12,143</u>	<u>\$ 12,174</u>	<u>\$ 24,317</u>

<b>Allowance for Discounts and Loans</b>	<b>12-month ECLs</b>	<b>Lifetime ECLs</b>	<b>Lifetime ECLs (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)</b>	<b>Accumulated Amount under IFRS 9</b>	<b>Difference Between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 488,262	\$ 194,802	\$ 288,516	\$ 971,580	\$ 1,974,975	\$ 2,946,555
Transfers						
To 12-month ECLs	739	(733)	(6)	-	-	-
To lifetime ECLs	(38,454)	58,526	(20,072)	-	-	-
To credit-impaired financial assets	(60,987)	(1,946)	62,933	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	234,226	62,191	213,445	509,862	-	509,862
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(184,535)	(55,115)	(136,860)	(376,510)	-	(376,510)
Change in model or risk parameters	8,689	(65,284)	287,853	231,258	-	231,258
Difference between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	-	-	-	-	11,676	11,676
Write-offs	-	-	(423,106)	(423,106)	-	(423,106)
Withdrawal after write-offs	-	-	44,917	44,917	-	44,917
Exchange rate or other changes	3,727	3,933	484	8,144	52,827	60,971
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 451,667</u>	<u>\$ 196,374</u>	<u>\$ 318,104</u>	<u>\$ 966,145</u>	<u>\$ 2,039,478</u>	<u>\$ 3,005,623</u>

<b>Reserve for Losses on Guarantee Contracts and Financing Quota Preparation</b>	<b>12-month ECLs</b>	<b>Lifetime ECLs</b>	<b>Lifetime ECLs (Credit-impaired Financial Assets)</b>	<b>Accumulated Amount under IFRS 9</b>	<b>Difference Between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 103,641	\$ 15,733	\$ -	\$ 119,374	\$ 320,844	\$ 440,218
Transfers						
To 12-month ECLs	-	-	-	-	-	-
To lifetime ECLs	(3)	3	-	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or originated	68,107	21,244	-	89,351	-	89,351
Derecognition of financial assets in the reporting period	(70,299)	(13,373)	-	(83,672)	-	(83,672)
Change in model or risk parameters	(6,725)	(127)	-	(6,852)	-	(6,852)
Difference between IFRS 9 and “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans”	-	-	-	-	42,677	42,677
Exchange rate or other changes	184	12	-	196	611	807
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 94,905</u>	<u>\$ 23,492</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 118,397</u>	<u>\$ 364,132</u>	<u>\$ 482,529</u>

## 15. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Investments in subsidiaries	\$ 16,852,590	\$ 15,809,169
Investments in associates	<u>6,352,298</u>	<u>6,975,022</u>
	<u>\$ 23,204,888</u>	<u>\$ 22,784,191</u>

### a. Investments in subsidiaries

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Domestic listed company		
China Bills Finance Corp.	\$ 7,828,437	\$ 7,088,126
Domestic unlisted company		
IBT Holdings Corp.	7,486,553	7,316,670
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	1,102,201	1,030,532
IBT Management Corp.	<u>435,399</u>	<u>373,841</u>
	<u>\$ 16,852,590</u>	<u>\$ 15,809,169</u>

### Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
China Bills Finance Corp.	28.37%	28.37%
IBT Holdings Corp.	100.00%	100.00%
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%
IBT Management Corp.	100.00%	100.00%

### b. Investments in associates

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Material associate		
Infinite Finance Co., Ltd.	\$ 5,135,273	\$ 5,787,663
Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	<u>1,217,025</u>	<u>1,187,359</u>
	<u>\$ 6,352,298</u>	<u>\$ 6,975,022</u>

### Material associate

### Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights

	<u>December 31</u>	
Name of Associate	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Infinite Finance Co., Ltd.	41.64%	41.64%
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.

On July 21, 2022, the Bank's board of directors resolved to merge IBT Leasing with Jih Sun International Leasing & Finance Co., Ltd. (referred to as "Jih Sun Leasing"). In this merger, Jih Sun Leasing is the surviving company and is renamed Jih Sun IBT International Leasing Co., Ltd. The share exchange ratio is one IBT Leasing ordinary share for 0.5834 Jih Sun Leasing shares, with Jih Sun Leasing anticipating issuing 156,193 thousand shares to the Bank. Merged conversion amounted to NT\$6,198,618 thousand. The record date of the merger is December 1, 2022. After the merger, the Bank will hold 44.48% shares of the surviving company and has no control over it.

On June 19, 2023, the Bank disposed of 713 thousand shares of Infinite Finance for NT\$26,738 thousand. After the disposal, the bank's shareholding ratio was 44.27%. The Bank subscribed for additional new shares issued of Infinite Finance at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage on August 2024, and reduced its continuing interest from 44.27% to 41.64%.

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.

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 77,752,496</u>	<u>\$ 91,680,888</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 67,443,000</u>	<u>\$ 81,265,311</u>
	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net gain	<u>\$ (959,551)</u>	<u>\$ 395,878</u>
Other comprehensive gain	<u>\$ (936,994)</u>	<u>\$ 609,446</u>

Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 66,510,812</u>	<u>\$ 43,942,596</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 60,453,345</u>	<u>\$ 38,005,804</u>
	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net gain	<u>\$ 122,852</u>	<u>\$ 281,679</u>
Other comprehensive gain	<u>\$ 122,852</u>	<u>\$ 281,679</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>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Domestic listed company		
China Bills Finance Corp.	\$ 509,807	\$ 389,707
Domestic unlisted company		
IBT Holdings Corp.	355,566	582,208
IBT Management Corp.	49,308	44,875
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	66,548	105,618
Infinite Finance Co., Ltd.	(617,894)	(48,916)
Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	25,613	54,962
Gain on disposal for associates	<u>-</u>	<u>6,810</u>
	<u>\$ 388,948</u>	<u>\$ 1,135,264</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, 2025 and 2024 was based on each of financial statements which have been audited for the same years.

#### 16. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Call loans to securities corporation limited	<u>\$ 1,258,011</u>	<u>\$ 983,702</u>

#### 17. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<u>Carrying amounts of each class</u>		
Land	\$ 698,633	\$ 698,633
Buildings	1,095,818	1,141,953
Machinery and computer equipment	509,929	267,536
Transportation equipment	30,970	19,537
Office and other equipment	30,152	25,417
Lease improvement	30,845	42,940
Construction in progress and prepayments for equipment	<u>109,188</u>	<u>63,644</u>
	<u>\$ 2,505,535</u>	<u>\$ 2,259,660</u>
For own used	\$ 2,286,612	\$ 2,035,108
Assets leased under operating leases	<u>218,923</u>	<u>224,552</u>
	<u>\$ 2,505,535</u>	<u>\$ 2,259,660</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, 2025	\$ 613,399	\$ 1,659,625	\$ 829,133	\$ 47,690	\$ 238,398	\$ 304,687	\$ 63,644	\$ 3,756,576
Additions	-	2,078	288,658	727	11,857	158	152,447	455,925
Disposals and scrapped	-	(6,947)	(1,658)	(15,277)	(6,490)	-	-	(30,372)
Reclassification	-	-	46,279	18,256	66	-	(106,853)	(42,252)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(1,502)	(270)	(828)	(2,559)	(50)	(5,209)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 613,399</u>	<u>\$ 1,654,756</u>	<u>\$ 1,160,910</u>	<u>\$ 51,126</u>	<u>\$ 243,003</u>	<u>\$ 302,286</u>	<u>\$ 109,188</u>	<u>\$ 4,134,668</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ -	\$ 656,990	\$ 561,597	\$ 28,153	\$ 212,981	\$ 261,747	\$ -	\$ 1,721,468
Disposals and scrapped	-	(4,157)	(1,658)	(15,194)	(6,473)	-	-	(27,482)
Depreciation expense	-	39,794	91,499	7,448	6,960	11,675	-	157,376
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(457)	(251)	(617)	(1,981)	-	(3,306)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 692,627</u>	<u>\$ 650,981</u>	<u>\$ 20,156</u>	<u>\$ 212,851</u>	<u>\$ 271,441</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,848,056</u>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>								
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 613,399</u>	<u>\$ 962,129</u>	<u>\$ 509,929</u>	<u>\$ 30,970</u>	<u>\$ 30,152</u>	<u>\$ 30,845</u>	<u>\$ 109,188</u>	<u>\$ 2,286,612</u>
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 613,399	\$ 1,656,371	\$ 754,904	\$ 43,643	\$ 229,606	\$ 282,961	\$ 76,157	\$ 3,657,041
Additions	-	3,364	79,265	7,650	7,569	2,551	73,352	173,751
Disposals and scrapped	-	(110)	(14,658)	(4,025)	(4,908)	-	-	(23,701)
Reclassification	-	-	8,386	-	5,115	16,166	(86,568)	(56,901)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	1,236	422	1,016	3,009	703	6,386
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 613,399</u>	<u>\$ 1,659,625</u>	<u>\$ 829,133</u>	<u>\$ 47,690</u>	<u>\$ 238,398</u>	<u>\$ 304,687</u>	<u>\$ 63,644</u>	<u>\$ 3,756,576</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ 617,286	\$ 511,691	\$ 25,836	\$ 207,809	\$ 245,918	\$ -	\$ 1,608,540
Disposals and scrapped	-	(66)	(14,532)	(4,025)	(4,707)	-	-	(23,330)
Depreciation expense	-	39,770	63,785	6,020	8,978	12,896	-	131,449
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	653	322	901	2,933	-	4,809
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 656,990</u>	<u>\$ 561,597</u>	<u>\$ 28,153</u>	<u>\$ 212,981</u>	<u>\$ 261,747</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,721,468</u>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>								
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 613,399</u>	<u>\$ 1,002,635</u>	<u>\$ 267,536</u>	<u>\$ 19,537</u>	<u>\$ 25,417</u>	<u>\$ 42,940</u>	<u>\$ 63,644</u>	<u>\$ 2,035,108</u>

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

Buildings	10-50 years
Machinery and computer equipment	3-25 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Lease improvement	5-10 years
Office and other equipment	5-15 years

b. Assets leased under operating leases

	<b>Land</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 85,234	\$ 230,608	\$ 315,842
Additions	-	289	289
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>(966)</u>	<u>(966)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 85,234</u>	<u>\$ 229,931</u>	<u>\$ 315,165</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ -	\$ 91,290	\$ 91,290
Depreciation expense	-	5,529	5,529
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>(577)</u>	<u>(577)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 96,242</u>	<u>\$ 96,242</u>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>			
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 85,234</u>	<u>\$ 133,689</u>	<u>\$ 218,923</u>
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 85,234	\$ 230,156	\$ 315,390
Additions	-	468	468
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>(16)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 85,234</u>	<u>\$ 230,608</u>	<u>\$ 315,842</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ -	\$ 85,773	\$ 85,773
Depreciation expense	-	5,526	5,526
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>(9)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 91,290</u>	<u>\$ 91,290</u>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>			
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 85,234</u>	<u>\$ 139,318</u>	<u>\$ 224,552</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>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Year 1	\$ 14,154	\$ 14,154
Year 2	13,821	14,154
Year 3	-	13,821
Year 4	-	-
Year 5	-	-
	<u>\$ 27,975</u>	<u>\$ 42,129</u>

## 18. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

### a. Right-of-use assets

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>		
Buildings	\$ 241,039	\$ 212,355
Transportation equipment	<u>5,074</u>	<u>7,584</u>
	<u>\$ 246,113</u>	<u>\$ 219,939</u>
	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 138,250</u>	<u>\$ 91,525</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	\$ 107,539	\$ 107,153
Machinery equipment	-	294
Transportation equipment	<u>2,510</u>	<u>2,510</u>
	<u>\$ 110,049</u>	<u>\$ 109,957</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, 2025 and 2024.

### b. Lease liabilities

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Carrying amounts	<u>\$ 251,621</u>	<u>\$ 226,287</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Buildings	1.35%-5.88%	1.35%-5.88%
Machinery equipment	-	1.36%
Transportation equipment	1.85%-1.98%	1.85%-1.98%

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 August 2029. Refundable deposits paid under operating lease amounted to \$31,178 thousand and \$31,492 thousand on December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

d. Other lease information

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 4,436</u>	<u>\$ 4,857</u>
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	<u>\$ 148</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ (122,359)</u>	<u>\$ (123,035)</u>

## 19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
<u>Carrying amounts of each class of</u>		
Computer software	<u>\$ 505,600</u>	<u>\$ 493,573</u>

The changes in of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are summarized as follows:

	<b>Computer Software</b>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 2,715,232
Additions	112,872
Reclassification	41,444
Disposals	(1,900)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(2,946)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 2,864,702</u>

(Continued)

	<b>Computer Software</b>
<u>Accumulated amortization and impairment</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 2,221,659
Amortization	141,957
Disposals	(1,900)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>(2,614)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 2,359,102</u>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>	
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 505,600</u>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 2,482,276
Additions	173,471
Reclassification	56,901
Disposals	(1,607)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>4,191</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 2,715,232</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization and impairment</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 1,982,628
Amortization	236,903
Disposals	(1,607)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>3,735</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 2,221,659</u>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>	
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 493,573</u>

(Concluded)

The above items of intangible assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the following rates per annum:

Computer software	1-15 years
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## 20. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Refundable deposits	\$ 484,511	\$ 588,447
Prepayments	65,494	72,639
Prepaid pension expenses	527	-
Others	<u>141,405</u>	<u>137,541</u>
	<u>\$ 691,937</u>	<u>\$ 798,627</u>

## 21. DEPOSITS FROM THE CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER BANKS

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Call loans from banks	\$ 3,814,503	\$ 2,594,828
Deposits from Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	12,000,000	12,000,000
Call loans from Central Bank	<u>2,830,524</u>	<u>2,951,105</u>
	<u>\$ 18,645,027</u>	<u>\$ 17,545,933</u>

## 22. BILLS AND BONDS SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Government bonds	\$ 8,353,526	\$ 4,493,725
Corporate bonds	3,396,464	1,539,639
Bank debentures	<u>3,150,120</u>	<u>5,268,075</u>
	<u>\$ 14,900,110</u>	<u>\$ 11,301,439</u>
Date of agreements to repurchase	Before March 2026	Before March 2025
Amount of agreements to repurchase	\$ 9,645,658	\$ 8,550,761

The bank has repurchased bills and bond liabilities with an unspecified maturity date for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, with a face value of \$5,694,215 thousand and \$3,056,435 thousand, respectively.

## 23. PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Checks for clearing	\$ 41,836	\$ 1,098,026
Investment settlements payable	71,039	10,405
Accrued interest	1,330,716	1,527,200
Accrued expenses	921,317	1,077,585
Collections payables	76,546	56,370
Factored payables	383,845	732,899
Acceptances	331,727	358,898
Others	<u>291,614</u>	<u>175,507</u>
	<u>\$ 3,448,640</u>	<u>\$ 5,036,890</u>

## 24. DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES

	December 31	
	2025	2024
Deposits		
Checking	\$ 2,170,048	\$ 1,993,065
Demand	38,153,432	40,377,510
Time	238,393,078	242,334,777
Savings deposits	23,892,327	24,177,419
Export remittances	<u>33,784</u>	<u>14,693</u>
	<u>\$ 302,642,669</u>	<u>\$ 308,897,464</u>

## 25. BANK DEBENTURES PAYABLE

	December 31	
	2025	2024
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 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
		(Continued)

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
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
Subordinate bonds first issued in 2024; fixed 2.30% interest rate; maturity: September 27, 2029; interest paid annually and repayment of the principal at maturity	1,100,000	1,100,000
Subordinate bonds first issued in 2023; fixed 2.00% interest rate; maturity: April 27, 2030; interest paid annually and repayment of the principal at maturity	900,000	900,000
Subordinate bonds second issued in 2023; fixed 2.20% interest rate; maturity: September 27, 2030; interest paid annually and repayment of the principal at maturity	700,000	700,000
Subordinate bonds first issued in 2024; fixed 2.30% interest rate; maturity: March 27, 2031; interest paid annually and repayment of the principal at maturity	1,500,000	1,500,000
Subordinate bonds second issued in 2024; fixed 2.50% interest rate; maturity: June 27, 2031; interest paid annually and repayment of the principal at maturity	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subordinate bonds first issued in 2025; fixed 2.55% interest rate; maturity: September 26, 2032; interest paid annually and repayment of the principal at maturity	200,000	-
Subordinate bonds first issued in 2025; fixed 2.70% interest rate; maturity: September 26, 2035; interest paid annually and repayment of the principal at maturity	<u>1,010,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 14,660,000</u>	<u>\$ 13,450,000</u> (Concluded)

## 26. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Funds obtained from the government - intended for specific types of loans	\$ 2,042,821	\$ 2,264,832
Principal of structured products	<u>12,803,363</u>	<u>8,961,432</u>
	<u>\$ 14,846,184</u>	<u>\$ 11,226,264</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, and Taiwan Enterprise Bank to act as the managing bank wherein the loan quota is available for use.

## 27. PROVISIONS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Provisions for employee benefits	\$ -	\$ 4,315
Provisions for losses on guarantee contracts	415,997	394,808
Provisions for financing commitments	<u>87,721</u>	<u>87,721</u>
	<u>\$ 503,718</u>	<u>\$ 486,844</u>

Refer to Note 14 for the details and changes in the reserve for losses on guarantee contracts and financing commitments.

## 28. 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, 2025 and 2024 was recognized in the statements of comprehensive income in the total amounts of \$74,411 thousand and \$71,797 thousand, respectively.

### Defined Benefit Plan

The defined benefit plans adopted by the Bank in accordance with the Labor Standards Act 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:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 146,597	\$ 141,776
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(147,124)</u>	<u>(137,461)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	<u>\$ (527)</u>	<u>\$ 4,315</u>

Movement in net defined benefit liabilities (assets) 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 (Assets)</b>
Balance at January 1, 2024	<u>\$ 156,407</u>	<u>\$ (127,387)</u>	<u>\$ 29,020</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	828	-	828
Interest expense (income)	<u>1,721</u>	<u>(1,427)</u>	<u>294</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>2,549</u>	<u>(1,427)</u>	<u>1,122</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(11,485)	(11,485)
Changes in financial assumptions	(3,717)	-	(3,717)
Experience adjustments	<u>(245)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(245)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(3,962)</u>	<u>(11,485)</u>	<u>(15,447)</u>
Employer contributions	-	(1,887)	(1,887)
Benefits paid	(4,725)	4,725	-
Business paid	<u>(8,493)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,493)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 141,776</u>	<u>\$ (137,461)</u>	<u>\$ 4,315</u>
Balance at January 1, 2025	<u>\$ 141,776</u>	<u>\$ (137,461)</u>	<u>\$ 4,315</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	813	-	813
Past service cost and losses on settlement	19,849	-	19,849
Interest expense (income)	<u>2,127</u>	<u>(2,076)</u>	<u>51</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>22,789</u>	<u>(2,076)</u>	<u>20,713</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(9,675)	(9,675)
Changes in financial assumptions	1,156	-	1,156
Experience adjustments	<u>5,437</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,437</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>6,593</u>	<u>(9,675)</u>	<u>(3,082)</u>
Employer contributions	-	(1,779)	(1,779)
Benefits paid	(3,867)	3,867	-
Business paid	<u>(20,694)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(20,694)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 146,597</u>	<u>\$ (147,124)</u>	<u>\$ (527)</u>

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, 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:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Discount rate(s)	1.38%	1.50%
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 will increase (decrease) as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (2,298)</u>	<u>\$ (2,397)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 2,357</u>	<u>\$ 2,462</u>
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 2,289</u>	<u>\$ 2,391</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (2,243)</u>	<u>\$ (2,340)</u>

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.

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	<u>\$ 1,816</u>	<u>\$ 1,834</u>
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	6.4 years	6.9 years

## 29. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Guarantee deposits received	\$ 162,446	\$ 299,431
Advance revenue	60,032	53,078
Temporary receipts and pending transfers	558,130	3,229
Others	<u>6,212</u>	<u>9,408</u>
	<u>\$ 786,820</u>	<u>\$ 361,917</u>

### 30. EQUITY

#### a. Capital stock

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
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>2,805,358</u>	<u>2,805,358</u>
Preferred stock	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>
Amount of stocks issued	<u>\$ 30,553,579</u>	<u>\$ 30,553,579</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 original 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. This Series A preferred stock is based on the arithmetic average of the 5-year IRS "TAIFXIRS" and "COSMOS3" as of 11:00 AM on May 28, 2024, from Reuters (now Refinitiv), which is 1.7665%. Adding the fixed spread rate of 3.30625% at the time of issuance, the dividend rate will be reset to 5.07275% starting from May 30, 2024. 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 Series A 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 Series A 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, 2024, 72,352 thousand preferred Series A shares has converted into common stock.

On June 27, 2024, the Bank's board of directors resolved to process the early withdrawal of all outstanding shares of Series A convertible preferred stock. This repurchase has been approved by the FSC, with a capital reduction date of October 17, 2024. The Bank had acquired 227,648 thousand shares of Series A preferred stock for \$2,276,484 thousand. The Bank registered with Ministry of Economic Affairs on December 20, 2024.

The Bank's board of directors resolved to issue 250,000 thousand Series B convertible preferred stock, with a par value of \$10. The issue price was \$12 per share, and the total amount issued was \$3,000,000 thousand on May 2, 2024. This issuance was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission. The subscription date was September 25, 2024. The Bank finished the registration on October 29, 2024. The rights and obligations of Series B preferred stockholders are as follows:

- 1) The interest rate of Series B preferred stock shall be based on the 5-year NTD 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 1.7325% plus 2.7675% (total 4.5%) per annum. The NTD 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 B 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 B 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 B 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 B 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 B preferred stockholders have no voting rights 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 B preferred stockholders have voting rights at Series B stockholders’ meeting.
- 5) The Series B convertible 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 stock are converted into common stock, their rights and obligations are the same as the common stock. The issuance of annual dividends for the convertible Series B 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 - B, 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 B preferred stockholders have the same subscription rights as the common stockholders.

b. Capital surplus

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as dividends, or transferred to capital stock (Note 1)		
Issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
Treasury share transactions	<u>10,746</u>	<u>10,746</u>
	<u>510,746</u>	<u>510,746</u>
Must be used to offset a deficit		
Disgorgement exercised	13	10
Unclaimed dividends	3,671	3,261
Share of changes in capital surplus of subsidiaries associates or joint ventures (Note 2)	<u>56,258</u>	<u>50,550</u>
	<u>59,942</u>	<u>53,821</u>
May not be used for any purpose		
Share of changes in capital surplus of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures	<u>4,046</u>	<u>3,617</u>
	<u>\$ 574,734</u>	<u>\$ 568,184</u>

Note 1: 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).

Note 2: Such capital surplus arises from the effects of changes in ownership interests in associates resulting from equity transactions other than actual disposals or acquisitions or from changes in capital surplus of associates accounted for using the equity method.

c. Special reserves

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Trading loss and default loss reserve	\$ 133,955	\$ 133,955
Employee transfer or placement expenditure related to financial technology development	3,110	7,899
Other equity deductions special reserves	<u>1,450,123</u>	<u>1,828,393</u>
	<u>\$ 1,587,188</u>	<u>\$ 1,970,247</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 13, 2025 is as follows:

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 the remaining profit is undistributed retained earnings. These earnings, combined with undistributed retained earnings at the beginning of the period, shall form the cumulative distributable earnings. Dividends for preferred shares shall be distributed with priority, followed by dividends and bonuses for common shares (collectively

referred to as “dividends”). The Board of Directors shall prepare a proposal for the 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 stockholders’ 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.

The distribution of common stock dividend shall not be lower than 20% of distributable earnings after deducting distributable but not yet distributed preferred stock dividends for the current year. The aforesaid distributable earnings refer to the outstanding balance derived from deducting preferred stock dividends and reverse of any special reserve from the year’s undistributed earnings set forth in paragraph 1 of this article. In particular, the cash dividend payout shall account for not less than 20% of the total common stock dividend payout for any given year. Separately, before the legal reserve equals the total amount of capital stock, the maximum cash distribution of earnings shall not exceed 15% of the total amount of paid-in capital.

With regard to the foregoing distribution of common stock dividends, the Bank adopts a policy of stability and balance that takes into account capital budget planning, capital needs for business operations, and commitment to a sound financial structure. The aforesaid method of dividend distribution is intended only as a principle-based guideline; the Bank may consider actual needs and, via the Board of Directors, propose an amendment and seek stockholder approval in the form of a resolution adopted by a stockholders’ meeting.

2) The dividend policy before June 13, 2025 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 stockholders’ 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.

For the policies on distribution of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors, please refer to Note 35.

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 2024 and 2023 have been proposed by the Bank's board of directors and approved in the stockholders' meetings on June 13, 2025 and June 14, 2024, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<b>Appropriation of Earnings</b>	<b>Appropriation of Earnings</b>
Legal reserve	\$ 842,611	\$ 738,432
Special reserve appropriated (reversed)	(383,059)	(1,226,764)
Cash dividends - common stock	1,391,209	1,228,974
Class A preferred stock dividends (Note)	83,825	124,956
Class B preferred stock dividends	36,147	-

Note: As of July 30, 2024, a total of 239,775 thousand preference shares of the Company had not been converted. Since the board of directors resolved to distribute preference share dividends of 0.425 per share, the Company distributed \$101,904 thousand for preference share dividends.

The appropriations of earnings for 2025 had been proposed by the Board on March 11, 2026. The appropriations were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>
	<b>Appropriation of Earnings</b>
Legal reserve	\$ 526,566
Special reserve appropriated (reversed)	(1,294,175)
Cash dividends - common stock	1,446,858
Class B preferred stock dividends	135,000

The appropriation of earnings for 2025 are subject to the resolution of the stockholders' meeting to be held on June 12, 2026.

e. Other equity items

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

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at January 1	\$ 541,303	\$ 109,410
Exchange differences arising on the translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(317,154)	528,113
Income tax related to gains arising on the translating the financial statements of foreign operations	<u>59,550</u>	<u>(96,220)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 283,699</u>	<u>\$ 541,303</u>

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

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Balance at January 1	\$ (1,991,426)	\$ (1,937,803)
Recognized during the year		
Unrealized gain - debt instruments	1,512,798	(194,332)
Unrealized gain - equity instruments	(39,018)	69,017
Loss allowance of debt instruments	(4,209)	4,618
Other comprehensive income recognized in the period	<u>1,469,571</u>	<u>(120,697)</u>
Cumulative unrealized loss of equity instruments transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	<u>79,098</u>	<u>67,074</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ (442,757)</u>	<u>\$ (1,991,426)</u>

f. Treasury stock

	<b>Unit: In Thousands of Shares</b>	
	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Number of shares at January 1	9,357	17,522
Increase during the period	13,582	1,418
Decrease during the period	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,583)</u>
Number of shares at December 31	<u>22,939</u>	<u>9,357</u>

The Bank had transferred 7,061 thousand and 2,522 thousand shares to employees at a price of \$9.65 and \$5.90 per share in February 2024, respectively. As a result, treasury shares decreased by \$88,338 thousand.

On December 25, 2024, the board of directors proposed to acquire treasury stocks transfer to employees. The acquiring period was from December 26, 2024 to February 25, 2025. As of February 25, 2025, the Bank had acquired 13,582 thousand shares of treasury stocks for \$134,428 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.

**31. NET INTEREST**

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<u>Interest revenue</u>		
Discounts and loans	\$ 8,791,944	\$ 9,568,878
Investments in securities	1,884,419	1,995,450
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	312,746	580,830
Factoring	7,987	10,085
Others	<u>325,759</u>	<u>195,212</u>
	<u>11,322,855</u>	<u>12,350,455</u>

(Continued)

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<u>Interest expense</u>		
Deposits	\$ 7,084,237	\$ 8,490,694
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	415,643	472,469
Bank debentures	277,277	265,192
Deposits from Central Bank and other banks	360,679	408,692
Others	<u>50,357</u>	<u>66,538</u>
	<u>8,188,193</u>	<u>9,703,585</u>
	<u>\$ 3,134,662</u>	<u>\$ 2,646,870</u>
		(Concluded)

### 32. NET SERVICE FEE INCOME

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Service fee income		
Import and export business	\$ 18,896	\$ 20,308
Loan business	459,611	602,616
Guarantee business	300,306	257,870
Credit examining business	108,362	122,439
Acceptance business	1,483	2,049
Factoring business	10,238	8,769
Trust business	43,503	73,728
Insurance agent business	45,871	31,084
Others	<u>70,323</u>	<u>64,298</u>
	<u>1,058,593</u>	<u>1,183,161</u>
Service charge		
Remittance	2,260	2,431
Custody	11,522	7,940
Interbank	31,628	24,502
Reward program	40,504	20,022
Others	<u>86,898</u>	<u>72,925</u>
	<u>172,812</u>	<u>127,820</u>
	<u>\$ 885,781</u>	<u>\$ 1,055,341</u>

**33. 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>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Realized gains or losses		
Stocks and beneficiary certificates	\$ (12,250)	\$ 127,921
Bonds	335,082	272,303
Derivatives	<u>32,823</u>	<u>2,539,306</u>
	<u>355,655</u>	<u>2,939,530</u>
Gains (losses) on valuation		
Bonds	5,363	(3,149)
Derivatives	(486,384)	1,355,282
Others	<u>(2,108)</u>	<u>5,876</u>
	<u>(483,129)</u>	<u>1,358,009</u>
Interest revenue	<u>440,169</u>	<u>463,873</u>
	<u>\$ 312,695</u>	<u>\$ 4,761,412</u>

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

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Realized income - debt instruments	\$ 51,876	\$ 20,892
Dividend revenue	<u>320,748</u>	<u>221,620</u>
	<u>\$ 372,624</u>	<u>\$ 242,512</u>

**35. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES**

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Short-term employee benefits		
Salaries and wages	\$ 1,792,126	\$ 1,885,250
Remuneration of directors	71,192	87,868
Labor insurance and national health insurance	120,005	111,932
Others	49,286	68,820
Post-employment benefits		
Pension expenses	94,743	72,541
Pension benefits	<u>1,056</u>	<u>351</u>
	<u>\$ 2,128,408</u>	<u>\$ 2,226,762</u>

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Bank accrued employees' compensation and remuneration of directors at the rates no lower than 0.5% and no higher than 2.5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration of directors. In accordance with the amendment to the Securities and Exchange Act in August 2024, the Bank revised its Articles of Incorporation at the stockholders' meeting held on June 13, 2025. The proposed revision will stipulate that among the total amount of employee compensation, the portion allocated to non-executive employees staff shall not be less than 20%.

The amounts and accrual rates of employees' (including non-executive employees) compensation and remuneration of directors for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Accrual rate

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Compensation of employees	1.50%	1.50%
Remuneration of directors	1.25%	1.30%

Amount

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Compensation of employees	<u>\$ 33,822</u>	<u>\$ 52,586</u>
Remuneration of directors	<u>\$ 28,185</u>	<u>\$ 45,574</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 2024 and 2023, which were approved by the Board on May 2, 2025 and April 9, 2024, respectively, were as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>Cash</b>
Compensation of employees	<u>\$ 52,586</u>	<u>\$ 43,314</u>
Remuneration of directors	<u>\$ 45,574</u>	<u>\$ 43,314</u>

There are no differences between the 2024 and 2023 actual amounts of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors paid and the 2024 and 2023 amount recognized in the annual financial statements. 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.

### 36. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Property and equipment	\$ 162,905	\$ 136,975
Intangible assets	141,957	236,903
Right-of-use assets	<u>110,049</u>	<u>109,957</u>
	<u>\$ 414,911</u>	<u>\$ 483,835</u>

### 37. OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Taxation	\$ 345,303	\$ 314,509
Rental fees	4,583	5,008
Management fees	43,572	40,601
Computer operating and consulting fees	433,408	426,444
Entertainment fees	37,478	34,009
Service fees	75,543	77,075
Advertisement fees	77,333	75,673
Postage fees	65,536	61,226
Others	<u>328,215</u>	<u>210,935</u>
	<u>\$ 1,410,971</u>	<u>\$ 1,245,480</u>

### 38. INCOME TAXES

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 296,559	\$ 324,936
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	20,751	52,284
In respect of prior years	<u>16,162</u>	<u>19,278</u>
	<u>333,472</u>	<u>396,498</u>
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	<u>28,629</u>	<u>154,856</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 362,101</u>	<u>\$ 551,354</u>

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Profit before tax from continuing operations	<u>\$ 2,192,767</u>	<u>\$ 3,407,553</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate (20%)	\$ 438,554	\$ 681,511
Realized gain on investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(18,554)	(14,529)
Tax-exempt income	(94,982)	(192,618)
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	522	12,710
Deductible tax amount of oversea income tax	(167,973)	(178,253)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	20,751	52,284
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(352)	(1,852)
Overseas income taxes	167,973	172,823
Adjustments for prior years' tax	<u>16,162</u>	<u>19,278</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 362,101</u>	<u>\$ 551,354</u>

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
Translation of foreign operations	<u>\$ (59,550)</u>	<u>\$ 96,220</u>
Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>\$ (59,550)</u>	<u>\$ 96,220</u>

c. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Recognized in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
FVTPL financial instrument	\$ -	\$ 14,403	\$ -	\$ 14,403
Allowance for bad debts	<u>348,793</u>	<u>6,203</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>354,996</u>
	<u>\$ 348,793</u>	<u>\$ 20,606</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 369,399</u>

(Continued)

	<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 liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
FVTPL financial instrument	\$ 27,000	\$ (27,000)	\$ -	\$ -
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	776,034	76,235	-	852,269
Exchange difference of translation of foreign operations	<u>116,281</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(59,550)</u>	<u>56,731</u>
	<u>\$ 919,315</u>	<u>\$ 49,235</u>	<u>\$ (59,550)</u>	<u>\$ 909,000</u> (Concluded)

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	<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	\$ 522	\$ (522)	\$ -	\$ -
Allowance for bad debts	<u>359,553</u>	<u>(10,760)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>348,793</u>
	<u>\$ 360,075</u>	<u>\$ (11,282)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 348,793</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
FVTPL financial instrument	\$ -	\$ 27,000	\$ -	\$ 27,000
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	659,460	116,574	-	776,034
Exchange difference of translation of foreign operations	<u>20,061</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>96,220</u>	<u>116,281</u>
	<u>\$ 679,521</u>	<u>\$ 143,574</u>	<u>\$ 96,220</u>	<u>\$ 919,315</u>

d. Assessment of the income tax returns

The Bank's income tax returns through 2023 had been assessed by the tax authorities.

### 39. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT\$ Per Share

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.61</u>	<u>\$ 1.00</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.56</u>	<u>\$ 0.90</u>

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

#### Net Profit for the Year

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Net profit	\$ 1,830,666	\$ 2,856,199
Less: Declared preferred stock dividend	<u>119,972</u>	<u>101,904</u>
Earnings used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 1,710,694</u>	<u>\$ 2,754,295</u>

#### Stock (In Thousand Shares)

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Weighted average number of common stocks in computation of basic earnings per share	<u>2,783,649</u>	<u>2,759,378</u>
Effect of potentially dilutive common stocks:		
Compensation of employees	5,537	6,488
Convertible preferred stock	<u>250,000</u>	<u>284,040</u>
	<u>255,537</u>	<u>290,528</u>
Weighted average number of common stocks used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>3,039,186</u>	<u>3,049,906</u>

If the Bank offers 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.

#### 40. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

Related Party	Relationship with the Bank
IBT Management Corp. (IBTM)	Subsidiary of Bank
IBT Holdings Corp. (IBTH)	Subsidiary of Bank
China Bills finance Corp. (CBF)	Subsidiary of Bank
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd. (IBT VII Venture)	Subsidiary of Bank
Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	Associate
Infinite Finance Co., Ltd. (Infinite Finance)	Associate
Infinite Commercial Finance CO., LTD.	Subsidiaries of associates
IBT Education Foundation	The Bank is the major donor of the foundation
Yi Chang Investment Co., Ltd.	The Bank's legal director
Ming Shan Investment Co., Ltd.	The Group's legal director
Taixuan Investment Co., Ltd.	The Bank's legal director
TCC Chemical Corporation (TCC)	Other related party
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)

	Ending Balance	Interest Expense	Rate (%)
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2025</u>			
Subsidiaries	\$ 35,865	\$ 1,213	0.00-4.38
Associates	6,369	145	0.50-0.71
Others	<u>2,304,859</u>	<u>98,620</u>	0.00-10.00
	<u>\$ 2,347,093</u>	<u>\$ 99,978</u>	
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2024</u>			
Subsidiaries	\$ 60,165	\$ 373	0.00-0.80
Associates	7,880	132	0.71-0.80
Others	<u>3,578,221</u>	<u>155,191</u>	0.00-8.80
	<u>\$ 3,646,266</u>	<u>\$ 155,696</u>	

2) Loans

	<b>Maximum Balance (Note 1)</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>	<b>Interest Income</b>	<b>Rate (%)</b>
For the year ended <u>December 31, 2025</u>				
Others	<u>\$ 113,831</u>	<u>\$ 98,064</u>	<u>\$ 2,244</u>	1.90-2.55
For the year ended <u>December 31, 2024</u>				
Associates	\$ 41,940	\$ -	\$ 32	2.56
Others	<u>114,640</u>	<u>89,628</u>	<u>1,789</u>	1.90-2.65
	<u>\$ 156,580</u>	<u>\$ 89,628</u>	<u>\$ 1,821</u>	

<u>December 31, 2025</u>							<b>Difference of Terms of the Transactions with Unrelated Parties</b>
Category	Account Volume or Name	Maximum Balance (Note)	Ending Balance	Normal Loans	Non- performing Loans	Collateral	
Consumer loans	17	<u>\$ 15,513</u>	<u>\$ 13,229</u>	<u>\$ 13,229</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	None	None
Self-used residential mortgage	5	<u>\$ 98,318</u>	<u>\$ 84,835</u>	<u>\$ 84,835</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Real estate	None
<u>December 31, 2024</u>							<b>Difference of Terms of the Transactions with Unrelated Parties</b>
Category	Account Volume or Name	Maximum Balance (Note)	Ending Balance	Normal Loans	Non- performing Loans	Collateral	
Consumer loans	17	<u>\$ 15,281</u>	<u>\$ 14,160</u>	<u>\$ 14,160</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	None	None
Self-used residential mortgage	3	<u>\$ 99,359</u>	<u>\$ 75,468</u>	<u>\$ 75,468</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	Real estate	None
Others	Infinite Finance	<u>\$ 41,940</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</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)

	<b><u>For the Year Ended December 31</u></b>	
	<b><u>2025</u></b>	<b><u>2024</u></b>
Others	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 95</u>

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

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

	<b><u>For the Year Ended December 31</u></b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Others	\$ <u>16,662</u>	\$ <u>14,500</u>

Other expenses are donations.

5) Rental income and others (part of other net revenue other than interest)

	<b><u>For the Year Ended December 31</u></b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Subsidiaries	\$ <u>14,020</u>	\$ <u>14,020</u>

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

c. Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	<b><u>For the Year Ended December 31</u></b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 180,687	\$ 239,505
Post-employment benefits	2,864	2,990
Share-based payments	<u>-</u>	<u>4,157</u>
	<b><u>\$ 183,551</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 246,652</u></b>

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.

#### 41. PLEDGED ASSETS

	<b><u>December 31</u></b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 9,501,551	\$ 6,001,300
Financial assets at FVTOCI	6,360,276	10,166,068
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	<u>10,205</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b><u>\$ 15,872,032</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 16,167,368</u></b>

Pledged financial assets at FVPL are negotiable certificates of deposits, which are mainly collateral for day-term overdrafts, foreign currency remittance and foreign currency call-loan transactions required for participating in the requirement for joining the Central Bank's Real-time Gross Settlement (RTGS) clearing system, to the financial institutions and the Central Bank. 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 include government bonds, which are mainly trust compensation reserves, bond delivery settlement reserves, operating guarantee deposits, and treasury custody deposits. Besides, the Bank engaged in foreign currency remittance and foreign currency call-loan transactions to provide the negotiable certificates of deposits to the financial institutions and the Central Bank. Pledged investments in debt instruments at amortized cost are government bonds, which are mainly for treasury custody deposits and the provision of operating guarantee deposits.

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

Except for other disclosures, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank had commitments as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Office decorating and contracts of computer software		
Amount of contracts	\$ 196,144	\$ 151,995
Payments for construction in progress and prepayments for equipment	109,188	63,644

#### 43. TRUST BUSINESS UNDER THE TRUST LAW

##### Balance Sheet of Trust Accounts

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2025	2024
Trust assets		
Petty cash	\$ 100	\$ 100
Bank deposits	682,698	951,872
Financial assets	3,395,056	3,688,407
Receivable	157	33
Prepayments	1,904	1,292
Real estate	8,143,198	7,776,905
Intangible assets	52,813	52,813
Structured products	260,109	33,676
Other assets	<u>182</u>	<u>310</u>
Total trust assets	<u>\$ 12,536,217</u>	<u>\$ 12,505,408</u>
Trust capital and liability		
Payables	\$ 969	\$ 654
Unearned receipts	1,085	2,287
Taxes payable	4,006	4,059
Guarantee deposits received	18,728	20,095
Other liabilities	865	935
Trust capital	12,036,902	12,033,628
Provisions and accumulated profit and loss	<u>473,662</u>	<u>443,750</u>
Trust capital and liability	<u>\$ 12,536,217</u>	<u>\$ 12,505,408</u>

## Income Statements of Trust Accounts

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Trust revenue		
Interest revenue	\$ 7,176	\$ 13,105
Rental revenue	113,359	113,253
Other revenue	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>120,535</u>	<u>126,363</u>
Trust expenses		
Management fees	-	(4,935)
Service charge	-	(5,659)
Tax	(18,200)	(14,107)
Other expenses	(13,995)	(16,677)
Income tax expense	<u>(514)</u>	<u>(1,082)</u>
	<u>(32,709)</u>	<u>(42,460)</u>
	<u>\$ 87,826</u>	<u>\$ 83,903</u>

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

## Trust Property List

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Petty cash	\$ 100	\$ 100
Bank deposits	682,698	951,872
Stocks	19,300	259,555
Funds	2,114,330	2,156,156
Bonds	1,261,426	1,272,696
Land	7,394,404	6,926,505
Buildings	748,794	850,400
Superficies	52,813	52,813
Receivables	157	33
Prepayments	1,904	1,292
Structured products	260,109	33,676
Other	<u>182</u>	<u>310</u>
	<u>\$ 12,536,217</u>	<u>\$ 12,505,408</u>

#### 44. 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.

	<b>December 31</b>			
	<b>2025</b>		<b>2024</b>	
	<b>Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>	<b>Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	\$ 26,703,670	\$ 26,684,937	\$ 23,765,497	\$ 23,279,895
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Bank debentures payable	14,660,000	14,700,412	13,450,000	13,514,207

##### 2) The fair value hierarchy

<b>Financial Instrument Items at Fair Value</b>	<b>December 31, 2025</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	\$ 26,684,937	\$ 12,593,702	\$ 14,091,235	\$ -
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Bank debentures payable	14,700,412	-	14,700,412	-

<b>Financial Instrument Items at Fair Value</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	\$ 23,279,895	\$ 9,889,371	\$ 13,390,524	\$ -
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Bank debentures payable	13,514,207	-	13,514,207	-

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, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Item	December 31, 2025			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Bills instruments	\$ 8,420,431	\$ -	\$ 8,420,431	\$ -
Debt instruments	996,107	-	996,107	-
Hybrid financial assets	344,004	-	344,004	-
Negotiable certificates of deposit	13,501,750	-	13,501,750	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Equity instruments	650,935	649,154	-	1,781
Bills instruments	2,147,443	-	2,147,443	-
Debt instruments	42,709,890	16,553,346	26,156,544	-
Negotiable certificates of deposit	14,834,346	-	14,834,346	-
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	1,292,456	29,819	1,262,637	\$ -
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	665,370	-	665,370	-
Item	December 31, 2024			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Bills instruments	\$ 11,231,794	\$ -	\$ 11,231,794	\$ -
Debt instruments	3,011,021	-	3,011,021	-
Hybrid financial assets	72,379	-	72,379	-
Negotiable certificates of deposit	17,216,364	-	17,216,364	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Equity instruments	1,699	-	-	1,699
Bills instruments	2,753,669	-	2,753,669	-
Debt instruments	47,364,408	16,855,821	30,508,587	-
Negotiable certificates of deposit	19,383,077	-	19,383,077	-
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	2,087,569	20,615	2,066,954	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,340,836	-	1,340,836	-

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 Bloomberg. 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 Bloomberg 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, 2025

<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	\$ -	\$ 1,699	\$ 1,699
Recognition in other comprehensive income - unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	82	82
Ending balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,781</u>	<u>\$ 1,781</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024

<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	\$ -	\$ 35,245	\$ 35,245
Recognition in other comprehensive income - unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	101,172	101,172
Disposals	-	(134,718)	(134,718)
Ending balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,699</u>	<u>\$ 1,699</u>

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, 2025 and 2024, were consisted of \$0 thousand.

4) Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

The Bank has no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

5) Quantitative information of Level 3 financial instruments

The financial instruments measured at fair value by the Bank on a recurring basis are classified as Level 3 significant unobservable inputs as follows:

December 31, 2025

Item	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	The Most Significant Unobservable Input	Range	Relationship between the Inputs and Fair Value
Financial assets at FVTOCI Unlisted stocks	\$ 1,781	Asset method	Discount for Lack of Liquidity and Control	10%	Higher liquidity and control discount rates result in lower fair values

December 31, 2024

Item	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	The Most Significant Unobservable Input	Range	Relationship between the Inputs and Fair Value
Financial assets at FVTOCI Unlisted stocks	\$ 1,699	Asset method	Discount for Lack of Liquidity and Control	10%	Higher liquidity and control discount rates result in lower fair values

6) 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; bonds and convertible bonds for asset swaps that have no quoted market prices 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, 2025 and 2024 periods would be as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Item	Movement: Upward/ Downward	Effect on Profit and Loss		Effect on Other Comprehensive Income	
		Favorable	Unfavorable	Favorable	Unfavorable
Equity instruments	10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 178	\$ (178)

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Item	Movement: Upward/ Downward	Effect on Profit and Loss		Effect on Other Comprehensive Income	
		Favorable	Unfavorable	Favorable	Unfavorable
Equity instruments	10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 170	\$ (170)

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, 2025

<b>Category of Financial Assets</b>	<b>Carrying Amount of Transferred Financial Assets</b>	<b>Carrying Amount of Associated Financial Liabilities</b>
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	\$ 7,666,559	\$ 7,274,668
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost		
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	8,155,648	7,625,442

December 31, 2024

<b>Category of Financial Assets</b>	<b>Carrying Amount of Transferred Financial Assets</b>	<b>Carrying Amount of Associated Financial Liabilities</b>
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	\$ 6,156,840	\$ 5,756,622
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost		
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	6,267,619	5,544,817

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, 2025

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	\$ 1,292,456	\$ -	\$ 1,292,456	\$ (162,294)	\$ (160,478)	\$ 969,684
Resell agreements	<u>10,952,720</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,952,720</u>	<u>(10,952,720)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 12,245,176</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,245,176</u>	<u>\$ (11,115,014)</u>	<u>\$ (160,478)</u>	<u>\$ 969,684</u>

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	\$ 665,370	\$ -	\$ 665,370	\$ (162,294)	\$ (208,954)	\$ 294,122
Repurchase agreements	<u>14,900,110</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,900,110</u>	<u>(14,900,110)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 15,565,480</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,565,480</u>	<u>\$ (15,062,404)</u>	<u>\$ (208,954)</u>	<u>\$ 294,122</u>

December 31, 2024

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	\$ 2,087,569	\$ -	\$ 2,087,569	\$ (542,558)	\$ (284,846)	\$ 1,260,165
Resell agreements	<u>5,976,328</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,976,328</u>	<u>(5,976,328)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 8,063,897</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,063,897</u>	<u>\$ (6,518,886)</u>	<u>\$ (284,846)</u>	<u>\$ 1,260,165</u>

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	\$ 1,340,836	\$ -	\$ 1,340,836	\$ (542,558)	\$ (306,791)	\$ 491,487
Repurchase agreements	<u>11,301,439</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,301,439</u>	<u>(11,301,439)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 12,642,275</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,642,275</u>	<u>\$ (11,843,997)</u>	<u>\$ (306,791)</u>	<u>\$ 491,487</u>

Note: Included non-cash financial collaterals.

**45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

a. Overview

To anticipate the potential expected and unexpected risks, the Bank establishes a comprehensive risk management system to distribute resources 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 in accordance with the regulator's requirements and monitors regulations to meet the international requirements of the Basel Commission.

b. Risk management framework

The 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. The risk management committee is also authorized by the chairman. The chairman serves as the chairman of the committee, and the members of the committee include at least 2 directors authored by the board of directors who have a background in risk management or finance, the president, governance officer and designated senior supervisors. They deliberate the bank risk management mechanism and the risk management proposals of the board of directors, supervising the risk management of each risk and reviewing the implementation effect, new type of business or setting up risk management. The assets and liabilities committee and loan evaluation subcommittee, which are under the president, 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 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 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, and 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, assessment of the effectiveness of the information security system, 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 and nature, 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 “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, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial guarantees and irrevocable documentary letter of credit		
Contract amounts	\$ 33,757,126	\$ 32,396,611
Maximum exposure amounts	33,757,126	32,396,611
Loan commitments	64,954,985	61,851,748

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 (including loan commitments and guarantees and commercial bond issuing commitments).

On December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Financial intermediary	\$ 66,833,489	28	\$ 57,347,888	25
Private	62,503,599	26	63,168,483	28
Real estate	37,604,074	16	37,032,733	16

b) By counterparty

Credit Risk Profile by Counterparty Sector	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Private sector	\$ 169,252,309	72	\$ 171,683,902	75
Natural person	66,833,489	28	57,347,888	25

c) By geographical area

Credit Risk Profile by Geographical Area Sector	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Domestic	\$ 164,059,156	69	\$ 153,878,702	67
Other Asia area	42,855,183	18	48,642,881	21
America	16,838,996	7	19,295,714	8

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 (ASRF).

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. 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. It follows the supervisory values of the Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) as stipulated in the Guidelines and Tables for the Calculation of Bank Capital and Risk-Weighted Assets - Standardized Approach for Credit Risk and Leverage Ratio.

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	
	2025	2024
Performing	\$ 86,988,437	\$ 94,844,622
Doubtful	99,595	-
In default	-	-

The allowance for impairment loss of investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI and amortized cost for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, grouped by credit rating, is reconciled as follows:

Allowance for Impairment Loss	Credit Rating		Total
	Performing (12-month ECLs)	Underperforming (Lifetime ECLs, Not Credit-impaired)	
Balance at January 1, 2025	\$ 28,009	\$ -	\$ 28,009
Change in credit rating			
Migration from performing to underperforming	(203)	203	-
New financial assets purchased	8,111	-	8,111
Derecognition of financial assets	(12,438)	-	(12,438)
Change in model or risk parameters	(1,322)	1,637	315
Exchange rate or other changes	(363)	3	(360)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 21,794</u>	<u>\$ 1,843</u>	<u>\$ 23,637</u>

(Continued)

Allowance for Impairment Loss	Credit Rating		Total
	Performing (12-month ECLs)	Underperforming (Lifetime ECLs, Not Credit-impaired)	
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 24,252	\$ -	\$ 24,252
New financial assets purchased	8,437	-	8,437
Derecognition of financial assets	(6,391)	-	(6,391)
Change in model or risk parameters	1,128	-	1,128
Exchange rate or other changes	<u>583</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>583</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 28,009</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 28,009</u>

(Concluded)

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

	December 31, 2025				
	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	\$ 2,451,810	\$ 62,289	\$ 63,357	\$ -	\$ 2,577,456
Allowance for credit losses	(2,843)	(606)	(8,710)	-	(12,159)
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>(8,928)</u>	<u>(8,928)</u>
Net total	<u>\$ 2,448,967</u>	<u>\$ 61,683</u>	<u>\$ 54,647</u>	<u>\$ (8,928)</u>	<u>\$ 2,556,369</u>

	December 31, 2025				
	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	\$ 208,284,330	\$ 24,624,955	\$ 3,176,513	\$ -	\$ 236,085,798
Allowance for credit losses	(495,397)	(400,700)	(385,845)	-	(1,281,942)
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>(1,791,620)</u>	<u>(1,791,620)</u>
Net total	<u>\$ 207,788,933</u>	<u>\$ 24,224,255</u>	<u>\$ 2,790,668</u>	<u>\$ (1,791,620)</u>	<u>\$ 233,012,236</u>

December 31, 2024					
	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	\$ 2,763,753	\$ 180,427	\$ 37,777	\$ -	\$ 2,981,957
Allowance for credit losses	(2,727)	(1,837)	(7,579)	-	(12,143)
Difference Between IFRS 9 and Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	(12,174)	(12,174)
Net total	<u>\$ 2,761,026</u>	<u>\$ 178,590</u>	<u>\$ 30,198</u>	<u>\$ (12,174)</u>	<u>\$ 2,957,640</u>

December 31, 2024					
	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	\$ 208,374,616	\$ 17,448,710	\$ 3,208,464	\$ -	\$ 229,031,790
Allowance for credit losses	(451,667)	(196,374)	(318,104)	-	(966,145)
Difference Between IFRS 9 and Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	(2,039,478)	(2,039,478)
Net total	<u>\$ 207,922,949</u>	<u>\$ 17,252,336</u>	<u>\$ 2,890,360</u>	<u>\$ (2,039,478)</u>	<u>\$ 226,026,167</u>

b) Credit analysis for marketable securities

December 31, 2025			
	At FVTOCI	At Amortized Cost	Total
Gross carrying amount	\$ 60,380,436	\$ 26,707,596	\$ 87,088,032
Allowance for impairment loss	(19,711)	(3,926)	(23,637)
Amortized cost	60,360,725	<u>\$ 26,703,670</u>	87,064,395
Fair value adjustment	(669,046)		(669,046)
	<u>\$ 59,691,679</u>		<u>\$ 86,395,349</u>

	<b>December 31, 2024</b>		
	<b>At</b>	<b>At</b>	
	<b>At FVTOCI</b>	<b>Amortized Cost</b>	<b>Total</b>
Gross carrying amount	\$ 71,074,035	\$ 23,770,587	\$ 94,844,622
Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(22,919)</u>	<u>(5,090)</u>	<u>(28,009)</u>
Amortized cost	71,051,116	<u>\$ 23,765,497</u>	94,816,613
Fair value adjustment	<u>(1,549,962)</u>		<u>(1,549,962)</u>
	<u>\$ 69,501,154</u>		<u>\$ 93,266,651</u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 into line with the banking operating environment and conditions and can continue to play its role effectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the liquidity reserve ratio was 35.27% and 45.40%, 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, 2025	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	\$ 6,645,027	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 18,645,027
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	8,876,251	1,638,215	557,550	207,563	3,669,502	14,949,081
Payables	938,937	530,975	718,588	1,206,785	16,709	3,411,994
Deposits and remittances	82,189,502	72,283,985	40,366,209	51,613,695	56,189,278	302,642,669
Bank debentures payable	-	-	2,500,000	700,000	11,460,000	14,660,000
Lease liabilities	9,685	19,763	29,391	51,213	151,743	261,795
Other financial liabilities	632,396	548,921	144,372	193,257	13,327,238	14,846,184
	<u>\$ 99,291,798</u>	<u>\$ 75,021,859</u>	<u>\$ 44,316,110</u>	<u>\$ 62,972,513</u>	<u>\$ 87,814,470</u>	<u>\$ 369,416,750</u>
December 31, 2024	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	\$ 5,545,933	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 17,545,933
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	5,720,116	2,993,827	-	121,286	2,535,862	11,371,091
Payables	1,890,971	710,344	1,094,211	1,270,900	27,974	4,994,400
Deposits and remittances	75,074,476	92,590,234	34,418,904	59,101,358	47,712,492	308,897,464
Bank debentures payable	-	-	-	700,000	12,750,000	13,450,000
Lease liabilities	9,691	19,494	27,058	40,691	137,223	234,157
Other financial liabilities	109,999	22,953	145,557	182,088	10,765,667	11,226,264
	<u>\$ 88,351,186</u>	<u>\$ 96,336,852</u>	<u>\$ 35,685,730</u>	<u>\$ 64,416,323</u>	<u>\$ 82,929,218</u>	<u>\$ 367,719,309</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, 2025	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	\$ 4,409	\$ 18,311	\$ 6,234	\$ 4,501	\$ -	\$ 33,455
Currency swap contracts	247,606	74,852	13,725	40,187	-	376,370
Currency option contracts - put	20,309	11,107	10,906	5,392	-	47,714
	272,324	104,270	30,865	50,080	-	457,539
Non-deliverable						
Interest rate swap contracts	79	-	2,376	2,593	202,783	207,831
	<u>\$ 272,403</u>	<u>\$ 104,270</u>	<u>\$ 33,241</u>	<u>\$ 52,673</u>	<u>\$ 202,783</u>	<u>\$ 665,370</u>
December 31, 2024	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	\$ 148,391	\$ 1,226	\$ 13,830	\$ 10,994	\$ -	\$ 174,441
Currency swap contracts	510,634	121,014	47,229	106,197	-	785,074
Currency option contracts - put	2,951	5,346	4,512	44,108	-	56,917
	661,976	127,586	65,571	161,299	-	1,016,432
Non-deliverable						
Interest rate swap contracts	163	95	104	1,174	322,868	324,404
	<u>\$ 662,139</u>	<u>\$ 127,681</u>	<u>\$ 65,675</u>	<u>\$ 162,473</u>	<u>\$ 322,868</u>	<u>\$ 1,340,836</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, 2025	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	\$ 333,930	\$ 1,260,399	\$ 84,659	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,678,988
Other guarantees	19,667,651	6,923,959	1,512,471	792,899	3,181,158	32,078,138
Loan commitments	<u>5,397,759</u>	<u>10,795,518</u>	<u>16,193,278</u>	<u>32,386,556</u>	<u>181,874</u>	<u>64,954,985</u>
	<u>\$ 25,399,340</u>	<u>\$ 18,979,876</u>	<u>\$ 17,790,408</u>	<u>\$ 33,179,455</u>	<u>\$ 3,363,032</u>	<u>\$ 98,712,111</u>

  

December 31, 2024	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	\$ 644,762	\$ 1,339,699	\$ 118,044	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,102,505
Other guarantees	23,596,560	2,912,103	1,578,238	815,896	1,391,309	30,294,106
Loan commitments	<u>5,139,880</u>	<u>10,279,761</u>	<u>15,419,641</u>	<u>30,839,281</u>	<u>173,185</u>	<u>61,851,748</u>
	<u>\$ 29,381,202</u>	<u>\$ 14,531,563</u>	<u>\$ 17,115,923</u>	<u>\$ 31,655,177</u>	<u>\$ 1,564,494</u>	<u>\$ 94,248,359</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 reported to the Risk Management Committee and the Board with the plan of 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 variance-covariance 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 and credit products is the past three years.

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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	<b>December 31</b>					
	<b>2025</b>			<b>2024</b>		
	<b>Average</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
Currency exchange rate risk	\$ 4,281	\$ 19,871	\$ 197	\$ 4,340	\$ 20,543	\$ 268
Fair value risk resulting from interest rate	6,383	14,382	453	1,229	3,134	198
Fair value resulting from stock price	2,110	5,549	-	16,500	35,439	-

6) 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, 2025</b>		
	<b>Foreign Currencies</b>	<b>Exchange Rate</b>	<b>New Taiwan Dollars</b>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary item			
USD	\$ 1,785,382	31.4503	\$ 56,150,732
JPY	11,304,012	0.2007	2,268,489
HKD	10,382,458	4.0405	41,949,802
EUR	23,648	36.8810	872,166
GBP	44,359	42.2892	1,875,887
AUD	466,913	21.0189	9,813,978
RMB	1,166,397	4.5025/4.5008	5,249,710
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
USD	237,735	31.4503	7,486,553
RMB	270,302	4.5025	1,217,025
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary item			
USD	2,961,684	31.4503	93,145,769
JPY	5,276,033	0.2007	1,058,794
HKD	6,782,443	4.0405	27,404,122
EUR	7,539	36.8810	278,032
GBP	20,430	42.2892	863,972
AUD	182,660	21.0189	3,839,305
RMB	524,358	4.5008	2,360,026
	<b>December 31, 2024</b>		
	<b>Foreign Currencies</b>	<b>Exchange Rate</b>	<b>New Taiwan Dollars</b>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary item			
USD	\$ 1,559,407	32.7901	\$ 51,133,042
JPY	13,087,472	0.2098	2,745,511
HKD	10,849,505	4.2231	45,818,438
EUR	26,428	34.1186	901,672
AUD	494,853	20.3802	10,085,227
RMB	840,783	4.4917/4.4748	3,762,332
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
USD	222,840	32.7901	7,316,670
RMB	264,344	4.4917	1,187,359

(Continued)

	<b>December 31, 2024</b>		
	<b>Foreign Currencies</b>	<b>Exchange Rate</b>	<b>New Taiwan Dollars</b>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary item			
USD	\$ 3,018,187	32.7901	\$ 98,966,530
JPY	20,071,376	0.2098	4,210,605
HKD	6,667,504	4.2231	28,157,469
EUR	11,939	34.1186	407,344
AUD	198,515	20.3802	4,045,785
RMB	701,552	4.4748	3,139,300
			(Concluded)

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. Climate risk

1) Source and definition of climate risk

Due to the continuous emission of greenhouse gases from various economic activities, the earth is warming up and generating extreme climate change, thus creating climate risk. Climate risk is mainly categorized as: transformation risk due to the impact of external policies and regulations, technological transformation, market preference and reputation in order to achieve the goal of a low-carbon economy, and physical risk due to the impact of climate change or extreme climate.

2) Management strategy and principles of climate risk

The Bank has established climate risk management policies and monitoring indicators to ensure the effectiveness of implementation and the resilience to different climate scenarios, and the Bank conducts annual scenario analyses of physical and transformational risks to assess the impact of climate risk on business and finance.

## 46. 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 deteriorate 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

O-Bank

Items		Year	December 31, 2025		
			Standalone Capital Adequacy Ratio	Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio	
Eligible capital	Common equity		\$ 34,654,079	\$ 34,654,079	
	Other Tier 1 capital		-	-	
	Tier 2 capital		2,634,881	2,634,881	
	Eligible capital		37,288,960	37,288,960	
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	238,992,445	238,992,445	
		Internal rating based approach	-	-	
		Securitization	-	-	
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	10,594,222	10,594,222	
		Standardized/alternative standardized approach	-	-	
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-	
	Market risk	Standardized approach	15,755,375	15,755,375	
		Internal model approach	-	-	
	Total risk-weighted assets			265,342,042	265,342,042
	Capital adequacy ratio			14.05%	14.05%
Ratio of common equity to risk-weighted assets			13.06%	13.06%	
Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets			13.06%	13.06%	
Leverage ratio			7.79%	7.79%	

Items		Year	December 31, 2024		
			Standalone Capital Adequacy Ratio	Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio	
Eligible capital	Common equity		\$ 32,788,633	\$ 32,788,633	
	Other Tier 1 capital		211,813	211,813	
	Tier 2 capital		4,069,316	4,069,316	
	Eligible capital		37,069,762	37,069,762	
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	249,059,674	249,059,674	
		Internal rating based approach	-	-	
		Securitization	-	-	
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	12,857,263	12,857,263	
		Standardized/alternative standardized approach	-	-	
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-	
	Market risk	Standardized approach	8,814,588	8,814,588	
		Internal model approach	-	-	
	Total risk-weighted assets			270,731,525	270,731,525
	Capital adequacy ratio			13.69%	13.69%
Ratio of common equity to risk-weighted assets			12.11%	12.11%	
Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets			12.19%	12.19%	
Leverage ratio			7.57%	7.57%	

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.

**47. 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, 2025**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Credit Extensions Balance</b>	<b>% of Net Asset Value</b>
1	A Group (wireless telecommunication)	\$ 8,919,141	20.17
2	B Group (manufacture of other metalworking machinery)	4,802,764	10.86
3	C Group (real estate development)	3,723,389	8.42
4	D Group (unclassified other financial service)	3,486,091	7.88
5	E Group (other accommodation services)	3,272,765	7.40
6	F Group (unclassified other financial service)	3,267,884	7.39
7	G Group (real estate development)	3,137,939	7.10
8	H Group (real estate development)	3,124,000	7.07
9	I Group (real estate brokerage)	2,673,246	6.05
10	J Group (iron and steel rolling and extruding)	2,511,154	5.68

**December 31, 2024**

Rank	Company Name	Credit Extensions Balance	% of Net Asset Value
1	A Group (wireless telecommunication)	\$ 9,177,308	21.44
2	K Group (unclassified other financial service)	3,575,000	8.35
3	D Group (building completion and finishing)	3,264,197	7.63
4	G Group (real estate development)	3,234,608	7.56
5	J Group (iron and steel rolling and extruding)	2,674,809	6.25
6	C Group (real estate development)	2,626,218	6.14
7	F Group (unclassified other financial service)	2,500,000	5.84
8	L Group (unclassified other financial service)	2,260,300	5.28
9	H Group (real estate development)	2,109,380	4.93
10	M Group (other holdings)	2,057,658	4.81

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, 2025**

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	\$ 210,685,899	\$ 9,050,580	\$ 10,969,135	\$ 35,931,031	\$ 266,636,645
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	83,762,982	81,946,106	47,850,152	22,209,771	235,769,011
Interest rate-sensitive gap	126,922,917	(72,895,526)	(36,881,017)	13,721,260	30,867,634
Net worth					43,291,996
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					113.09%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					71.30%

**December 31, 2024**

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	\$ 201,620,234	\$ 8,208,224	\$ 9,968,139	\$ 49,803,644	\$ 269,600,241
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	82,947,530	64,141,963	56,666,745	38,344,678	242,100,916
Interest rate-sensitive gap	118,672,704	(55,933,739)	(46,698,606)	11,458,966	27,499,325
Net worth					42,279,022
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					111.36%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					65.04%

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, 2025**

(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	\$ 1,202,658	\$ 60,789	\$ 28,557	\$ 1,616,642	\$ 2,908,646
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	2,214,173	573,379	96,414	165	2,884,131
Interest rate-sensitive gap	(1,011,515)	(512,590)	(67,857)	1,616,477	24,515
Net worth					8,952
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					100.85%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					273.85%

**December 31, 2024**

(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	\$ 1,001,264	\$ 49,163	\$ 11,845	\$ 1,880,020	\$ 2,942,292
Interest rate-sensitive liabilities	2,143,187	672,064	94,636	285	2,910,172
Interest rate-sensitive gap	(1,141,923)	(622,901)	(82,791)	1,879,735	32,120
Net worth					(2,342)
Ratio of interest rate-sensitive assets to liabilities					101.10%
Ratio of interest rate sensitivity gap to net worth					(1,371.48%)

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, 2025	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
Return on total assets	Before income tax	0.53	0.85
	After income tax	0.44	0.71
Return on equity	Before income tax	5.04	8.22
	After income tax	4.21	6.89
Net income ratio		27.36	36.68

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, 2025 and 2024.

e. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities (New Taiwan Dollars)  
December 31, 2025

	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	\$ 301,434,255	\$ 33,329,075	\$ 36,487,557	\$ 39,503,749	\$ 30,882,649	\$ 31,494,432	\$ 129,736,793
Main capital outflow on maturity	349,290,684	18,248,838	36,163,278	65,268,041	61,019,015	70,219,109	98,372,403
Gap	(47,856,429)	15,080,237	324,279	(25,764,292)	(30,136,366)	(38,724,677)	31,364,390

December 31, 2024

	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	\$ 305,631,675	\$ 52,396,069	\$ 31,152,689	\$ 35,431,803	\$ 18,762,657	\$ 20,434,522	\$ 147,453,935
Main capital outflow on maturity	350,797,006	15,464,423	36,224,381	74,785,681	49,240,652	73,000,127	102,081,742
Gap	(45,165,331)	36,931,646	(5,071,692)	(39,353,878)	(30,477,995)	(52,565,605)	45,372,193

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, 2025

(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	\$ 4,877,056	\$ 2,500,096	\$ 747,692	\$ 256,152	\$ 510,195	\$ 862,921
Main capital outflow on maturity	4,930,857	2,410,471	1,125,243	313,650	516,198	565,295
Gap	(53,801)	89,625	(377,551)	(57,498)	(6,003)	297,626

December 31, 2024

(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	\$ 5,445,588	\$ 3,025,212	\$ 863,486	\$ 266,541	\$ 270,198	\$ 1,020,151
Main capital outflow on maturity	5,581,126	3,133,417	1,155,814	392,014	270,830	629,051
Gap	(135,538)	(108,205)	(292,328)	(125,473)	(632)	391,100

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, 2025

(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	\$ 2,496,001	\$ 1,718,019	\$ 259,248	\$ 44,845	\$ 325,701	\$ 148,188
Main capital outflow on maturity	2,329,559	1,171,489	532,464	111,094	341,612	172,900
Gap	166,442	546,530	(273,216)	(66,249)	(15,911)	(24,712)

December 31, 2024

(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	\$ 2,555,846	\$ 2,023,718	\$ 299,289	\$ 12,836	\$ 10,119	\$ 209,884
Main capital outflow on maturity	2,450,328	1,501,341	542,920	101,019	59,018	246,030
Gap	105,518	522,377	(243,631)	(88,183)	(48,899)	(36,146)

## 48. CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

### Changes in Liabilities from Financing Activities

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	January 1, 2025	Cash Inflow (Outflow)	None Cash		December 31, 2025
			Add Leasing	Other	
Bank debentures payable	\$ 13,450,000	\$ 1,210,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,660,000
Lease liabilities	226,287	(117,775)	138,250	4,859	251,621
Other financial liabilities	<u>11,226,264</u>	<u>3,619,920</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,846,184</u>
	<u>\$ 24,902,551</u>	<u>\$ 4,712,145</u>	<u>\$ 138,250</u>	<u>\$ 4,859</u>	<u>\$ 29,757,805</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	January 1, 2024	Cash Inflow (Outflow)	None Cash		December 31, 2024
			Add Leasing	Other	
Bank debentures payable	\$ 12,950,000	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,450,000
Lease liabilities	242,211	(118,028)	91,525	10,579	226,287
Other financial liabilities	<u>3,380,674</u>	<u>7,845,590</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,226,264</u>
	<u>\$ 16,572,885</u>	<u>\$ 8,227,562</u>	<u>\$ 91,525</u>	<u>\$ 10,579</u>	<u>\$ 24,902,551</u>

**49. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES**

- a. Related information of significant transactions and investees and
  - 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: Table 8 (attached)
- c. Investment in mainland China: Table 4 (attached)
- d. Information of major stockholders: List all stockholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the stockholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each stockholder: Table 5 (attached)

**TABLE 1**

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

**MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD**

**DECEMBER 31, 2025**

**(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and U.S. Dollars)**

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2025				Note
				Stocks/Units (Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
IBT Holdings	<u>Stocks</u> EverTrust Bank	Subsidiaries	Investments accounted for using the equity method	10,714	US\$ 235,259	91.78	US\$ 235,259	
IBT Management Corp.	<u>Closed type beneficiary certificate</u> O-Bank Real Estate Investment Trust “Successful One”	-	Financial asset at FVTOCI	3,059	21,535	1.02	21,535	
	<u>Stocks</u> Thunder Tiger Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	1,161	31,631	3.86	31,631	Note 3
	TaiRx Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	433	9,285	0.39	9,285	Note 3
	Shihlien China Holdings Corp.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	19,682	151,012	0.46	151,012	Notes 1 and 3
	Beauty Essentials International Ltd. (Samoa)	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	25,974	19,696	2.44	19,696	Note 3
	Houdou Pinshan (Cayman) Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	500	5,006	2.17	5,006	Note 3
	Pharmosa Biopharm Inc.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	120	6,251	0.09	6,251	
	Obigen Pharma, Inc.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	400	15,384	0.37	15,384	
	Brain Navi Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	325	18,050	0.67	18,050	
	High Performance Information Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	699	35,859	2.32	35,859	
	Mercuries F&B Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	104	4,160	0.16	4,160	
	Anxo Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	500	9,340	0.90	9,340	
	Foxtron Vehicle Technologies Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	600	25,860	0.03	25,860	
	Creative Life Science Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	294	32,928	1.32	32,928	
	Andra Capital Fund LP Class U Side Pocket (Series B, xAI)	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	500	71,530	3.77	71,530	
	Eternal Precision Mechanics CO., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	115	26,532	0.16	26,532	
	CHT Security Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	8	2,312	0.02	2,312	
	Andra Capital Fund LP Class Z-F Side Pocket (Series E, Groq)	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	500	14,997	7.81	14,997	
	Sync-tech System Corp.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	20	3,059	0.06	3,059	
	Biogend Therapeutics Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	70	2,688	0.06	2,688	
	Climax Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	2	360	-	360	

(Continued)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2025				Note
				Stocks/Units (Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd	Closed type beneficiary certificate							
	O-Bank Real Estate Investment Trust "Successful One"	-	Financial asset at FVTOCI	14,000	\$ 98,560	4.67	\$ 98,560	
	<u>Stocks</u>							
	O-Bank Capital Asia Pte. Ltd.	Subsidiaries	Investments accounted for using the equity method	500	11,347	100.00	11,347	Note 2
	TaiRx Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	3,435	73,685	3.07	73,685	Note 3
	Meridigen Biotech Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	250	6,378	0.55	6,378	
	Shihlien China Holdings Corp.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	41,635	319,452	0.96	319,452	Notes 1 and 3
	Advanced Echem Materials Company Limited.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	163	142,951	0.18	142,951	Note 3
	Chipwell tech Corporation	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	348	6,140	1.30	6,140	Note 3
	THEVAX GENET ICS Vaccine Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	1,008	647	0.98	647	Note 3
	Reber Genetics Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	280	7,654	0.49	7,654	Note 3
	Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation All Rights Reserved	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	3,845	52,701	1.38	52,701	
	Evergreen Aviation Technologies Corporation	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	325	46,150	0.09	46,150	
	Power Win Taiwan Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	816	32,688	2.82	32,688	
	Revivegen Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	205	6,119	0.34	6,119	
	Chenfeng Optronics Corporation	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	1,000	30,486	0.99	30,486	
	Arizon RFID Technology (Cayman) Co., Ltd	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	75	8,775	0.10	8,775	
	Pharmona Biopharm Inc.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	131	6,822	0.10	6,822	
	Handa Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	124	10,688	0.07	10,688	
	Teclison Limited	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	125	39,842	1.12	39,842	
	Wieson Tehnologies Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	22	992	0.03	992	
	Syncell (Taiwan) Inc.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	765	21,510	0.53	21,510	
	GRAID Technology Inc.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	314	68,630	0.80	68,630	
	Enli Technology Co.,Ltd	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	7	3,864	0.05	3,864	
	MiTAC Digital Technology Corporation	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	1,000	55,660	0.91	55,660	
	Praise Vicotr Industrial Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	26	4,894	0.04	4,894	
	JEILIN Technology Corporation Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	19	1,260	0.08	1,260	
	Nytex Composites Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	29	1,743	0.04	1,743	
	Ta Chen Stainless Pipe Co., Ltd.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	10	356	-	356	
	Essential Venture Incorporated	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	85,500	85,500	4.01	85,500	
	SIMO Holdings Inc.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	523	15,563	0.62	15,563	
	QNAP Systems, Inc.	-	Financial asset at FVTPL	1	760	-	760	
Mesh Cooperative Ventures Fund LP	-	Financial asset at FVTOCI	29,724	29,396	2.46	29,396		

Note 1: The holding company is incorporated in Hong Kong, with registered capital Hong Kong dollars and Hong Kong issued shares.

Note 2: The company is incorporated in Singapore, with registered capital Singapore dollars and Singapore issued shares.

Note 3: 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.

## NONPERFORMING LOANS AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars or in %)

Period		December 31, 2025					December 31, 2024				
		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	\$ 1,103,224	\$ 109,691,440	1.01%	\$ 1,346,708	122.07%	\$ 153,647	\$ 106,166,804	0.14%	\$ 1,385,439	901.70%
	Unsecured	97,087	79,984,134	0.12%	1,010,414	1,040.73%	55,280	83,049,946	0.07%	1,037,527	1,876.86%
Consumer banking	Housing mortgage (Note 4)	7,578	15,875,440	0.05%	238,965	3,153.40%	8,636	11,676,567	0.07%	176,327	2,041.77%
	Cash card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small-scale credit loans (Note 5)	777	3,434,500	0.02%	55,938	7,199.23%	-	3,456,682	-	51,502	-
	Other (Note 6)	Secured	11,877	8,146,601	0.15%	82,604	695.50%	1,773	7,071,940	0.03%	71,714
Unsecured		52,771	18,953,683	0.28%	338,933	642.27%	57,178	17,609,851	0.32%	283,114	495.14%
Total lending business		1,273,314	236,085,798	0.54%	3,073,562	241.38%	276,514	229,031,790	0.12%	3,005,623	1,086.97%
		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)		-	567,097	-	5,976	-	-	904,106	-	9,359	-
		Exempt from Reporting the Total Balance of 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	Exempt from Reporting the Total Balance of 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	Exempt from Reporting the Total Balance of Overdue Loans	Exempt from Reporting the Total Balance of Overdue Account Receivable
Exempt amount - due to debt negotiation and performance (Note 8)		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Debt settlement plan and rehabilitative program (Note 9)		228,742	-	-	-	162,400	-	-	-	-	-
Total		228,742	-	-	-	162,400	-	-	-	-	-

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.

(Continued)

- 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 date 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.

(Concluded)

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND OTHER INFORMATION OF INVESTEEES OVER WHICH THE BANK EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE  
 DECEMBER 31, 2025  
 (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		
								Stocks (Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	
<u>Financial institution</u>										
Investments accounted for using the equity method										
Infinite Finance Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Leasing	41.64	\$ 5,135,273	\$ (617,894)	167,918	-	167,918	41.64	
Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	Beijing City, China	Financing business	20.00	1,217,025	25,613	200,000	-	200,000	20.00	
China Bills Finance Corp.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Bonds underwriting, dealing and brokerage of securities	28.37	7,828,437	509,807	382,532	-	382,532	28.48	
IBT Holdings Corp.	California, America	Holding company	100.00	7,486,553	355,566	10,869	-	10,869	100.00	
IBT Management Corp.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Investment consulting	100.00	435,399	49,308	13,400	-	13,400	100.00	
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Investment	100.00	1,102,201	66,548	65,000	-	65,000	100.00	
Financial assets at FVTOCI										
Taiwan Mobile Payment Co., Ltd.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Information software services industry	0.50	1,781		300	-	300	0.50	

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

**INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

(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 Taiwan as of January 1, 2025 (Note 1)	Investment Flows (Notes 1 and 5)		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025 (Note 1)	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 1)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2025 (Note 1)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2025
					Outflow	Inflow					
Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	Financing business	\$ 4,502,470 (US\$ 1,000,000)	Note 2 b.	\$ 900,494 (RMB 200,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 900,494 (RMB 200,000)	20	\$ 25,613	\$ 1,217,025	\$ -

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025 (Note 1)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 1)	Upper Limit on Investment
\$900,494 (RMB200,000)	\$900,494 (RMB200,000)	Note 3

(Continued)

IBT Management Corp.

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, 2025 (Notes 1)	Investment Flows (Note 1)		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025 (Note 1)	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 1)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2025 (Note 1)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2025
					Outflow	Inflow					
Shanghai Douniushi F&B Management Co., Ltd.	Restaurant retailing	\$ 149,703 (US\$ 4,760)	Note 2 a.	\$ 2,547 (US\$ 81)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,547 (US\$ 81)	2.17	\$ -	\$ 720	\$ -
Topping Cuisine International Holding, Ltd.	Food retailing	237,585 (US\$ 7,554)	Note 2 a.	14,939 (US\$ 475)	-	-	14,939 (US\$ 475)	2.17	-	4,223	-
Shanghai Dou Mao Food Management Co., Ltd.	Trading	6,290 (US\$ 200)	Note 2 a.	220 (US\$ 7)	-	-	220 (US\$ 7)	2.17	-	62	-
Beauty Essential International, Ltd.	Cosmetic retailing	31,450 (US\$ 1,000)	Note 2 a.	21,638 (US\$ 688)	-	-	21,638 (US\$ 688)	2.44	-	18,899	-
Meike information technology	Cosmetic retailing information technology	37,740 (US\$ 1,200)	Note 2 a.	912 (US\$ 29)	-	202 (US\$ 7)	692 (US\$ 22)	0.44	-	797	-
Shihlien Chemical Industrial Jiangsu Co.	Production of glass materials	25,160,216 (US\$ 800,000)	Note 2 a.	84,884 (US\$ 2,699)	-	-	84,884 (US\$ 2,699)	0.40	-	139,201	-
Shihlien Brine Huaian Co.	Production of glass materials	1,006,409 (US\$ 32,000)	Note 2 a.	7,202 (US\$ 229)	-	-	7,202 (US\$ 229)	0.46	-	11,811	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025 (Note 1)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 1)	Upper Limit on Investment
\$132,122 (US\$ 4,201)	\$132,122 (US\$ 4,201)	\$261,220 (Note 4)

(Continued)

IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.

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, 2025 (Notes 1)	Investment Flows (Note 1)		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2025 (Note 1)	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 1)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2025 (Note 1)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2025
					Outflow	Inflow					
Shihlien Chemical Industrial Jiangsu Co.	Production of glass materials	\$ 25,160,216 (US\$ 800,000)	Note 2 a.	\$ 146,338 (US\$ 4,653)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 146,338 (US\$ 4,653)	0.66	\$ -	\$ 234,398	\$ -
Shihlien Brine Huaian Co.	Production of glass materials	1,006,409 (US\$ 32,000)	Note 2 a.	10,158 (US\$ 323)	-	-	10,158 (US\$ 323)	0.75	-	14,962	-
Arizon RFID Technology Co., Ltd.	RFID antenna design and manufacture/RFID electronic label packaging/RFID reader design and manufacture	874,785 (RMB 194,290)	Note 2 a.	8,460 (US\$ 269)	-	2,547 (US\$ 81)	5,913 (US\$ 188)	0.10	-	8,775	-

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2025 (Note 1)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 1)	Upper Limit on Investment
\$162,409 (US\$5,164)	\$173,260 (US\$5,509)	\$661,321 (Note 4)

Note 1: The amount is after the exchange rate adjustment for the year ended December 31, 2025.

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

- a. Indirect investment in mainland China via investing in a current company in a third country. (Via investing 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)).
- b. Direct investment in mainland China.
- c. Others.

Note 3: The Bank got the recognition from the Industrial Development Bureau, Industry of Economic Affairs in March 2023, so the Bank is not under “the regulation of investing or technology-cooperation in China”.

Note 4: The original investment is within the limit.

Note 5: IBT Management Corp. and IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd. have 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.

(Concluded)

**TABLE 5****O-BANK****INFORMATION OF MAJOR STOCKHOLDERS  
DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Name of Major Stockholders	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Ming Shan Investment Co., Ltd.	386,271,554	12.64
Yi Chang Investment Co., Ltd.	278,204,793	9.10
Taixuan Investment Co., Ltd.	275,404,275	9.01

Note 1: The major stockholder'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 stockholders transfer the shareholding to a trust, the trustee will open the trust account to separate the account. Stockholders' 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 stockholder ÷ 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, 2025  
 (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	October 30, 2026 - December 6, 2027		\$ 344,500	3.000-5.000	\$ 344,500		\$ 344,004	\$ -
Negotiable certificate of deposit	January 5, 2026 - October 6, 2026		13,500,000	1.215-1.475	13,500,000		13,501,750	-
Commercial papers	January 7, 2026 - August 24, 2026		8,424,090	1.570-1.700	8,424,090		8,420,431	-
Corporate bonds	November 25, 2035 - December 30, 2035		996,000	3.700-3.800	996,000		996,107	-
Currency swap contracts					-		532,643	-
Forward contracts					-		49,365	-
Interest rate swap contracts					-		206,878	-
Currency option contracts - call					-		47,843	-
Future exchange margins					-		29,819	-
Total return swap agreement					-		425,908	-
							<u>\$ 23,264,590</u>	<u>\$ 24,554,748</u>

Note: The Bank pledged negotiable certificate of deposit with the amount of \$9,500,000 thousand to provide the financial institutions and Central Bank as the collateral for day-term overdraft, foreign currency remittance and foreign currency call-loan transactions for the year ended December 31, 2025.

**O-BANK CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF DISCOUNTS AND LOANS****DECEMBER 31, 2025****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Short-term	
Loan	\$ 34,706,099
Secured loan	<u>68,492,096</u>
	<u>103,198,195</u>
Medium-term	
Loan	63,940,668
Secured loan	<u>37,454,520</u>
	<u>101,395,188</u>
Long-term	
Loan	3,515,386
Secured loan	<u>26,331,082</u>
	<u>29,846,468</u>
Guaranteed overdrafts	<u>313,105</u>
Export bills negotiation	<u>60,305</u>
Overdue loans	<u>1,272,537</u>
	236,085,798
Less: Allowance for credit losses	<u>3,073,562</u>
Discounts and loans, net	<u>\$ 233,012,236</u>

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI  
DECEMBER 31, 2025

(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 listed company - domestic		1,373			\$ 638,290	\$ -		\$ 649,154	
Stock of unlisted company - domestic		300			3,000	-		1,781	
Government bonds	January 13, 2026 - November 22, 2053		\$ 13,700,000	0.0025-0.0225	13,897,390	-		13,723,967	
Bank debentures	February 9, 2026 - June 11, 2034		8,126,948	1.0000-5.6069	8,141,974	2,407		8,173,694	
Corporate bonds	January 12, 2026 - October 23, 2034		19,167,537	0.4200-5.0500	19,111,174	11,975		18,626,093	
Overseas government bonds	February 11, 2026 - November 15, 2035		2,291,062	0.0000-4.6250	2,252,378	-		2,186,136	
Commercial papers	January 2, 2026 - February 25, 2026		2,147,520	1.5800-1.7000	2,147,520	5,329		2,147,443	
Negotiable certificate of deposit	January 1, 2025 - March 20, 2027		14,830,000	1.2150-1.4700	<u>14,830,000</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>14,834,346</u>	
					<u>\$ 61,021,726</u>	<u>\$ 19,711</u>		<u>\$ 60,342,614</u>	

Note 1: The Bank pledged government bonds with the amount of \$353,500 thousand as the collateral for the trust compensation reserve, bond settlement reserve, operating deposit and treasury custody reserve for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Note 2: The Bank pledged negotiable certificate of deposit with the amount of \$4,000,000 thousand for financial interbank remittances, and the amount of \$2,000,000 thousand for foreign currency lending for the year ended December 31, 2025.

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AS AT AMORTIZED COST  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(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 - August 10, 2045		\$ 10,850,000	0.3750-2.3750	\$ -	\$ 354,895	\$ 11,204,895
Bank debentures	June 22, 2026 - March 28, 2039		5,729,141	1.4200-6.3000	(1,669)	(2,099)	5,725,373
Corporate bonds	April 28, 2026 - February 24, 2038		5,828,685	0.4500-6.0200	(2,054)	(91,777)	5,734,854
Overseas government bonds	July 31, 2027		157,251	2.7500	-	(630)	156,621
Structured products	January 20, 2035 - December 12, 2035		800,000	2.8400-2.6800	(203)	-	799,797
Mortgage-Backed Securities	June 20, 2055 - July 20, 2055		<u>3,099,582</u>	5.500	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,452)</u>	<u>3,082,130</u>
			<u>\$ 26,464,659</u>		<u>\$ (3,926)</u>	<u>\$ 242,937</u>	<u>\$ 26,703,670</u>

Note: The Bank pledged government bonds with the amount of \$10,000 thousand as the treasury custody deposits and the provision of operating guarantee deposits for the year ended December 31, 2025.

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025  
 (Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Investees	Balance, January 1, 2025		Additions in Investment		Decrease in Investment		Balance, December 31, 2025			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	Collateral	
China Bills Finance Corp.	380,982	\$ 7,088,126	-	\$ 1,069,848	-	\$ 329,537	380,982	28.37	\$ 7,828,437	16.90	\$ 6,438,596	\$ -	Note 1
IBT Holdings Corp.	10,869	7,316,670	-	471,686	-	301,803	10,869	100.00	7,486,553	688.80	7,486,553	-	Note 2
IBT Management Corp.	13,400	373,841	-	61,558	-	-	13,400	100.00	435,399	32.49	435,399	-	Note 3
IBT VII Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	65,000	1,030,532	-	71,669	-	-	65,000	100.00	1,102,201	16.96	1,102,201	-	Note 4
Infinite Finance Co., Ltd.	155,480	5,787,663	12,438	54,547	-	706,937	167,918	41.64	5,135,273	16.00	2,686,688	-	Note 5
Beijing Sunshine Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	200,000	<u>1,187,359</u>	-	<u>29,666</u>	-	<u>-</u>	200,000	20.00	<u>1,217,025</u>	6.09	<u>1,217,025</u>	<u>-</u>	Note 6
		<u>\$ 22,784,191</u>		<u>\$ 1,758,974</u>		<u>\$ 1,338,277</u>			<u>\$ 23,204,888</u>		<u>\$ 19,366,462</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	

Note 1: In the current period, increase in investment income, capital surplus, unrealized gains on financial assets and actuarial gains of defined benefit plan were \$509,807 thousand, \$429 thousand, \$557,481 thousand and \$2,131 thousand; decrease in declared cash dividend and losses on disposal of financial assets were \$297,166 thousand and \$32,371 thousand, respectively.

Note 2: In the current period, increase in investment income and unrealized gains on financial assets were \$355,566 thousand and \$116,120 thousand; decrease in exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations were \$301,803 thousand, respectively.

Note 3: In the current period, increase in investment income and unrealized gains on financial assets were \$49,308 thousand and \$12,250 thousand, respectively.

Note 4: In the current period, increase in investment income, unrealized gains on financial assets and losses on disposal of financial assets were \$66,548 thousand, \$519 thousand and \$4,602 thousand.

Note 5: In the current period, increase in capital surplus, gains on disposal of financial assets and actuarial gains of defined benefit plan were \$5,708 thousand, \$46,875 thousand and \$1,964 thousand; decrease in investment losses; declared cash dividend, retained earnings adjustment unrealized losses on financial assets, and exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations were \$617,894 thousand, \$31,096 thousand, \$3,526 thousand, \$34,478 thousand and \$19,943 thousand, respectively.

Note 6: In the current period, increase in investment income was \$25,613 thousand; decrease in exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations was \$4,053 thousand, respectively.

## O-BANK CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025  
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Balance at January 1, 2025	Increase	Decrease	Balance at December 31, 2025
Cost				
Buildings	\$ 472,208	\$ 138,250	\$ (118,498)	\$ 491,960
Machinery equipment	882	-	(882)	-
Transportation equipment	<u>12,549</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,549</u>
	<u>485,639</u>	<u>\$ 138,250</u>	<u>\$ (119,380)</u>	<u>504,509</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	259,853	\$ 107,539	\$ (116,471)	250,921
Machinery equipment	882	-	(882)	-
Transportation equipment	<u>4,965</u>	<u>2,510</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,475</u>
	<u>265,700</u>	<u>\$ 110,049</u>	<u>\$ (117,353)</u>	<u>258,396</u>
Right-of-use assets, net	<u>\$ 219,939</u>			<u>\$ 246,113</u>

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

**STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES**

**DECEMBER 31, 2025**

**(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, 2025</b>
Buildings	August 1, 2016 to September 30, 2030	1.35-5.88	\$ 246,406
Transportation equipment	December 31, 2022 to March 30, 2028	1.85-1.98	<u>5,215</u>
Lease liabilities			<u>\$ 251,621</u>

**O-BANK CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF INTEREST REVENUE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(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	\$ 4,016,408
From medium-term	3,970,979
From long-term	<u>804,557</u>
	<u>8,791,944</u>
Interest revenue from investments in marketable securities	
From financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	1,060,606
From investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	<u>823,813</u>
	<u>1,884,419</u>
Interest revenue due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	
From call loans to banks	30,780
Interest revenue due from banks	<u>281,966</u>
	<u>312,746</u>
Others (Note)	<u>333,746</u>
	<u>\$ 11,322,855</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, 2025  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Interest expense from deposits	
From time deposits	\$ 5,999,847
From demand deposits	728,515
From time savings deposits	42,673
From demand savings deposits	302,235
From demand savings deposits of employee	10,967
	<u>7,084,237</u>
From bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	<u>415,643</u>
From bank debenture	<u>277,277</u>
Interest expense from deposits due to the Central Bank and other banks	<u>360,679</u>
Others (Note)	<u>50,357</u>
	<u>\$ 8,188,193</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, 2025  
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Realized gain or loss	
Stocks	
Stocks and beneficiary certificates	\$ (12,250)
Bonds	
Government bonds	51,395
Corporate bonds	272,656
Bank debentures	<u>11,031</u>
	<u>335,082</u>
Derivatives	
Forward contracts	102,293
Currency swap contracts	73,498
Currency option contracts	27,014
Interest rate swap contracts	(192,625)
Asset swap contracts	6,455
Futures contract	(867)
Total return swap contracts	<u>15,321</u>
	<u>32,823</u>
	<u>355,655</u>
Interest revenue	<u>440,169</u>
Gains (losses) on valuation	
Bonds	
Government bonds	5,256
Corporate bonds	<u>107</u>
	<u>5,363</u>
Derivatives	
Forward contracts	(10,938)
Currency swap contracts	(542,533)
Currency option contracts	6,344
Interest rate swap contracts	2,710
Asset swap contracts	(2,875)
Total return swap contracts	<u>60,908</u>
	<u>(486,384)</u>
Others	
Negotiable certificates of deposit	386
Financing commercial papers	(2,494)
	<u>(2,108)</u>
	<u>(483,129)</u>
	<u>\$ 312,695</u>

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

**STATEMENT OF EXCHANGE GAINS AND LOSSES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Exchange gains	
Unrealized	<u>\$ 8,783,353</u>
Exchange losses	
Realized	801
Unrealized	<u>7,296,820</u>
	<u>7,297,621</u>
	<u>\$ 1,485,732</u>

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

**STATEMENT OF OTHER NET REVENUE OTHER THAN INTEREST REVENUE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

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<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Rental	\$ 16,458
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	12,842
Agency business	64,968
Insurance referral commission	7,226
Others (Note)	<u>4,544</u>
Other net revenue other than interest revenue	<u>\$ 106,038</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, 2025  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Employee Benefits Expenses	Net revenue Other Than Interest	Other General and Administrative Expense	Total
Salaries and wages	\$ 1,792,126	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,792,126
Labor insurance and national health insurance	120,005	-	-	120,005
Directors' remuneration and fees	71,192	-	-	71,192
Pension	95,799	-	-	95,799
Others (Note 1)	<u>49,286</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,560</u>	<u>64,846</u>
Employee benefits expense	<u>\$ 2,128,408</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,560</u>	<u>\$ 2,143,968</u>

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

Note 2: As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank had 1,252 and 1,210 employees, respectively; of which 12 were non-employee directors in both years.

Note 3: The average employee benefit expense for the year was \$1,672 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 \$1,799 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 \$1,445 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 \$1,574 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: -8.2% 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 stockholders proud of their work and the company and to maximize their benefits.

(Concluded)